

FURTHER PAPERS (No. 9)

(IN CONTINUATION OF No. 7)

RELATIVE TO THE

INSURRECTION

THE EAST INDIES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1858.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

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Further Papers (No. 9, in continuation of No. 7) relative to
the Insurrection in the East Indies.

No. 1.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, December 10, 1857. (No. 143.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 137 of 1857, dated the 24th ultimo,* we have the honour to forward, for your information, the narratives of events furnished by the Government of Bengal, for the weeks ending on the 7th and 14th November, 1857.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Narrative of Events, dated November 21, 1857.

WITH the exception of the tract of country passed over by the mutineers of the 32nd Regiment, and some portions of the Chota Nagpore division, the territory, subject to the Government of Bengal, remained tranquil and undisturbed during the week ending on the 7th instant.

2. *Patna Division.*—On the 2nd instant the Burhait mutineers were attacked by Major English, near Nowada, and several of them killed and wounded. The rest succeeded in effecting their escape, and forded the Soane at Urwal on the night of the 5th instant, their pursuers not coming up to the spot till about ten hours after. Mr. Money, who was with Major English's force, had sent a message to Mr. Wake to intercept them at the Soane; but Mr. Wake failed to do this, by crossing to the right bank of the river, instead of waiting for the mutineers on the opposite bank. After effecting the passage of the Soane, the mutineers were reported to have marched in the direction of Peeroo.

3. The Deoghur mutineers were last seen crossing the Grand Trunk Road at Motanee, thirty-six miles from Dehree. His Excellency the Commander-in-chief saw them pass, and counted the elephants and horses they had with them. They were supposed to be moving towards Bidieghur.

4. In the Shahabad district the rebel Ummer Sing was reported to be moving about the hills between Rhotas and Kuchoochar, and to be daily strengthening the former place.

5. All was quiet in the districts to the north of the Ganges, though it was reported that Reethram Sing, the nephew of Koer Sing, contemplated visiting Selimpore shortly, at the head of a considerable force, and thence to invade the district of Sarun. The military arrangements on the Sarun frontier were reported by the Commissioner to be efficient. The Ghoorka regiment, which was stationed at Moteharee, had advanced, under the orders of Colonel Templer, towards Bettiah, whence it would be able to support the regiment at Sewan, in case of need; and Jung Bahadoor was stated to have placed 100 additional men, from one of his frontier thanuhs, at the disposal of Mr. Raikes, for employment at Moteharee.

6. The Sonapore fair passed off quietly. At first no traders were to be seen on the spot, but, on hearing that European gentlemen had pitched their tents there, they soon flocked in, in considerable numbers, and Mr. Macleod succeeded in purchasing 50 horses and 553 bullocks on behalf of Government.

* See "Further Papers (No. 7) relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies," p. 25.

7. The Commissioner, having found reason to believe that the party-feuds prevailing at Patna might possibly be productive of disturbances, summoned before him the principal parties of the two factions, and informed them that if the peace of the town should be endangered by their feuds, he should not hesitate to arrest the whole of them, and keep them in custody until the country became quiet. He also adopted the precautionary measure of placing the "Jumna" steamer immediately below the Opium godown, and landing her men to garrison it, with the assistance of 30 Sikhs dispatched from the jail.

8. The Supreme Government having sanctioned the proposition of having a small body of European mounted police, for employment in the districts of Behar and Shahabad, a force consisting of 26 Europeans and a Commandant has been organized for the service, and supplied with arms and accoutrements. Arrangements have been made for their conveyance to Gya, under the charge of Mr. J. Mackenzie, recently appointed Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in that district.

9. The Commissioner of Patna having recommended that the European crew of the steamer "Patna" (7 in number) should be discharged, the vessel being ill-adapted for a ferry-boat, was asked if they could not be, temporarily, employed with advantage on shore, and authorized to employ them in that manner, if it should be considered desirable to do so.

10. The Commandant of the Behar Station Guards having submitted a representation through the Commission, that the strength of the corps having been considerably reduced, from mutiny and desertion, it was no longer possible to furnish from it all the guards required for the protection of the civil jails, hospitals, &c., was authorized to entertain, temporarily, extra burkundauzes for the purpose, on the understanding that the cost of such establishment should not exceed the available balance of the authorized cost of the corps.

11. Mr. Wake, Magistrate of Behar, and Mr. Worsley, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Nowadah, were vested with the powers of a Commissioner under section 7 of Act XIV of 1857.

12. Thirteen persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857 in the district of Behar, during the month of October last, of whom one was hanged, eleven were sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, and one acquitted. Nine persons were tried under the same Act in Shahabad, of whom one was hanged, four sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, two to imprisonment for seven years, and two released. And sixteen persons were tried in the Sarun district, of whom one was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, two for seven years, one for five years, five for four years, one for three years, one for two, and five released.

13. The Commissioner of Patna was authorized to purchase fourteen ponies, required for the mountain-train guns placed at his disposal by Sir J. Outram.

14. *Bhaugulpore Division and the Sonthal Pergunnahs*—Nothing particular occurred in the districts of the Bhaugulpore division during the week under report; but much scarcity prevailed in some of them, especially in the districts of Monghyr, on account of the failure of the rain crop, and this has given rise to numerous felonies.

15. Nine persons were tried in the district of Bhaugulpore during the month of October, under Act XVI of 1857, of whom six were hanged, one transported for life, one for fourteen years, and one for seven years.

16. A letter was received, from the Military Department, communicating the concurrence of the Governor-General in Council, in the view expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor, that there appeared to be no one entitled to receive the balance of the reward that was offered by Mr. Yule for the apprehension of the murderers of Sir Norman Leslie.

17. *Rajshahye Division*.—The only incident in the Rajshahye Division, which requires to be particularly noticed, is the conduct of a sepoy, of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, at Jelpigorie, who loaded his musket when on sentry duty, and called out that he would shoot the jemadar or any European officer he might meet. Upon being seized, and his musket taken away from him, the man ran and jumped into the river, but was afterwards secured, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to transportation for life.

18. With the view of counteracting any evil influence which the men of the regiment, who were expected to return from furlough, might exercise upon their comrades, Colonel Sherer, it has been reported, has commenced enlisting a number of Goorkhas for the 73rd Native Infantry.

19. The Commissioner submitted a copy of the remarks of the Sessions Judge of Rungpore on the case of Srenath Doss, Darogah of the Sudder Thannah of that district, who was tried under Act XIV of 1857, and acquitted, and who has been since reinstated in his post.

20. In reply to communications received from him regarding the sale of sulphur in the districts of Rajshahye and Maldah, the Commissioner was referred to the Notification of this Government, dated the 26th October, published in the "Calcutta Gazette," of the 28th idem, for the conditions on which sulphur might be stored and sold.

Burdwan Division.—Nothing that calls for remark occurred in the districts of the Burdwan Division.

22. In the Beerbhoom district one person was tried under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of October, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment; and another was tried under Act XVII of 1857, and hanged. A report, received from the Commissioner, on the latter case, was forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department.

23. The Magistrate of Howrah, having been called upon to report on a petition purporting to be from the Hindoo residents at Mankara, in Thannah Rajpore, accusing certain Mahometan inhabitants of the same place of seditious practices and correspondence, stated that the real cause of the petition was a long-standing litigious spite between the petty Hindoo landholders and some of the Mahometans complained against, and that he had warned the parties concerned to be more careful in their conduct for the future, and had required two of them to enter into suitable recognisances for their good behaviour.

24. The present Magistrate of Midnapore was furnished with a copy of a letter from Mr. Lushington, his predecessor in office, together with its inclosures, having reference to a charge now under inquiry, brought by one Ramdeen Tewarry, and Modoo Pandey, Jemadar of the Kotwallee thannah, against the Subadar of the Shekawattec battalion.

25. *Nuddea Division*.—The Commissioner of the Nuddea Division submitted a translation of an anonymous Bengalee letter, received by dâk, by one Tarucknath Roy, a zemindar in the Baraset district, calling on him and other zemindars to hold in readiness a supply of provisions for 8,000 to 10,000 sepoys coming down to take possession of Bengal. This letter was forwarded to the Supreme Government.

26. A petition was received from one Azeenooddeen Mundle, of Sultankatee, stating that he had employed two moolahs for the purpose of praying to God for the success of the British arms, and that he had been assured in a dream that the British rule in India would last for ever.

27. *Dacca Division*.—The districts of the Dacca Division continued undisturbed throughout the week, and the detachment of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, quartered in the city of Dacca, were orderly and well-behaved.

28. An intimation was received from the Commissioner that the Magistrate of Dacca has completed his arrangements for dispatching a guard-boat, with a suitable escort, to take charge of the arms and ammunition required for the Dacca Volunteer corps.

29. A communication was received from the Government of India in the Home Department, forwarding for disposal a translation of a letter published in the "Bhaskur" newspaper, regarding the state of affairs in Mymensing. The letter did not appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be worthy of attention.

30. *Chittagong Division*.—The districts of the Chittagong Division were as quiet as usual.

31. For the purpose of securing a proper supervision of the recruits, raised for the local corps in this division, the Commissioner authorized the temporary appointment of Duffadars in the proportion of one to every twenty recruits, on a salary of 8 or 9 rupees each, and this was approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor.

32. *Cuttack Division and the Tributary Mehals*.—In the Cuttack Division the public peace of the three districts and of the tributary Mehals remained unbroken during the week under report, and the only cause of anxiety felt was in respect to the state of affairs in Sumbulpore.

33. The apprehensions which had been entertained by the Mohurbhunge Rajah, of the occurrence of disturbances at Bamnughotty, were ascertained to have no foundation.

34. An application was received from Rajah Gudadhur Narain Bhunj, of Killah Kinjore, in Zillah Cuttack, for a passport, for a retinue with which he proposed, to proceed to Cossipore in Purulea, for the purpose of celebrating his marriage with a relative of the zemindar of Pachete. The Lieutenant-Governor did not comply with his request, and the Government of India were informed accordingly.

35. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—In the Chota Nagpore Division, the state of affairs, in the Sumbulpore district, was reported to be unsettled, and the Commissioner of Cuttack mentioned that men in large numbers were said to be collecting again for the avowed purpose of setting up one of their leaders on the raj, so many as 1,400 men were said to have assembled at Khinda, a village of Oodunt Saee's.

36. Lieutenant Stanton also reported that in the neighbourhood of Palamow the Coles had commenced plundering.

37. The khelat, intended for the Rajah of Serai Killah, has been kept back, pending the receipt of a further communication from the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singbhoom, who reported, in a letter dated the 20th ultimo, that the representations before submitted, regarding the Rajah's having successfully detained the mutineers at Chyebassa, and of his ability and readiness to prevent the plunder of the treasure, were based on incorrect information, the Rajah having done little or nothing, and the greater portion of the treasure having been lost.

38. Eighteen persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, in October last, in the Hazareebaugh district, of whom two were sentenced to be hanged, five transported for life, eight imprisoned for fourteen years, one for ten years, one for eight years, and one for seven years. Seven persons were also tried in the same district under Act XVII of 1857, of whom four were hanged, and three imprisoned for fourteen years.

39. *Assam Division*.—The Chairman of the Assam Company having represented that the sepoys at Deroghur and other stations still continued to evince a turbulent disposition, and that some of the hill tribes were reported to have threatened a descent upon the plains, the Commissioner of Assam was requested to report whether there was any foundation for the apprehensions which the Company seemed to entertain. He has mentioned in his weekly report, dated the 7th instant, that he is aware of nothing likely to interfere with the continuance of peace in that province.

40. The Sarun Rajah having stated that he was able to swear to the signature of Muneeram, and was prepared to do so if called upon, an intimation to that effect was made to Colonel Jenkins.

41. In sanctioning a bill for 344 rupees, 13 annas, and 10 pice, on account of the military police in Upper Assam, which now numbers seventy-one men, Colonel Jenkins was asked to submit a proposed statement in the usual form, specifying distinctly its ultimate numerical strength and cost, in order that the same might be submitted for the formal sanction of the Supreme Government.

42. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned an expenditure of not more than 300 rupees for a new barrack at Cherra Poonjee, for the accommodation of the Muneepore recruits at that station.

43. *Arracan Division, Cachar, and Darjeeling*.—The districts of the province of Arracan were quiet and orderly during the week, and in Cachar and Darjeeling the public peace remained undisturbed.

44. *General Subjects*—Captain Rattray having asked for 9,018 rupees, 15 annas, 10 pice, for paying the men of his corps for the months of August and September, the Collector of Behar was requested to send him 10,000 rupees if he could, and the Collector of Burdwan to have an equal sum ready, that it may be sent up in case Mr. Money should be unable to make arrangements for dispatching the remittance from Gya.

45. A copy of a certificate submitted by Captain Rattray relative to Subadar Hydiat Ali, of the corps under his command, recommended to the Supreme Government for the rank of "Subadar Bahadoor," and the first-class of the Order of Merit, was forwarded to the Military Department.

46. The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singbhoom having solicited instructions regarding the disposal of the Sikh volunteers at present employed in that district, and recommended that the Commander-in-chief should be moved to create, from among them, as many commissioned and non-commissioned officers as their numerical strength entitled them to, an extract from his letter was forwarded to the Military Department, together with a request that the men in question might not be removed from the districts of Bengal.

47. The Lieutenant-Governor accorded his sanction to the employment of 100 peons at 4 rupees each, and 5 duffadars at 5 rupees each, for the purpose of assisting Mr. Macleod, Deputy Collector of Sarun, in the collection of carriages for the public service, with an injunction that care should be taken to prevent oppression and abuse of authority on the part of the peons to be thus employed.

48. A letter having been received from the Commissioner of Patna stating that both Mr. Macleod and Mr. Dampier urged the impossibility of providing the quantity of carriage required, without compulsion, the Commissioner was directed to impress on the subordinates the desirability of avoiding any recourse to forcible measures, and to warn them that nothing short of absolute necessity should ever induce them to resort to such an extreme.

49. In reply to the inquiry which was made regarding the oppressive measures

alleged to have been adopted in the Nuddea and Baraset districts in the procuring of carts, the Commissioner of Patna reported that the Magistrate had fined the Collector's Nazir (who will moreover, probably, be dismissed), 50 rupees, and punished his baxee and the peons who were guilty of the oppression complained of in Nuddea; and that in the Baraset district the only cases of oppression were those in which two impostors were concerned, one at Nychattee and the other at Kuddumgatchee, who, professing to be employed by the police, were seizing men and carts for the purpose of extorting money, and one of whom is now under trial, and the other under investigation by the Magistrate.

50. The Superintendent of Darjeeling has informed the Sub-Assistant Commissary-General at Dinapore that he has advanced 200 rupees to the Sikhim Rajah's Vakeel, which will entitle him to the first choice of his ponies on behalf of Government, if required, for the conveyance of stores after the European troops; the advance being wholly refunded if no ponies are required.

51. The Commissioner of Nagpore having proffered his assistance in the supply of grain when needed, the officers noted in the margin* have been requested to state if it could be advantageously availed of in any of their districts.

52. A report received from Mr. Ward, on a complaint made by the Commissariat officer with Colonel Fischer's brigade, regarding the inadequate supply of grain on the Grand Trunk Road, was forwarded to the Military Department.

53. Mr. Ward having expressed a desire to be relieved of the duties of the office of Superintendent of Carriage, &c., on account of ill-health, Mr. E. Jackson was appointed to succeed him in that post.

54. In reply to an inquiry from the Accountant to the Government of Bengal whether three lacs of rupees, which were much required at Gya, could be sent up to Sherghotty by the bullock-train, the Government of India, in the Military Department, intimated that they could not consent to the delay of forty men for such a purpose.

55. The following troops passed up the Grand Trunk Road, by bullock-train, during the month of October, viz. :—

1. A detachment of Royal Engineers.
2. Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders.
3. Her Majesty's 23rd Welch Fusiliers.
4. Depot company; and
5. Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment (three companies).

The greatest satisfaction appears to have been expressed by the officers, generally, with the arrangements made for the accommodation of the troops, the supply of provisions, &c.

56. The Government of India, in the Foreign Department, having desired to be furnished, for the information of the Court of Directors, with correct intelligence respecting the Europeans who had been, or might be, killed or wounded by the mutineers or rebels, a return of such information, as was forthcoming on the subject, was submitted, and corresponding information called for from the local authorities subordinate to this Government.

57. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the charge, incurred for the passage of the children of Mr. Pughe, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent at Chuprah, who were sent away, from Dinapore to Calcutta, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India in the Home Department of 4th September last.

58. An intimation received from Supreme Government that some difficulty having been experienced in getting a suitable building at Raneegunge for the telegraph office, the Deputy Superintendent of the electric telegraph had been directed to establish it temporarily in a tent near the railway terminus, was communicated to the Commissioner of Burdwan.

59. A copy of a letter from the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, directing that the necessary orders should be issued for pulling down the sepoys' huts at Raneegunge, and erecting mat-huts in their place, for accommodating a regiment of European troops, was forwarded to the Chief Engineer, for his guidance.

60. An intimation received from the Government of India, in the Home Department, sanctioning the grant of batta, at the rate of 3 rupees per diem, to the Commander and mate of the gun-boat "Jumna," and to all officers similarly situated, was communicated to the Superintendent of Marine.

61. Copies of letters from the Commissioners of Patna and Rajshahye, explaining the causes of certain differences in the pay of the extra police forces entertained at Nowadah and Jelpigoree, were forwarded to the Supreme Government, the information having been asked for by that Government before sanctioning the charges incurred.

62. A letter was received from the Financial Department, communicating instructions

* The Commissioners of Burdwan, Cuttack, and Chota Nagpore.

regarding the payment of the salaries of officers and establishments whose employment, in the Civil Department, had ceased in consequence of the mutinies.

63. A return was furnished to the Government of India, in the Home Department, of arms sold in Calcutta and Monghyr during the months of May, June, and July last, in reply to a requisition on the subject.

64. Reports were received from the officers named in the margin,* stating the extent to which the provisions of sections 18 to 22, of Act XXVIII of 1857, might be enforced in the districts subordinate to their control. The Governor-General's Agent in the North-east Frontier, and the Superintendent of Cachar, considered it unnecessary to enforce any of the provisions of the Act in the districts of the Assam Province and in Cachar.

65. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned a reward of 100 rupees, to be granted to the military guard furnished by the Nawab Nazim, to escort seventy horses selected for the Yeomanry Cavalry, from Moorshedabad to Soory.

66. The Rev Mr. Neible having given up his chapel for the accommodation of the officer quartered with the European soldiers at Daijeeling, and the furniture of the chapel being removed into the Assembly Rooms, and subsequently destroyed along with those rooms by fire, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the value of the furniture (110 rupees) to be made good to him.

67. Nawab Syud Sufdar Ally Khan Bahadoor, of Moorshedabad, having offered to lend two of his elephants to the Government, for employment on field service, the Governor-General's Agent at Moorshedabad was authorized to accept the offer, and to communicate to the Nawab the Lieutenant-Governor's appreciation of his loyalty and goodwill.

68. The Governor-General's Agent at Moorshedabad having reported the despatch of twenty-five Nizamut elephants from Berhampore to Ranegunge, for the service of the State, the information was communicated to the Superintendent for Carriage, &c.

69. The Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs having questioned the power of a Native District Court-martial to award a sentence of imprisonment for life, in regard to the cases of two sepoys of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, now in the Alipore Jail under sentence of such a Court, the orders of the Government of India in the Military Department were solicited on the subject.

70. Mooksood Ali, the Mooktear of the Sudder Court, who was placed under arrest in July last, was authorized to be set at liberty, nothing of a treasonable or seditious nature having been found among his papers.

A. R. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William, November 21, 1857.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Patna, October 22, 1857.

WITH reference to the annexed letter dated the 22nd instant, from Major Nation, commanding Behar Station Guards, I have the honour to request the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor to the entertainment of burkundauzes as guards over civil jails, hospitals, &c., as suggested by Major Nation. The number who have mutined or deserted is nearly 300.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

Major Nation to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Patna, October 22, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Government, that owing to the late defections, the strength of the Behar Station Guards is so considerably reduced that it is impossible to furnish all the Guards required at the different stations. I beg, therefore, to submit that, until men are recruited, and the establishment made again complete,

* The Commissioners of Patna, Bhaugulpore, Nuddea, Cuttack, and Arracan, the Governor-General's Agent, North-East Frontier, and the Superintendent of Cachar.

all guards furnished for protection of offices, civil jails, hospitals, &c., shall be discontinued, and their places for the present be taken by burkundauzes. This will enable me to furnish all really essential guards, such as those for jails and treasuries, and have a small overplus for casualties, &c. For the present I do not propose filling up all the vacant appointments, by which means any man promoted for distinguished service can at once be admitted to the superior grade, without being supernumerary, and an extra expense to Government.

The strength of the different Toomans I propose to equalize, by reducing each from 80 to 60 Nujcebs, and the numbers of burkundauzes required to replace the withdrawn guards I can entertain and bear on my rolls, under the designation of acting Nujcebs, and draw pay for them at the usual rate of 4 rupees per mensem; or Magistrates or other officers may entertain and draw pay for them in their own bills.

I have, &c.

H. M. NATION,
Commanding Behar Station Guards.

Inclosure 4 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Fort William, November 3, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, with its inclosure, and to inform you, in reply, that under the circumstances therein represented, the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes Major Nation, commanding the Behar Station Guards, to entertain, temporarily, extra burkundauzes on a salary of four rupees each per mensem, to replace the guards hitherto furnished from that corps for the protection of civil jails, hospitals, &c., at different stations, on the understanding that the cost of this extra establishment does not exceed the available balance of the unauthorized cost of the corps.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 5 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

October 26, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to forward a memorandum of Colonel Rowcroft, commanding at Dmapore, inclosing another memorandum from Colonel Huyshe, commanding Artillery at that station, on the propriety of providing pony-draught for the mountain-train guns, and to request that the Lieutenant-Governor will sanction the purchase of ponies for the purpose specified; application is made, through this office, in consequence of the guns having been left by Sir James Outram at my disposal. Two are with the Naval Brigade, and four in the Bankipore entrenchment. The officer commanding the Naval Brigade has been authorized to purchase and train ponies for the two guns with him, in anticipation of the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 6 in No. 1.

Memorandum on Elephant Carriage for Mountain-Train Howitzers, or Guns

HAVING, on several occasions, lately gone through the process of removing a 12-pounder mountain-train howitzer on to its cradle on the back of an elephant, and taking it down again, I have arrived at the conclusion that, without having elephants set apart for this purpose and regularly drilled to it, the operation is attended with great difficulty, and would almost certainly fail on service.

The smallest movement of the animal, whilst the gun is being hauled up the slide-bars, renders the operation dangerous; and if the animal gets up before the gun is lashed to its cradle, it must fall off, and the carriage, in all probability, be broken. Were elephants available for the exclusive use of the battery, they would, doubtless, in time, become used to Europeans working around them, and be steady enough, but even then I much question any elephant remaining steadily kneeling down under fire whilst the gun was being taken off his back, knowing, as I do, how timid an animal an elephant is; and

C

it appears to me that an elephant becoming unmanageable at such a time might entail serious consequences.

The fact that although elephants have been, and are, used to draw heavy guns and howitzers, they are invariably, as I believe, changed for bullock-draught before going into action, would seem to show that the steadiness of the elephant under fire is not to be depended on.

As regards the ammunition boxes there is no difficulty in loading them on the cradles, now that the latter have been altered for the reception of the old pattern boxes, and any baggage elephant will answer for them. The same objection as to the unsteadiness of the animal under fire, of course, applies, though with less force, inasmuch as it is a far simpler matter to take off or put on an ammunition box, than a gun mounted on its carriage.

If there is any likelihood of the mountain-train howitzers being taken out of the Bankipore entrenchment, I should recommend that two ponies per gun should be purchased. Cabul yaboos would be the best, there are shafts to the howitzers, and two ponies, harnessed the one in front of the other, would take the gun anywhere. The harness required would be very little, merely a collar and harness, traces of rope, a pad and a common bridle, the ponies to be led in hand and not ridden.

The ammunition boxes might be carried on elephants, on bullocks, on carts, or by bearers, two of whom would carry a box slung on a bamboo.

ALFRED HUYSHE, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding Artillery, Dinapore.

Dinapore, October 15, 1857.

Memorandum.—Recommended to the favourable consideration of E. A. Samuells, Esq., Commissioner at Patna; as formerly brought to his notice by me, while in command of the troops at Patna. The four mountain-train 12-pounder howitzers at Bankipore and the two at Buxar will require twelve ponies and two spare.

H. ROWCROFT, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 7 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Fort William, November 3, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 26th ultimo, with its inclosure, having reference to a proposition for providing pony-draught for the mountain-train guns placed at your disposal by Sir J. Outram.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that his Honor has been pleased to approve of the plan suggested, and to authorize the purchase of fourteen ponies required for the purpose.

3. You will be pleased to report, for the information of Government, the aggregate expense incurred on this account.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 8 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Patna, October 31, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to report that, with the exception of the tract along which the mutineers are passing, all is quiet in this division.

2. The Deoghur mutineers, after advancing as far as Wazurgunge, in the direction of Gya, suddenly turned to the north, entered Thannah Atta Serai in Zillah Patna, and thence moved rapidly to the west, crossed the Trunk Road to the south of Jehanabad, and the Soane at Mahatullupore, near Urwul. Thence they have proceeded by the neighbourhood of Puroo, by Roopsagur and Dhunsolee, towards the Karummassa. They give out that their destination is Rewah, but it is quite possible they may get across the Ganges, in order to join the Goruckpore district. There was a report forwarded by Mr. Littledale, from Arrah two days ago, that they were then about to make for Soonkee Ghat, near Shapore, and I dispatched the "Jumna" steamer in consequence to intercept them, but it is needless to say it proved groundless. This body of mutineers was piloted across the country by Goodhar Sing, who had formerly acted as guide to the 5th Irregular Cavalry in their passage through Behar. He took them, generally speaking, by village paths, across the fields, carefully avoiding all roads, as he was under the impression that Mr. Wake,

who had posted himself at Narreegunge, under the idea that the mutineers would cross there, had guns with him. Near Urwul he gratified his malice against Mr. Solano, by burning down the only two bungalows that, I believe, belonged to that gentleman, which had escaped him on former occasions. Neither in the Catrac or the Shahabad district did the people show any inclination to join the rebels, their presence, however, necessarily excited much alarm. There was a considerable panic in the town of Buxar on the night of the 29th, and numerous villages, along the rebels' line of march, were plundered. I need not say that our prestige has suffered severely by the escape of this handful of men from a country which was at the time nearly encircled by our troops, and in which we had three moveable bodies of troops, under Major English, Captain Rattray, and Lieutenant Robertson. Major English halted at Sherghotty, I believe for some instructions from the Commander-in-chief, and remained a day at Gya. He then moved on to Jehanabad, on the Trunk Road to Patra, but reached it two days after the rebels had passed. Captain Rattray was stationed at Dehree, Lieutenant Robertson and Mr. Wake at Narreegunge. The latter hearing of the arrival of the rebels at Urwul, but supposing that they had been joined by the Burhait detachment, and were too strong for their small detachment, sent to Captain Rattray for assistance. That officer accordingly joined Mr. Wake, but, as the rebels had got twenty-six miles' start, it was considered useless to pursue them. It is evident, however, that if they had moved to Roopsagur, fourteen miles from Narreegunge, they would, in all probability, have cut off the rebels from their line of retreat, as the latter did not reach Roopsagur for two days afterwards.

3. There has been no second inroad into the Chuprah district, nor have I, as yet, received any detailed account of the first, although I wrote for it some time ago. The Goorkhas (one regiment) reached Sarun about a week ago, and their arrival, with the preparations for the reception and march of the Naval Brigade, created considerable alarm amongst the rebels, who fell back from Burhalgunge, and have since remained quiet. Rattaram Sing, Kooer Sing's nephew, however, it is still said, is to visit Selimpore immediately, at the head of a considerable force, and thence to inroad the Chuprah district at Myrwah. The Naval Brigade must have reached Sewan yesterday. The Collector of Saran has made excellent arrangements for their Commissariat, and proceeds immediately to Sewan, to organize a marching establishment for the small force now assembled there. I have been obliged to withdraw 50 Sikhs from Chuprah and Sewan, to garrison Buxar, but if the arrangements I shall presently propose, for garrisoning that place, are approved, I will send them back again, and there will then be one full company of Sikhs at Sewan.

4. I instructed Mr. Raikes, at Mooteharee, to send the Goorkha regiment in his district to Govindgunge, or Bettiah, whence it might either support the Sewan Regiment, or protect his own position, as might be necessary. Mr. Raikes sent me, by way of reply, a protest from seven indigo planters, against denuding their district of troops. A copy of my reply to those gentlemen is sent under a separate cover. In forwarding this I again drew Mr. Raikes' attention to my former order, but on calling on him to know in what way he had carried out my order, and where the regiment was located, he informs me, to my great annoyance, and without any apology or explanation, that the regiment is still stationed at Mooteharee, with small detachments at Bagha and Segowlee. I have called on him for an explanation of his conduct, which, if unsatisfactory, I must refer to the Lieutenant-Governor, and have, in the meantime, warned him strongly against permitting himself to neglect or delay obedience to any order of Colonel Templer, from whom all orders for the movement of troops will in future emanate.

5. By a letter, received yesterday evening, from the Resident at Nepal, with whom I had been in communication on the state of the frontier and the defence of Chumparun, I learn that Jung Bahadoor has placed 100 Nepalese soldiers, from one of his frontier thannahs, at the disposal of Mr. Raikes, for employment at Mooteharee, so that the station at that place will now be sufficiently protected, whether the Goorkha regiment leaves the district or not. By looking at the map, however, you will see that there is no occasion for troops at Mooteharee. Bettiah, where there is only a small body of troops available, is obviously the best point to occupy.

6. Colonel Templer, Captain Morgan, and Lieutenant Burlton joined the force at Sewan some days ago. I have proposed to Colonel Templer that a force should be raised of picked men from the Hutwa and other States in that neighbourhood, similar to Mr. Catania's burkundauze levy at Benares, for frontier and outpost duty, and he approves of the plan, and is now making inquiries regarding the men who are to compose it. Colonel Rowcroft informs me that I can have 300 carbines and 60 rounds of ammunition for carbines from the Dinapore magazine, and, if I can get a few good men to command the levy, I have no doubt we may raise an efficient body, who will be useful hereafter as a military police. Mr. C. Reilly, the Deputy Magistrate, who has just joined at

Chuprah, may have the command for the present under Mr. Da Costa, the Sudder Ameen, of Arrah, who displayed great gallantry in the defence of the Arrah house, and volunteers for the service. He has, I believe, scarcely any civil duties at present. Mr. Mangles is also anxious to go, but I do not think his health will permit of it.

7. One hundred men of two Naval Brigades, under Lieutenant Radcliffe, Royal Artillery, are expected hourly. I have received no instructions regarding them. The military authorities at Dinapore were under the impression that they were to garrison Bankipore and the Opium Godown, but they have received no orders for either. Captain Sotheby writes me they form a portion of his brigade, and has requested me to order them to Sewan, which I have accordingly done. The force at Sewan will thus consist, very shortly, of 240 European sailors, 2 marines with four guns, 500 Goorkhas, and 100 Sikhs. with 500 more Goorkhas as a reserve within twenty miles.

8. The rebel force in Goruckpore is very differently estimated by different people.

The Mughowlee Rajah, who is very hard pressed by the Nazim, writes me that his force consists of 17,000 men, and fourteen guns, and, if armed peons and guns of native manufacture be taken into account, I dare say this is not far from the mark. There appears to be from 4,000 to 6,000 men in the neighbourhood of Burhal Jungle, and there are considerable camps at Goruckpore, Perowna, and another place, the name of which I at this moment forget, besides a chain of posts along the position, and armed bands in attendance on the Rajahs and Tehseldars who have joined him. The number of sepoys, however, I believe to be small. Hatbarn Sing was said to have brought over 400, and I have heard of very few more having joined the Nazim from Oude. As far as I can judge, the force now in Sarun, if well handled, has nothing to fear from any of the troops the Nazim can bring against it.

9. The "Jumna," after her unsuccessful expedition to Soonkee, proceeded to secure the mouth of the Gogra. The Captain found, after a careful boat-survey, that the deepest channel had only 3 feet 6 inches, and understood from the pilots that the river was falling; it was, therefore, impossible to make the Gogra. The "Jumna" is very leaky, and in such a state altogether that Lieutenant Batt considers a few broadsides would shake her to pieces. Lieutenant Batt, with his men and guns, had better, I think, be placed in garrison at Buxar Fort, which ought not to be left in the hands even of the Sikhs, in the neighbourhood, as it is, of a large sepoy population, and the "Jumna" herself sent down to Calcutta, where she can be usefully employed, while the river is low, in the ordinary duties of a river steamer. I have sent the "Jumna" for the present to act as a guardship at Sonapore, where the natives were afraid to go for want of protection, and where a great many gentlemen have gone to purchase horses and bullocks.

10. The "Patna" arrived at Dinapore a few days ago, and I have inspected her; with her guns on board she draws about 4 feet 2 inches. She is ill adapted for a ferry-boat, draws too much water, and steers very badly. However, I will put her on the ferry between Deigha and Hajeepore, and see how she answers. At present I have sent her to watch the mouth of the Gogra, but, now that the river is low, there is not much fear of boats of rebels passing down. Her guns and ammunition had better be landed here, and her European crew discharged. They are seven in number, are paid very high, and the Captain informs me are quite useless for river work.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 9 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Fort William, November 7, 1857.

1. AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, reporting on the state of the districts in your division, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor entirely approves of the several measures reported therein.

2. Your reply to the indigo planters in the Mooteharee district, which you state in your fourth paragraph was forwarded under a separate cover, has not been received.

3. With reference to your recommendation for the discharge of the European crew attached to the "Patna" steam ferry-boat, I am desired to observe that it may be possible to employ these men on shore, should you concur in this opinion, you are at liberty to employ their services to the best advantage.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG

Inclosure 10 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

(Telegraphic.)

November 3, 1857.

COLONEL CHRISTIE is to go to Dinagopore, but I cannot learn when he is likely to be there. Lieutenant Bishop has been appointed to the Goorkhas in the room of Captain Fisher.

Inclosure 11 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, November 4, 1857.

DAVIS is at Soneapore, he should have powers of Magistrate and Collector in the districts of Tirhoot, Chuprah, and Chumparun. All quiet; not heard of Major English since he left Huswa

Inclosure 12 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Extract.)

Patna, November 5, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report that all is quiet in the districts to the north of the Ganges. The first portion of the Naval Brigade, under Captain Sotheby, reached Secwan some days ago. The second portion, under Lieutenant Radcliffe, was to leave Chuprah for the same place yesterday.

The Sonepore fair has passed off quietly. At first, no traders were to be seen, but on hearing that European gentlemen had pitched their tents there, they flocked in, in considerable numbers, and Mr Macleod purchased 50 horses and 553 bullocks on behalf of Government.

I received a report from Jehanabad this morning, that the detachment of the 32nd had been attacked by Major English, near Nowadah, on the 2nd, and a good many of them killed and wounded. They do not appear, however, to have been dispersed, as they marched into Wallaty, with a good deal of plunder along with them, burned the village, and then proceeded to the westward, crossing the Trunk Road at Kokra, a few miles to the south of Jehanabad. They will probably cross the Soane above Urwul. Mr. Money, who is with Major English's force, had sent on a messenger to Mr. Wake, who will, I hope, be able to stop the rebels, till Major English can come up with them again. It is at any rate satisfactory to know that they have not passed unscathed, and that the leisurely march of the former detachments through the division has been exchanged on this occasion for a headlong flight. This cannot but produce a good effect.

Yesterday Moulvie Ahmud-oollah, one of the Wahabees imprisoned by Mr. Tayler, called on me, and told me he had heard that Velayut Ali Khan and his party intended to get up a disturbance now that Moulah Buksh was removed, in order to prove that his presence was necessary to the peace of Patna. Subsequently I heard the same story from the second principal Sudder Ameen, and other parties, all of whom, however, I knew to be enemies of Velayut Ali Khan. From the inquiries I have made from people unconnected with the contending factions here, there would seem to be some danger either, as reported, that Velayut Ali Khan and his set should get up a disturbance for the sake of vindicating the policy they induced Mr. Tayler to pursue, or that the opposite party should themselves excite a riot, with a view of turning the tables on Velayut Ali Khan. I have, therefore, sent for the principal parties of the two factions, and informed them that if I find the peace of the town endangered by their feuds, I shall not hesitate to arrest the whole of them and detain them in custody until the country is quiet. I doubt, myself, if any disturbance has been seriously contemplated. It is probable that the contending parties merely wished to cast the suspicion of such intentions on their opponents; but I have thought it right to take every precaution against the possibility of such an event. I have placed the "Jumna" steamer immediately below the godown, and landed her men to garrison the godown. I have also sent thirty Sikhs from the jail to the godown. I have directed the Magistrate to go down to the godown every evening and sleep there,

for the purpose of being better able to look after the patrols that are here. The police have also been warned to be on the alert, and they and the principal people of the Mohullahs have both been warned that they will be held strictly responsible for any breach of the peace. I have little doubt that these measures will prevent any disturbance, by showing those who are inclined to excite them that we have anticipated their plans, and are prepared for them.

I send, under a separate cover, some letters connected with the state of Goruckpore, which have been sent me by Mr. Cooke, an indigo planter, whose factories are situated in that district.

Inclosure 13 in No. 1.

The Magistrate of Gya to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Gya, October 21, 1857.

THE district is, as it has been for the last two months, much unsettled. I will not, however, dwell upon this; except to repeat, once more, that nothing can restore order and confidence, but the sending here 200 Sikhs, or Madras sepoy, and a couple of Joint Magistrates. My work at present is more than any man can do. I would again beg of the Government to inform me whether there is a probability of my getting such assistance; and if so, when.

Major English does not expect to remain here more than a very short time. Some of the Sikhs, left here by Captain Rattray, are getting healthy and fit for work; but as Captain Rattray wishes them to be sent to him, we run the risk of being very shortly weaker than we have yet been. As there is now no enemy near the Dehree Ghaut, and as that ghaut is better protected than ever, by the large numbers of European troops daily passing over the Soane, the Government may perhaps consider, ere long, that the Sikhs are more required here.

I have detained at Gya the 50 Nujeebs sent from Patna to Nowadah. I called them in when the mutineers approached that part of the country. They escorted in 235 prisoners. My jail now holds above 600 men. It would be madness to entrust the safeguard of these to burkundauzes, and therefore I have begged the Commissioner to allow me for the present to keep these Nujeebs, although I have no faith in them whatever. I look upon these Nujeebs as a very dangerous element in all these provinces; nineteen in twenty are Oude men, and, more than that, the Oude rebels are approaching Bengal by Chuprah. I believe, as a general rule, we should be safer without Nujeebs than with.

Major English came in yesterday evening; Mr. Davies, Deputy Magistrate at Sherghotty, sent him, the day before, my telegraphic message to you, ending "the Government will lose fourteen elephants, and the district will be ruined." He at once ordered the troops to be got ready for marching, and came in here. The mutineers were last night at Munceara, north of Utree, and left this morning going north. They will make for Urwul or attempt to cross the Ganges. I fear Major English, now, will have no chance of seeing anything of them, and Dehree is so far from Urwul that I doubt Captain Rattray getting up in time, even if he attempted it.

I hear, on good authority, that there are eight good-sized guns in the Tihanec fort, which are generally concealed, and only brought out when danger is near. As probably, owing to the vicinity of the mutineers, these guns will now be mounted, I have begged Mr. Hollings to go to-day to the fort, under the plea of trying to settle amicably a quarrel between the Ranees, about twelve lacs left by Woodenarain, and ascertain the truth. The Maharanee, Hetnarain's wife, is also said to have some Cashmerians in the fort, manufacturing a large brass gun. Mr. Hollings, will, if possible, also see to this. He went at 3 o'clock this morning. I cannot speak too highly of this gentleman's public zeal and courage. He is always willing to do anything for the benefit of the Government, whether that be within the circle of his own immediate duties or not.

I have, &c.

A. MONEY.

Inclosure 14 in No. 1.

The Magistrate of Gya to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Gya, October 29, 1857.

MY last weekly report mentioned that Mr. Hollings was going to visit the Tihanee fort, under the plea of inducing the widows of Woodenarain Sing, to settle, with a woman called the Begum Sapife, a disputed claim to money left by the late Baboo.

Mr. Hollings kindly consented to visit the fort on the 21st instant. He started at 3 o'clock in the morning with the Government pleader, a native gentleman of whose ability and loyalty I have a high opinion.

The result of his visit was, that he saw two large brass guns, quite serviceable, and of the calibre of either 6-pounders or 9-pounders. He also saw newly-made embrasures for seven other guns, which guns he had reason to believe were concealed in a hut pointed out to him. There was an evident attempt to prevent his seeing even as much as he did see. One gun was being removed, and the other hidden under matting.

It was merely the supposed approach of the mutinous sepoys of the 32nd, which had brought any of these guns out of their hiding-places. It was upon this calculation that I sent Mr. Hollings at that particular time. What he observed, agrees exactly with my previous information. There are eight large guns, and one larger yet, called the "Futteh Wusrut."

Mr. Hollings had no excuse for penetrating into that part of the fort occupied by Maharanee Tudanjeet Koer, and for ascertaining the truth of the story. I had heard that a large brass gun was being manufactured there.

I have no doubt, however, that a gun is either being made or being cleaned: the hire of some Cashmerians, skilled in gun-making, and their being employed upon a large gun, are facts, I consider, well established, at least as well as anything can be by native evidence.

These guns, should, I think, be in the hands of the Government; they may, at any time fall into those of mutineers, and their existence is a constant danger to this station. If they were in the hands of the most loyal subjects, they would still, I think, afford grounds for just apprehension, but I have strong doubts with reference to the loyalty of the Maharanee.

I have reported all this to the Commissioner, but he does not think we are at present strong enough here to act with a high hand in the matter. Since meeting last week the three mutinous companies of the 32nd have gone through the district. Major English started in pursuit when they had got to Jehanabad, and they crossed the Soane the day he arrived at Jehanabad. The second batch was at Kurruckdeah two days ago: of the troops that were to follow them, I have heard nothing.

If these mutineers are only 200 or 250, so as to render pursuit with guns unnecessary on the part of Major English, and if Captain Rattray is ordered to keep himself in communication with Major English, and to act as directed by him, I have no doubt these rascals will be intercepted and cut up.

The district is in the state I have described more than once. Crime is on the increase. The zemindars have no authority in some of their villages, and I anticipate serious deficiencies in the next quarter's revenue.

I have begged of you to let me at least know how much or how little assistance I may expect. If the Government have not troops at their disposal, I only ask to be informed of the real prospects of this district in that respect, both present and future. This knowledge would affect many an order I might have to give. It must affect the amount of extra police I entertain. I am willing to do my best with little or no aid, if necessary; but I should find the task easier if I knew exactly what I had to depend upon.

I am still without a Joint Magistrate; two would not clear off the arrears in two months. Mr. Bailey, I understand, is to come from Alipore, and Mr. Davey, as Deputy Magistrate from Ranegunge. I have already five gentlemen here with Assistant's powers, and if I had a dozen more, could find no want for them. If the Government does not send men here with full powers, arrears will accumulate to a great extent. I have no time for important questions, so much is taken up by the daily routine of detail; no man in a responsible situation, like mine, should feel himself unable to bring to the consideration of matters of consequence, a mind unhampered by multifarious little duties, which tax its energies and destroy its elasticity.

I have, &c

A. MONEY.

Inclosure 15 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Gya.

Sir,

Fort William, November 6, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 29th ultimo, and, with reference to its concluding paragraph, to inform you that further assistance in the performance of your civil duties will be given to you as soon as the services of an officer qualified to exercise higher powers become available.

2. In regard to the measures which are being taken for strengthening the police, and for the military defence of the district, I am to request that you will place yourself in communication with the Commissioner of the division, who is informed of the arrangements in progress.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 16 in No. 1.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SINCE the date of my Minute on the proposition of Mr Solano, I have been inquiring for the means of strengthening the police of the Behar Province, and especially of the two zillahs of Behar and Shahabad, which have suffered so much from the outbreak of Koer Sing and his followers, and from the depredations of the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry and the 32nd Native Infantry.

I find that I can obtain the services of a very competent European Superintendent of Local Police, and through him of twenty to twenty-five reasonably steady Europeans, accustomed in some degree to the use of arms, on a pay of 100 rupees a month for two of a superior class, to serve in a grade similar to that of non-commissioned officers, and 60 rupees for the rest. Some of these men are said to have horses, and I should propose to give a small horse-allowance to such as brought horses, and in this way, or otherwise, eventually to mount them all.

A body like this, placed at the disposal of the Magistrate of Gya or Shahabad, could hardly fail to be of service in repressing disorder, arresting armed plunderers and other violent criminals, and even in assisting military operations when needed, against some parties of mutineers such as have recently devastated many parts of these districts. And ultimately, when peace and good order shall be restored, the best of these Europeans might be selected to fill those subordinate situations in the Mofussil police, which it is now clear must hereafter be much more supplied from European sources than heretofore.

I would therefore submit this paper to the Governor-General in Council in continuation of the Minute of the 20th instant, with my solicitation that I may be permitted to entertain an European police of the strength and at the expense above stated.

Should this be granted, I would ask further, that I should be permitted to send them by rail to Raneegunge, and march them thence to Gya up the Trunk Road, assisting them with a few pauls by way of tents, and with a limited amount of carriage for the pauls and other actual necessities.

I would ask, also, that they be armed with carbines and side-arms, at the expense of Government.

I should further wish to try whether a body of mounted native police could not be raised in the Behar districts, first for local service, and hereafter to be transferred to any part of the country where their services may be needful.

For this, however, the services of a competent country officer would be indispensable, and he should, if possible, be an officer accustomed to Irregular Cavalry. If the Governor-General should approve this part of my scheme, and be able to place at my disposal an officer fit to undertake it, I should be glad to see it begun at an early date.

October 27, 1857.

F. J. HALLIDAY.

Inclosure 17 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, October 27, 1857.

IN forwarding to you the accompanying copy of a Minute of this date, by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in which it is proposed to raise a small force of Europeans and a body of native mounted police, for the purpose of strengthening the police of the Zillahs, Behar and Allahabad, I am directed to state a circumstance mentioned in a private letter, from the Commissioner of the division, which illustrates the necessity of some such measure being resorted to in support of the authority of the officers of Government, and the restoration of our prestige in that district

2 In the Behar district are large estates held by a family, at the head of which, at present, is the widow of the late Woodenaram Sing, who died while the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry were threatening the fort of Tikharie, in which he resided. These mutineers were bought off this land by the payment of a large sum of money, and since their departure great exertions have been made to strengthen the fortifications, additional guns having been mounted.

3. Recently, it was desired to raise money in the district for the opium advances, and this rich Ranee was applied to for an advance of two lacs of rupees of revenue by way of a loan to Government. This loan she at once and decidedly refused to make, and took the opportunity to reproach the authorities by saying that, if Government had protected her as they ought to have done, she would not have had to pay the large sum she did to the mutineers.

4. Considering the present almost avowed inability of the Government to protect its subjects in the interior of the Behar district, it is undesirable to interfere with those who have the means and are only endeavouring to protect themselves. Yet, on hearing of the extensive preparations this same Ranee was making, in adding to the fortifications of Tikharie, the Magistrate considered it would be advisable to interfere, and proposed to demand the delivery of the guns. This the Commissioner has been obliged to prohibit, from a consciousness of inability to enforce the demand, and this zemindar is consequently permitted to pursue her own course without the officers in the district daring to oppose her.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 18 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, October 30, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated the 27th instant, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council entirely approves of the proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor to raise a body of European mounted police, under a competent Superintendent, for service in the districts of Shahabad and Behar.

2. The pay of the Superintendent is not mentioned. The men are to be paid two at the rate of 100 rupees, and the rest at the rate of 60 rupees a-month, with a small horse allowance to those who provide their own horses. They may also be armed with carbines and side-arms at the expense of the Government.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor can direct these men to proceed to Gya in any way that may appear to his Honor most expedient. It may be of advantage to send them from Raneegunge by some route parallel to the Grand Trunk Road, rather than by that road itself.

4. The raising of a body of Irregular Horse has already been sanctioned in my letter of this date.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 19 in No. 1.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

THE Governor-General in Council having sanctioned my proposition for raising a small body of European police for service in Zillahs Behar and Shahabad, it remains to adopt measures for collecting and organizing the force, and forwarding them to Gya, as their present head-quarters.

2. Subject to the sanction and approval of the Supreme Government, I propose to assign to the Superintendent a salary of 300 rupees per mensem, with a horse allowance of 30 rupees per mensem.

3. I propose to appoint as Superintendent Mr. Hely, of the Indus Patrol, now in Calcutta on leave of absence, subject to any objection to his being taken from his Indus duties, which may be raised by the Financial Department, Government of India, to whom the nomination will be communicated.

4. Mr. Mackenzie, recently appointed a Deputy Magistrate of Behar, will be charged with the duty of selecting and engaging the men to be employed, in which he will be assisted by Mr. Hely.

5. Mr. Mackenzie, assisted in like manner by Mr. Hely, will undertake all subsidiary arrangements regarding the arrival of the men, and for their march to Gya, on which Mr. Mackenzie will accompany them.

6. The necessary communication will be made to the Ordnance Department regarding arms.

7. Poles also will be provided for the men, and, if necessary, a small hill-tent for the Superintendent.

8. Carriage for necessary articles on the march, and rations, will be supplied by the Superintendent of Road Supplies. The carriage will be at the expense of Government, but the rations supplied will be charged hereafter to those who receive them, and the amount deducted from their pay.

9. The pay of the police and the Superintendent will commence on the day they leave Calcutta by rail for Raneegunge.

10. They will go as third class passengers at the Government expense, and the Superintendent as a second class passenger at the Government expense.

11. The salary of Mr. Mackenzie will commence on the date above specified.

12. He will draw travelling allowance, under the rules provided for uncovenanted Deputy Magistrates, and he will receive no other travelling expense during the journey.

13. Mr. Hely will command the policemen, and will be responsible for all that relates to drill and discipline. The policemen will receive all orders through him.

14. During the journey, Mr. Hely will be subject to the orders of Mr. Mackenzie, as his superior Civil authority. On arriving at Gya he will be subject to the Magistrate of the Zillah, and will obey such orders as he may receive from that authority.

15. Mr. Mackenzie is authorized to draw an advance of pay for the men, extending, if needful, to one month's pay, for the purchase of actual necessities for the march, for which he will account to them on their arrival at Gya.

16. Each man of the force will be required to sign an engagement for service similar to that signed by constables of the Calcutta police. Mr. Mackenzie will see to the due preparation and signature of the engagements.

17. Uniforms will be supplied to the men at the expense of Government, and these should, if possible, be ready before departure; or, if that be not possible, the materials should be purchased and carried up with the men.

18. With this, also, Mr. Mackenzie will charge himself.

19. Full intimation of these measures will be transmitted to the Commissioner of Patna, who will instruct the Magistrate of Gya as he may think fit. It will be necessary to provide shelter for the force at Gya, and the Magistrate should be advised by the Commissioner accordingly.

November 2, 1857.

F. J. HALLIDAY.

Inclosure 20 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr. Hely.

Sir,

Fort William, November 3, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint you to be Superintendent of the European mounted police force, to be employed in the Behar district, on a salary of 300 rupees per mensem, with a horse allowance of 30 rupees, commencing from the date on which you leave Howrah by rail on the march towards Gya.

2. You will receive full instructions from Mr Deputy Magistrate J. Mackenzie, under whose orders you will act on the journey to Gya. On your arrival at that station you will place your services at the disposal of the Magistrate of the district.

3 You will be so good as to communicate, without loss of time, with Mr. Mackenzie, relative to the terms on which the men to be entertained are to be engaged. A copy of the instructions furnished to Mr. Mackenzie is hereto appended for your guidance.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 21 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 3, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to state that, subject to the acquiescence of the Governor-General in Council in the arrangement, the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed Mr. Hely, of the Indus Patrol, now in Calcutta on leave of absence, to be Superintendent of an European mounted police force, intended to be employed in the Behar district

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 22 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Deputy Magistrate of Behar.

Sir,

Fort William, November 3, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 27th ultimo, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to inform you that Mr. F. O'B Hely has been appointed Superintendent of the European mounted police force for service in Behar.

2. You are charged with the duty of selecting and engaging the men to be employed in that force, in which you will be assisted by Mr. Hely.

3. You will, in like manner, with Mr. Hely's assistance, undertake all subsidiary arrangements regarding the arming of the men with carbines and side-arms, and their march to Gya, on which you will accompany them. On your indenting on this office, the necessary communication will be made to the Ordnance Department for the arms, &c

4. Poles also will be provided for the men, and, if necessary, a small hill-tent for the Superintendent.

5. Carriage for necessary articles on the march, and rations, will be supplied by the Superintendent of Road Supplies, to whom the necessary instructions will issue on your intimating the quantity and description of carriage and rations required. The carriage will be at the expense of Government, but the rations supplied will be charged hereafter to those who receive them, and the amount deducted from their pay. Your own pay, as well as that of the Superintendent and men, will commence from the date on which you leave by rail for Raneeunge.

6. The men will go as third class passengers, and the Superintendent as a second class passenger at the Government expense.

7. You will yourself draw the usual travelling allowance, under the rules applicable to uncovenanted Deputy Magistrates, but no charges incurred by you on the journey will be defrayed by Government.

8. Mr. Hely will command the policemen, will be responsible for all that relates to their drill and discipline, and will communicate all orders to them.

D 2

9. During their journey Mr. Hely will be subject to your orders, but on arrival at Gya he will receive his instructions from the Magistrate of the district.

10. You are authorized to draw an advance of pay for the men, to the extent, if needed, of one month's pay, for the purchase of the necessaries for the march, for which you will account to them on arrival at Gya.

11. Each man of the force will be required to execute an engagement for service similar to that entered into by the constables of the Calcutta police, and you will be pleased to see to the due preparation and signature of these engagements.

12. The uniform for the men will be supplied at the expense of Government, and should, if possible, be supplied to them before their departure. If this cannot be arranged, the materials should be purchased and carried up with the men, for the purpose of being made up after they reach Gya.

13. Of the men who may be entertained under Mr. Hely, two, it is expected, will be men of a superior class, whose pay has been fixed at 100 rupees per mensem; the rest of the men will receive 60 rupees a-month, and to those who provide their own horses an additional horse-allowance of 20 rupees will be paid. Those who have no horses will be mounted at the Government expense on their arrival at Gya.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 23 in No. 1.

Mr. Hely, Commanding the Gya Police Cavalry, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Calcutta, November 6, 1857.

I HAVE the honor, in reply to letter dated the 3rd instant, with inclosure, to my address (received on the 5th instant), to request that you will do me the favour to convey my grateful acknowledgments to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the appointment conferred on me.

I have, &c.

FRANCIS O'BYRNE HELLY.

Inclosure 24 in No. 1.

The Deputy Magistrate of Behar to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Calcutta, November 6, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit a Memorandum for an advance of one month's pay required for the men of the mounted police, organized under orders of the 3rd instant, and to solicit early orders for the payment of the same.

I further beg to add that I purpose starting on Monday morning, the 9th instant, by rail for Raneegunge.

I have, &c.

J. MACKENZIE.

Inclosure 25 in No. 1.

ESTIMATE of one Month's Pay (in advance) required for the Mounted Police proceeding to Gya.

				Co.'s Rupees.
Captain F. Hely, Commandant	..	..	..	300
R. A. Faulie, Pay Sergeant	..	..	..	100
— True, Sergeant-Major	..	..	..	100
W. H. Gale, Quartermaster-Sergeant	..	..	..	60
M. Faulie, Trooper	..	..	..	60
W. Love, ditto	..	..	..	60
J. H. Leadbeater, ditto	..	..	..	60
J. B. Bingham, ditto	..	..	..	60
A. D. Larymoui, ditto	..	..	..	60
J. W. Mc Mahon, ditto	..	..	..	60
W. Lucas, ditto	..	..	..	60
P. O'Brien, ditto	..	..	..	60
C. Lichford, ditto	..	..	..	60

					Rupees
J. Clements, Trooper	..	.	..	..	60
C. Hilton, ditto	..	.	..	..	60
T. Connolly, ditto	..	..	.	.	60
J. Macgregor, ditto	..	..	.	..	60
H. Howard, ditto	..	..	..	..	60
P. Antoni, ditto	..	..	..	..	60
T. Morris, ditto	..	..	..	..	60
S. Mason, ditto	..	..	..	.	60
J. Husson, ditto	..	.	.	..	60
M. Abrien, ditto	..	..	..	..	60
J. Wood, ditto	..	..	.	..	60
J. Manjay, ditto	..	..	..	..	60
J. Caldwell, ditto	..	..	.	..	60
H. Pullin, ditto	..	..	..	..	60
Total, Company's rupees	..	.	.	..	1,940

Calcutta, November 6, 1857

J MACKENZIE, *Deputy Magistrate of Gya.*

Inclosure 26 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Sub-Treasurer.

Sir,

Fort William, November 6, 1857.

A BODY of European mounted police for the Behar district, raised under the orders of the Government of India, being about to proceed to Gya under the charge of Mr. J. Mackenzie, lately appointed Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that district, I am directed to request that you will pay to that officer, on presentation of an audited bill, the sum of 1,940 Company's rupees, being an advance of one month's pay of the men, as per list herewith forwarded.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 27 in No. 1.

The Deputy Magistrate of Behar to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Calcutta, November 6, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit an indent for arms and accoutrements required for the use of the mounted police force organized under orders of the 3rd instant, and to solicit early instructions for the issue of the same.

I have, &c.

J MACKENZIE.

Inclosure 28 in No. 1.

INDENT for Arms and Accoutrements for the Gya Police Cavalry.

26 Light Cavalry swords.
 26 carbines, with slings
 26 blades of pistols.
 26 pairs of holsters.
 26 sword-belts
 26 sword-knots.
 26 pouch-belts.
 26 percussion pouches.
 26 saddles (Cavalry) with bridles, &c, complete
 26 saddle-cloths
 26 valises.
 26 pair of spurs, with straps
 26 head stalls and heel ropes
 26 horse-cloths.
 2,000 rounds of carbine ammunition (bd.)
 3 pairs, or 3,000, percussion caps
 810 rounds of pistol ammunition (bd.)
 3 pauls.
 1 rowtec, or hill-tent.

Calcutta, November 6, 1857.

J MACKENZIE, *Deputy Magistrate of Gya.*

F. O'BYRNE HELY, *Commanding Police Cavalry.*

Inclosure 29 in No. 1.

The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 6, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward the accompanying copy of a letter from the Deputy Magistrate and Collector of Behar, together with the indent which accompanied it, and to request that, with the permission of the Governor-General of India in Council, the necessary orders may be issued for the supply of the arms and accoutrements required for the use of the mounted police force which is being organized for employment in the Behar district, under sanction of the Government of India in the Home Department

I have, &c.

C. T. BUCKLAND

Inclosure 30 in No. 1.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Inspector-General of Ordnance.

Sir,

Fort William, November 7, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit to you the accompanying letter from the Deputy Magistrate and Collector of Behar, dated 6th November, 1857, submitting an indent for arms and accoutrements for the use of the mounted police force which is being organized for employment in the Behar district, and to request that you will have the goodness to instruct the Commissary of Ordnance in charge of the arsenal, Fort William, to comply with the indent as early as practicable

I am, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

Inclosure 31 in No. 1.

The Deputy Magistrate of Gya to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Calcutta, November 6, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit an estimate of the probable cost of uniforms for the mounted police, organized under orders of the 3rd instant, and solicit orders for the early payment of the same.

I have, &c.

J. MACKENZIE.

Inclosure 32 in No. 1.

ESTIMATE of Uniforms supplied to the Men of the Gya Police Cavalry.

	Rs	A
To 26 blouses, at 6 rs 8 a. per blouse	169	0
To 26 non-grey trousers, at 5 rs 8 a. per trousers	143	0
To 27 leather helmets, at 5 rs. 6 a per helmet	135	0
To 27 covers for ditto, at 8 a. per cover	13	8
To 27 puggiees, at 1 rs 2 a. per puggree	30	6
To 26 tunics, or dark blue cloth coats, with red facings, at 12 rs. each	312	0
Total	802	14

Calcutta, November 6, 1857.

F. O'BYRNE HELY,
Commanding Gya Police Cavalry.

I declare upon honor that the above statement is a true and faithful account of clothing absolutely necessary for the men, and that on receipt of the said amount I will faithfully disburse the same.

FRANCIS O'BYRNE HELY,
Commanding Police Cavalry.

Inclosure 33 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Deputy Magistrate of Gya.

Sir,

Fort William, November 6, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, and to inform you, in reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the estimate therewith submitted, amounting to 802 rupees 14 annas, being the cost of uniforms supplied to the men of the European mounted police force organised for employment in the Behar district.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 34 in No. 1.

The Deputy Magistrate of Gya to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

November 6, 1857.

WITH advertence to your letter of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to submit a Memorandum of the probable amount of carriage and rations required for the Commandant and twenty-six troopers of the mounted police proceeding from Raneegunge to Gya.

I am, &c.

J. MACKENZIE.

Inclosure 35 in No. 1.

Probable Amount of Carriage and Rations required for the Commandant and 26 Troopers of the Mounted Police proceeding from Raneegunge to Gya.

26 rations, similar to those supplied to each soldier proceeding by the Grand Trunk Road.

4 bullock-waggons, or 8 country carts

The carts will be employed in the conveyance of the baggage of the men, the tents, spare ammunition, saddlery, &c.

J. MACKENZIE,

Deputy Magistrate of Gya.

Calcutta, November 6, 1857.

Inclosure 36 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent for Carriage, &c.

Sir,

Fort William, November 6, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter of this day's date, from Mr. Deputy Magistrate J. Mackenzie, and of its inclosure, and to request that you will make arrangements for supplying the requisite carriage and rations, as therein stated, for twenty-six Europeans of the Behar mounted police-force, who are proceeding from Raneegunge to Gya, accompanied by Mr. Deputy Collector Mackenzie, who is in charge of the party.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 37 in No. 1.

The Deputy Magistrate of Behar to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Calcutta, November 7, 1857.

WITH advertence to your letter of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to solicit the favor of your issuing the necessary instructions to the railway authorities for the convey-

ance of the Commandant and twenty-six men of the Gya police force from Howrah to Raneegunge.

The men take up six horses, and they will require space for their baggage.

I am, &c.

J. MACKENZIE.

Inclosure 38 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Traffic Manager, East India Railway.

Sir,

Fort William, November 7, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to request that you will have the goodness to arrange for the conveyance from Howrah to Raneegunge by the morning train of the 11th instant, at the expense of Government, of the Commandant and twenty-six men of the Gya Police force, proceeding under charge of Mr. J. Mackenzie, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that district.

The men will go as third class passengers, and the Commandant as a second class passenger. They will take with them six horses and some baggage, which will also be taken at the Government expense.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 39 in No. 1.

Mr. Trotter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Commissioner's Office, Zallah Behar, November 2, 1857.

IN compliance with paragraph 5 of the Government Circular, dated the 15th August last, I have to forward herewith a statement for the month of October 1857.

I have, &c.

T. C. TROTTER,

Commissioner under Act XIV.

RETURN of Persons tried and punished in the District of Behar, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of October 1857.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Behar ..	1857 Oct. 9	Hyder Ally Khan Mohammud Buksh Oorun Padhya Daood Ali Dhoonya Sudhoo Ali Dhoonya Bhuttoo Doosadh Sohrya Rujwar Junglee Kahar Sheik Jinnut Sookun Padya Dagun Rujwar Dumree Jogee	The defendant Hyder Ally Khan, on a charge of rebellion and of plunder. The other defendants on a charge of plundering and of abetting rebellion	Hyder Ally Khan to be hanged by the neck till he be dead, and the remaining prisoners to be imprisoned with labour and flogs each, for fourteen years	<i>Judgments recorded.</i> We have abundance of evidence, on the record, to show not only that Hyder Ally Khan having collected large numbers of armed men, proclaimed himself a Rajah, and the Company's reign at an end, but that having done so, he proceeded with them to places occupied by Government servants and others, and, after plundering them, that he drove them from their posts, saying, that he only had sovereignty and power in the Pergunnah of Rajgeer. This note of insurrection having been sounded by the Chief, was greedily taken up and acted upon by his retainers, among whom were the remaining eleven prisoners at the bar. And it is shown, in like manner, that these men, aided by others, progressed from one act of oppression and plunder to another, until they were attacked by the police. Even then stout resistance was offered by Hyder Ally Khan and his rebel followers, who, fighting under the impulse of rebellion, continued to proclaim Hyder Ally Rajah, and the Company's raj as over. But the conflict appears to have been shot and decisive, ending in the capture of Hyder Ally, a cannon and some muskets—the snuffs of war. I, consequently, under the circumstances of the case, direct Hyder Ally Khan, whom I find guilty of the charges on which he is committed, to be hanged by the neck till he be dead, and the remaining prisoners—from Nos. 2 to 12, named marginally—who are also guilty of the charges on which they were made over, to be imprisoned, with labour and flogs, for a period of fourteen years each, and their property of every description to be confiscated. Separate warrants will issue regarding prisoner No 1, and those consecutively numbered 2 to 12, and the usual proceeding will be despatched anent the disposal of property. The charge is that of “Abetting rebellion.” It is true that the sowars of the 5th Irregulan Cavalry had mutined, and it may be believed that they took away the defendant's horse, but this is deemed by the magistrate a point in favour of the prisoner, though that officer considers there is “strong suspicion” of complicity, arising, as I take it, from the fact of the prisoner's not instantly accompanying Humamau Sing, still the urgency of the case was not pointed out by this witness, and if it had been the “strong suspicion” would not be clear, or even the suspicion which could lead to a conviction. I consequently acquit the prisoner of the charge, and direct his release. The usual warrant will issue
Behar ..	Oct. 12	Kallee Khan, sowar	Abetting rebellion	Acquitted	..

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2 * 2 Mohammud Buksh; 3 Poorun Padhya, 4 Daood Ally Dhoonya, 5. Sidhoo Ally Dhoonya, 6. Bhuttoo Dasad, 7. Sohona Rujwar, 8. Junglee Kahar, 9. Sheik Jinnut, 10. Sookun Padhya; 11. Dagun Rujwar, 12. Damry Jogee.

Commissioner's Office, Zillah Behar, November 2, 1857

T. C. TROTTER, Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857.

Inclosure 41 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Patna, October 16, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I beg to state that section 10, Act XIV of 1857, appears to me to be permissive. If there is a Magistrate within the district to which a Commissioner has been appointed under the Act, he may commit persons for trial before such Commissioner; but it does not appear from the wording of section 7, that a commitment by a Magistrate is a procedure which the law requires. A Commissioner appointed under the Act may bring and try any person charged with any of the offences described in the Act, and the charge, of course, may be preferred either by a private individual or a police officer.

2. I observe that powers have been conferred on several officers situated precisely as Mr. Worseley is, Mr. Lynch, for instance, Lieutenant Stanton, &c.

I have, &c

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 42 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Deputy Magistrate of Nowadah.

Sir,

Fort William, November 5, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint you to be a Commissioner under section 7, Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Behar, for the trial of all crimes and offences punishable under the said Act.

2. It is to be understood that when two or more officers specially empowered under this Act happen to be present at the same station, the Sessions Judge, should he be one of them, will try prisoners committed under the Act in question. If the Sessions Judge be not present, then the Commissioner of Circuit will try the cases; and, in the absence of both the Session Judge and the Commissioner, the senior officer possessing the requisite powers will hold the trial.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG

Inclosure 43 in No. 1

The Magistrate of Shahabad to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Arrah, October 20, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that nothing worthy of notice has occurred in this district since my last communication. The mutineers of the 32nd may enter the district on their way up-country, but should they do so, we are quite strong enough to dispose of them, and few will, I hope, leave it. Ummer Sing, with his rabble force, still remains in the hills and jungle in the south-east of the district, and cannot at present be easily dislodged. I must again beg to bring to the notice of his Honor the necessity for investing me with the powers of a Commissioner to enable me to re-establish order in the district.

I have, &c

H. C. WAKE.

Inclosure 44 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Shahabad.

Sir,

Fort William, October 27, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint you to be a Commissioner under section 7, Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Shahabad, for the trial of all crimes and offences punishable under the said Act.

2. It is to be understood that when two or more officers specially empowered under this Act happen to be present at the same station, the Sessions Judge, should he be one of

them, will try prisoners committed under the Act in question. If the Sessions Judge be not present, then the Commissioner of Circuit will try the cases; and, in the absence of both the Sessions Judge and the Commissioner, the senior officer possessing the requisite powers will hold the trial.

I have, &c.
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 45 in No. 1.

The Magistrate of Shahabad to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Sir,

November 16, 1857.

HAVING been absent on an expedition, unsuccessful I am sorry to say, to intercept the Seraghur mutineers, I omitted to send in the usual weekly report of the state of the district.

Since my last communication nothing of any importance has occurred; but the police, though they have now a large addition to their force, do not apprehend any of the offenders in the late disturbances, and, on my approach, the villages in which they reside are invariably deserted.

No cases of aggravated plunder have lately been reported.

Ummer Sing is daily strengthening Rhotas, and, doubtless, provisioning it, and should, as is rumoured, Koer Sing's defeated forces return to the district, it will doubtless become a formidable and strongly garrisoned fortress.

The taking of the place now would, doubtless, be only effected with serious loss to the small force which could be spared for such service; but I should strongly recommend its being done if possible, before it becomes a refuge for large numbers of rebels.

The place should be completely dismantled.

I have, &c.
H. C. WAKE.

Inclosure 46 in No. 1.

RETURN of Persons tried and punished in the District of Shahabad, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of October, 1857.

District	Date	Name of Prisoners	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Zillah Shahabad	1857 Oct. 5	Meharban Goalah, of the 2nd Company 7th Regiment Native Infantry	Mutiny and rebellion	Death	
	Oct. 8	Lotun Choubay	Affray attended with culpable homicide	To be imprisoned with labour in irons, for eight years	This case was not connected with the rebellion.
		Ram Kishon	Ditto	Ditto	
		Chukouri	Ditto	Ditto.	
		Ram Sarun	Ditto	Ditto.	
		Bhowani Sing	Ditto	Released.	
		Alekh Teway	Ditto	Ditto.	
	Oct. 21	Ramburun Miser	Culpable homicide	To be imprisoned with labour in irons for seven years	Ditto.
		Peryag Miser	Ditto	Ditto.	

A. LITTLEDALE, *Officiating Secretary and Commissioner,*
Act XIV of 1857.

Inclosure 47 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Gya.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 24, 1857.

CAPTAIN SMYTH, of the 53rd, writes to say that they can get no correct information of the movements of the mutineers: one day they are said to have gone in one direction; another, the contrary. Write by post, and explain how this happens.

Inclosure 48 in No. 1.

The Magistrate of Gya to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

October 26, 1857.

I HAVE just received your telegram of yesterday, I imagine it refers to a telegraphic message sent by Captain Smyth to General Mansfield. Captain Smyth showed me that message before he sent it; I do not believe he at all intended to complain of the information supplied by me. I understood him to mean that it was impossible to get any information of the intended movements of the mutineers. That was impossible; I had two men on different occasions in their camp, but nothing could be elicited as to their real intentions. Whenever they stated them, it proved to be with a view to mislead. On turning to the westward from Islampore, they gave out they were going to the Kachmun Ghaut, and I thereupon wrote to the Commissioner that I felt certain they meant to go to Urwul. So careful were they to give no clue to their intentions even for a night, that when evening approached they used to send four or five elephants with a dozen men to prepare rissud for them at a particular village, while they went to another three or four miles off. My information, at first, was not good. They were in a wild part of the country. An eye-witness declared he had seen them at Dangra. I telegraphed this to you, and afterwards telegraphed that the news was false. Major English was then at Sherghotty. When he arrived here, the mutineers had left Wuzeergunge that morning. From that moment my information was excellent. I had a number of men posted out in the direction of the mutineers' march, and the Ranee of Muhrudpore sent me information of their movements by means of sowars at least six times between Kunjeen and Islampore. As to their going in one direction one day, and the contrary another, that is perfectly correct, as the accompanying sketch will show. Having no carts, and fourteen elephants and some tattoos, they kept on no road. English troops with guns will never catch sepoys flying for their lives under such circumstances.

I believe the only chance was at the Soane had there been a strong force of Sikhs to head them there, Major English would, I have no doubt, have caught them. As it was, they crossed when he was two miles behind at Jehanabad.

I have, &c.

A. MONEY.

Inclosure 49 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 3, 1857.

ON being made aware that a complaint, made by Captain Smyth, of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, regarding the contradictory reports supplied to him of the movements of the mutineers of the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, the Lieutenant-Governor called on the Magistrate and Commissioner of Behar to explain how this had happened; and I am now directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India and for communication to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the accompanying copy of a letter from Mr. Money, explaining the circumstances under which information was received and supplied by him.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG

Inclosure 50 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, November 1, 1857.

ALL quiet in Chuprah. Burhait mutineers entering Nowadah sub-division. Rattray and Wake have been ordered to use strenuous exertion to intercept them if they cross the Soane. I hope Major English will be ordered to Jehanabad. If these mutineers are not dispersed the character of the Government will suffer, and it is impossible to answer for the peace of Behar, which is now about to be subjected to plunder for the third time.

Inclosure 51 in No. 1.

The Magistrate of Gya to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Gya, November 1, 1857.

THE mutineers were at Govindpore yesterday, and probably, therefore, are at Nowadah to-day. We march against them this evening.

Inclosure 52 in No. 1.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Camp, Deoghur, November 2, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report our arrival here this morning.

2. The detachment of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry will halt here to-morrow, and will march on the next morning towards Chukye.

I have, &c.

H. M. BODDAM.

Inclosure 53 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Lieutenant Stanton.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, November 2, 1857.

WHY have you discontinued your reports of what is going on in your neighbourhood? The Lieutenant-Governor is informed that the mutineers of the 32nd have crossed the road near Dehree.

Inclosure 54 in No. 1.

Lieutenant Stanton to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Sherghotty, November 3, 1857.

THE first detachment of the 32nd mutineers crossed the Grand Trunk Road at Mootanee, thirty-six miles from Dehree: they have gone towards Bidieghur, plundering Bhulhooa thannah *en route*. The second detachment are reported near Nowadah. Ummer Sing reported to be wandering about the hills between Rhotas and Kuchoochar.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief saw the mutineers crossing the road, and counted the elephants and horses with them.

The Coles in the neighbourhood of Palamow are plundering.

Inclosure 55 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Raneeegunge.

(Telegraphic.) Calcutta, November 3, 1857.
MONEY reports at 2 P.M. yesterday from Huswa, which is ten miles west of Nowadah, that he, with Captain English's force, was there, and the mutineers at Nowadah, ten miles off. They were to start again in an hour in pursuit. Let Boddam know this, if possible.

Inclosure 56 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.) Patna, November 3, 1857.
ALL quiet. English gone to Nowadah. Weston accompanied. You have not gazetted John Gale and Charles Gale to honorary magistracies in Tirhoot, though my nomination was sanctioned. Pray rectify the mistake.

Inclosure 57 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal

(Telegraphic.) Raneeegunge, November 3, 1857.
THE four companies of the 32nd appear to have united, and on the 30th were at Mootanee, on the other side of the Soane, beyond Jehanabad, where they carried off five horses belonging to the Post Office Department.

Inclosure 58 in No. 1

The Magistrate of Gya to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal

(Telegraphic.) Artee, November 3, 1857.
THE mutineers halted before we got to Nowadah. We caught them up during the night. They got away again, and are gone towards Rajgeer. We are in pursuit. Lieutenant T. C. Daunt wounded.

Inclosure 59 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal

(Telegraphic.) Patna, November 5, 1857.
A REPORT received from Jehanabad states that Major English had defeated rebels near Nowadah; that they had fled towards Soane, and crossed trunk road at Kokea. Major English was in pursuit, and had sent message to Wake to stop them.

Inclosure 60 in No. 1

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Captain Rattray, Dehree.

(Telegraphic.) Calcutta, November 7, 1857
THE Burhait detachment of mutineers were only a few miles a-head of English's party when they marched in pursuit from Jehanabad at 5 P.M. on the 5th. Rebels were making for Urwal. Money says, if well headed at the Soane, they will be caught on right or left bank.

Inclosure 61 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, November 8, 1857.

THE rebels have got across the Soane, which was fordable, and are off in the direction of Peeroo. Wake, instead of waiting at Nonore, crossed to this side, and so missed them. Captain Brookes arrived; Weston immediately expected. Other officers behind.

Captain Brookes says you told him I would settle their allowances. I have received no orders on the subject.

All quiet in this division.

Inclosure 62 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Captain Rattray, Dehree

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, November 8, 1857

SAMUELLS reports to-day that the rebels have got across the Soane, which was fordable, and are off in the direction of Peeroo.

Inclosure 63 in No. 1.

The Magistrate of Gaya to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Gaya, November 8, 1857.

THE mutineers of the 32nd crossed the Soane at Urwul at 9 P.M. on the 5th: we were ten hours behind. I could not hear that the Sikhs had arrived on the left bank.

Inclosure 64 in No. 1

Return of Persons tried and punished in the District of Sarun, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of October 1857.

District	Date	Name of Prisoners.	Offence charged.	Sentence	Remarks.
Sarun	1857 Oct 1	Ramburn Rai (Prisoner No 1)	Pejruy, in having intention-ally and deliberately de-posed, under a solemn de-clamation, taken instead of an oath, before the Deputy Magistrate of Se-wan, on the 1st of Feb-ruary, 1857, that Sunput Rai held Acheraj Rai, while Pureag Rai struck him on the neck with a sword, from which Acheraj Rai died; that deponent did not see this himself, but heard it, and again, having intention-ally and deliberately de-posed, under a solemn de-clamation, taken instead of an oath, before the Deputy Magistrate of Sevan, on the 14th of February, 1857, that no one had told him this story, but that when Pureag Rai and Sunput Rai were bringing Acheraj Rai his father, along, and when the blow with the sword was being given, he, deponent, saw it with his own eyes, the said statements being contra-dictory of each other on a point material to the issue of the case.	To be imprisoned, with hard labour in irons, for a period of two years, from the 1st of October, 1857.	<p>The prisoner pleads not guilty. Rada Kishen (witness No. 1), Head Mohurr and Nazir of Deputy Magistrate of Sevan's Court, deposes, that the prisoner stated, under a solemn declaration, made agreeably to Act V of 1840, before the Deputy Magistrate of Sevan, on the 1st of February, 1857, that Acheraj Rai, his (prisoner's) father, was seized, by Sunput Rai, and that Pureag Rai struck him on the neck with a sword, from which he, Acheraj Rai died, that deponent did not himself see it, but heard it. And again, the prisoner stated, under a solemn affirmation, made instead of an oath, under Act V of 1840, before the Deputy Magistrate of Sevan, on the 14th of February, 1857, that he, prisoner, had not been told this story, that Sunput Rai seized Acheraj Rai, and that prisoner saw the sword-blow being inflicted on Acheraj Rai with his own eyes. Witness further identifies the two depositions, which were written by himself.</p> <p>Jubboolal and Hurucklal, Moktars of the Deputy Magistrate's Court (witnesses Nos. 2 and 3), depose, that the prisoner, under a solemn affirmation made under Act V of 1840, before the Deputy Magistrate of Sevan, on the 14th of February, 1857, stated, that as before the Deputy Magistrate of Sevan, on the 14th of February, along, and as the blow Pureag Rai and Sunput Rai were bringing Acheraj Rai, his father, along, and as the blow with the sword was being inflicted, he witnessed it with his own eyes. Witnesses on hearing the said deposition read to them, declare it to be that of the prisoner, and identify their signatures to it.</p> <p>The prisoner, in defence, pleads, that he never varied his statement, which was to the effect that he had seen the blow with the sword given. In his defence before the Deputy Magistrate he said, that when his first deposition was given, he was in such distress about his father's death, he did not know what he was saying.</p> <p>It appears that the maliks of Sowna are at issue amongst themselves, that one of them attempted to execute a summary decree against some of the villagers, on which occasion the peadabs were beaten off. To screen themselves, the body of Acheraj Rai, who had been murdered, was taken to the police, and his son, the prisoner, accused the maliks Pureag Rai and Sunput Rai of the murder. At first he said that he had heard they had killed his father, then, afterwards, to make the case strong, he stated that he had seen the blow with the sword inflicted with his own eyes.</p> <p>The charge is fully proved against the prisoner, and I should pass upon him the usual sentence of three years' imprisonment, but that he has already been in prison under trial since the 14th of February last, I therefore sentence him to be imprisoned for two years, with hard labour, in irons, and the Deputy Magistrate will be called upon to explain what prevented the prisoner being committed before the 24th of June, 1857.</p>

Return of Persons tried and punished in the District of Sarun, &c.—continued.

District	Date.	Name of Prisoners.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Sarun	1857 Oct. 2	Alahee Bux (Prisoner No. 2)	Buglary, and theft of property valued at 2 a 6 p., and having in his possession stolen property, knowing it to have been acquired by theft.	To be imprisoned, with hard labour in irons, for a period of three years, from the 2nd of October, 1857	<p>The prisoner pleads not guilty. Singar Chund, prosecutor, sworn, states :—That having eaten his evening meal, he was returning to his shop, in the town of Chuprah, about 8 o'clock on the night of the 10th of September last, and on reaching the door found the lock was broken, and that the house had been entered, immediately after saw the prisoner escaping from the verandah with a bundle, and thereupon seized him, with the property now in Court, consisting of rice, ilachee, and pepper, valued at 2 annas and 6 pie. Prisoner lives a few doors off and is known in the mohallah as a gambler. On prosecutor's calling out, the witnesses Sheochun, Ramdhun, and Luchoo, ran up, and helped to secure the prisoner.</p> <p>The witnesses Luchoo and Sheochun depose, that hearing the prosecutor call out, they ran to his shop, and found he had seized the prisoner, with the property before the Court, the lock also in Court, was lying on the ground broken.</p> <p>Prisoner pleads that he was passing prosecutor's house, on his way to the bazaar, when all on a sudden, without any previous misunderstanding between them, the prosecutor rushed out, seized him, and charged him with theft. Has no witnesses.</p> <p>The evidence clearly establishes the charge against the prisoner, who is sentenced to three years' imprisonment, with hard labour in irons.</p>
Sarun	Oct. 13	Kisna (Prisoner No. 3) Jaram (Prisoner No. 4). Juggernoth (Prisoner No. 5).	First count.—Buglary, and theft of property, valued at 25 r. 2 a. Second count.—Having in their possession a portion of the stolen property, knowing it to have been acquired by theft	<p>No 3 to be imprisoned, with hard labour in irons, for a period of five years, from the 13th of October, 1857.</p> <p>No. 4 to be ditto, with ditto, for four years, from ditto.</p> <p>No 5 acquitted on the 13th of October, 1857</p>	<p>The prisoners plead not guilty. The prosecutor declares, on oath, that on waking up on a Sunday morning, in the month of Sawun last, he discovered that his house, facing the east, had been entered by burglars, through a hole dug in the wall during the night, and property abstracted from a petah, of the value of 25 rupees 2 annas; that, after giving information at the thannah the following day, on his return home, Busti and Rada, belonging to a neighbouring village, came and informed him that they had arrested the prisoners Nos 3 and 4, with the property, at Nowrunga. Accordingly deponent went there, and brought away his property, with the two thieves, who were made over to the police. The value of the property recovered is 8 r. 13 a. 6 p. Deponent recognises it as his, and it consists of two gold "nuths" and some clothes.</p> <p>Busti, witness, deposes, that he is chowkedai of Muddobumer; that his fields are close to Gokool's house at Nowrunga, that on the Sunday in Sawun he saw the prisoners Nos. 3 to 5, and two others, dividing some booty, in the compound of Gokool's house, he mentioned it to Rada, who was in the road hard by, and they both went in, and seized the prisoners Nos 3 and 4, the former with the bundle of clothes, and the latter with the "nuths" in his waist. The prisoner No 5, and two others, escaped. Witness had heard of the burglary in the prosecutor's house, and suspected that it was the booty stolen on that occasion, which the prisoners, and others not apprehended, were dividing.</p> <p>The witness Rada deposes to the same effect as the above witness.</p> <p>The witness Bugar deposes, that he saw where the burglary had been committed, and, being a neighbour of the prosecutor, he recognises the articles on the table to be the latter's property.</p> <p>The prisoner No. 3 pleads, that he accompanied the prisoner No. 4 to Gokool's house,</p>

Return of Persons tried and punished in the District of Sarun, &c.—*continued.*

District.	Date	Name of Prisoners	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks
Sarun	Oct. 13 1857	Juggeinoth (Prisoner No 6).	Burglary, and theft of property valued at 815 81, and beating and wounding the prosecutor.	No 6 to be imprisoned with hard labour in prison, for a period of four years, from the 13th of October, 1857. Nos 7, 8, and 9 acquitted, on the 13th of October, 1857	<p>The prisoner No. 4 stating that he wanted to recover 4 annas due to him by the prisoner No 3, of the same village as Gokool, that whilst at Gokool's house the latter, along with Phoolchand and another, proposed to go and commit a burglary, which they accordingly did. He prisoner and Janam remaining at Gokool's house, where they were seized next day. He (Prisoner No. 3) has been once before convicted, and punished for burglary.</p> <p>Prisoner No. 4 pleads to the same effect as prisoner No 3, denying all participation in the burglary, and that the property was not found on his person.</p> <p>Prisoner No 5 denies <i>in toto</i>, and pleads that Rada (witness) and his father shared a tari mahal, that the former appropriated the tari, for which prisoner quarrelled with him, and that, out of spite, he, Rada, has charged him with this theft.</p> <p>I acquit the prisoner No 5 for want of evidence. The prisoners Nos. 3 and 4 were seized with the stolen property on them, and are guilty of the second count of the charge.</p> <p>The prisoner No. 3 having been before punished for burglary, is sentenced to five years' imprisonment, with hard labour in prison, and the prisoner No 4 to four years' imprisonment, with hard labour in prison.</p> <p>The prisoners No 6 to No 9 plead not guilty.</p> <p>Dumri Rai, the prosecutor, who appears on behalf of his uncle Bhagaut Rai (absent in 'Tuhoo'), the party robbed, deposes, that on going his rounds, as watchman of Perozepore, on the 28th of July last, he saw some thieves at the back of Bhagaut's house, who made off, and on his going up to the house, found they had dug a hole, and entered the house, and the prisoner No 6 creeping out of the said hole, as he, prosecutor, arrived, the latter seized him. A scuffle ensued, during which the other prisoners, and some who have not been apprehended, came to rescue the prisoner No 6, and the prisoner No 7 struck prosecutor under the left wrist, with a "bichee," and others beat him with sticks, but Dehul Rai, Dunoo, Mohun Rai, and Bhogee Rai, hearing his cries for help ran to his assistance, and helped to secure the prisoner No. 6, whilst the rest made off. The prisoner No. 6 had a loah belonging to Bhagaut Rai in his hand when he was seized, and on search of the house it was found that five maunds of rice had been stolen.</p> <p>The witnesses Dehul Rai, Dunoo, Mohun Rai, and Bhoja Rai depose, that on hearing the prosecutor call for help, they ran up, and assisted in securing the prisoner No 6, whilst the other prisoners, and others of the gang not apprehended, stood aloof, at a short distance, aimed threatening a rescue. That the prosecutor's arm was bleeding from a blow of a "bichee," which he said had been inflicted by the prisoner No. 7, that the thieves had entered the house by digging a hole in the wall, and that a loah, the one produced in Court, was found on the prisoner No 6.</p> <p>The prisoner No 6 pleads, that he was passing along the road, near the village of Perozepore, on the evening in question, on his way to purchase some "dhau," for seed, in Pergunnah Bal, when he was suddenly set upon by the prosecutor and witnesses present, and beaten, being also charged by them with theft, but has no witnesses of this fact.</p>
		Ranjoo Rai (Prisoner No. 7)			
		Gopal (Prisoner No 8)			
		Sohur (Prisoner No. 9).			

Return of Persons tried and punished in the District of Sarun, &c.—*continued*.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
	1857	.			The remaining prisoners, Nos 7 to 9, plead being present at their own houses, and innocent of the crime charged. The evidence against the prisoners Nos 7, 8, and 9, who were not arrested at the time of the occurrence, appears to me to admit of a doubt, and I therefore acquit them all three. The prisoner No. 6 was seized in the act of coming out of the hole by which the burglary had been committed, and his defence being lame in the extreme, and unsupported by evidence, there can be no question of his guilt, I therefore sentence him (Juggernoth, prisoner No. 6) to four years imprisonment, with hard labour in irons.
Sarun	Oct. 15	Tupsi* (Prisoner No. 10).	Riot, with wounding of Akloo and Hiramun Second count.—Forcibly plundering grain, the property of Purreag, valued at 89 rs. 8 a.	To be imprisoned, with hard labour in irons, for a period of eight years, from the 15th October, 1857.	The prisoner pleads not guilty. As the prosecutor, Purreag in the original case, deposed to not recognising any of the parties who plundered his property, the magistrate has not sent for him, nor was there any need of taking his evidence again. The witnesses Akloo and Hiramun, whose evidence was taken at length in the original case, depose, that the prisoner Tupsi was present amongst the rioters who plundered Purreag's grain, and the witness Akloo further states, that it was this prisoner who struck him over the head, of which he now shows the scars. For the reasons stated by me in the trial of the original case, I shall not examine the other witnesses, Ramnoth, Ochun, and Rangolam. The prisoner pleads, that he was present at his own house on the night of the occurrence, that he had nothing to do with it, and that he has been charged with the offence out of spite, because, whereas he formerly used to weigh his opinion to the witness Akloo, he now weighs it to Fokeel Mohitoe. He names two witnesses, Chutri and Dewan, but the latter only could be found, and he deposes that he knows nothing about the prisoner, who resides in another village. The evidence of the chief witnesses, Akloo and Hiramun, as given in this Court, and before the police, the morning after the occurrence, does not vary in the main features of the case, and clearly proves the prisoner guilty of riot, in which Akloo and Hiramun were wounded, and of plundering the property of Purreag, valued at 89 rs. 8 a. I accordingly sentence the prisoner Tupsi to be imprisoned for eight years, with hard labour in irons.
Sarun	Oct. 15	Jauki (Prisoner No. 11)	Burglary, and theft of property valued at 87 rs. 13 a.	To be imprisoned, with hard labour in irons, for a period of seven years, from the 15th of October, 1857.	The prisoner pleads not guilty. Sheoburnut, prosecutor, deposes, that late on the night of the 8th of October last, he heard the females of his family crying out 'Thief! thief!' on which he immediately ran to the back of the house, followed by the witness Mohun, who heard him, prosecutor, crying out, and on reaching the back of the house found the prisoner Jauki, whom he immediately seized, three others at the same time running off, that the witness Mohun helped him to secure the prisoner; after which the chowkedai Thogoo came up, and Beni and

* Supplement to the case of Surwun and others, tried on the 15th September, 1857.

Return of Persons tried and punished in the District of Sarun, &c.—*continued*.

District.	Date	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged	Sentence.	Remarks.
	1857				<p>Gungabishen followed, that the thieves had entered the house by a hole which they dug in the wall, and stole therefrom property to the value of 87 rs 13 a, of which a gold ornament for the neck, valued at 7 rs 8 a, was found, with a box of papers, also belonging to prosecutor, next morning, in the tank hard by, by Subjea (Kandoo). The prisoner offered resistance, and is a noted bad character.</p> <p>The witness Mohun, deposes, that hearing the cry of "Thief! thief!" he ran to the back of the prosecutor's house, where he found him engaged with the prisoner Jauki, and he and the prosecutor together secured him. Prisoner's house had been entered by a hole dug through the wall, close to which the prisoner was seized. Did not see any others.</p> <p>Thogoo (chowkedu), witness, heard cries, and went to the spot, and found the prosecutor and witness had seized the prisoner close to the hole. The box was found in the tank in the morning, with the gold ornament now on the table.</p> <p>The witnesses Beni and Gunja Kissen depose to the same effect as the preceding witness.</p> <p>The prisoner pleads, that late on the night in question, the prisoner and witnesses came to his house, dragged him and his daughter out, carried them off to the prosecutor's house, and there ill-treated them, and charged him, prisoner, with the theft, but has no witness to produce. Has been once before imprisoned for theft, was not imprisoned as a bad character, has been only once in jail.</p> <p>There is clear proof of the charge against the prisoner, who has been twice before imprisoned—once for theft, in March 1850, and again as a bad character in 1853—and accordingly I sentence him to seven years' imprisonment, with hard labour in irons.</p>
Sarun	Oct 23	Toorab Khan (Prisoner No. 12)	First count.—Embezzlement of 210 rupees. Second count — Theft of 210 rupees	To be imprisoned, with hard labour in irons, for a period of seven years, from the 27th of October, 1857, and to pay a fine of 210 rupees, under Act XVI of 1850	<p>The prisoner pleads not guilty, to both counts.</p> <p>Moulvie Azodeen Ahmed deposes, that he is the Sebarakal of Bugona, that the prisoner is a peadar of his office, and has been employed in that capacity for twelve years, that deponent, on being advised by the Collector of the pay-bill of the establishment having been passed, on the 5th of July last, deputed the prisoner to the Sudder station, with an "urzee" and two receipts for 210 rupees each, to draw the pay, that owing to his not returning, deponent sent Ruggoo Rai, peadar, to the Collectorate, to inquire, who ascertained that the prisoner had received the amount, 210 rupees, on the 9th July, but that nothing had since been heard of him, whereupon deponent reported to the Collector, and to the nearest police station. Meantime the prisoner had appeared at the Collectorate with a petition, on the 14th July, complaining against the prosecutor for withholding his pay, and turning him out, for which the Collector called upon him, deponent, for an explanation, which was met with a denial.</p> <p>Kalichurn and Sheik Jungh, witnesses, the former acting as a mohurrer, and the latter as a peadar, in the Sebarakal's (prosecutor's) office, depose, that the urzee, and receipts for 210 rupees each, were made over to the prisoner on the 5th, who started for the Sudder station, to get the pay of the establishment, that, not returning on the 9th July, the Sebarakal sent Ruggoo, peadar, to Chuprah, to inquire, when it was found that the prisoner</p>

List of Persons tried and punished in the District of Sarun, &c.—continued.

District	Date	Name of Prisoner	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
	1857				<p>had drawn the money, and absconded. A report was made to the Collector, and the police were informed on the 13th July.</p> <p>The witnesses Sheik Peer Ali and Ram Churn, are bunyas of Bogona, and supply the Serbarakai with goods. On applying to the latter for settlement of his accounts for asai, the Serbarakai stated that prisoner had been sent to get the pay, but had not returned.</p> <p>Rattunchund Potdar, of the Collectorate and Kherati Khan, servant of the Treasurer, (witnesses) depose, the former to having himself paid the prisoner 210 rupees on the 9th July, and the latter to having seen the payment made.</p> <p>The prisoner admits that he got the "utzee" and two receipts on the 5th of July, with which he came to the Sudder station, and drew the amount, 210 rupees, from the Collectorate, on the 9th July, that on the same day he called on Hudee Sehai, Meel Asgau, and Meer Mohandi, for answers to letters he had brought from the Serbarakai, but the answers not being ready, he stated on the 10th for Bogona, and reached the cutcheiv about 4 o'clock the same day, when he delivered the amount, 210 rupees, to the Serbarakai, whose nephew, Furied Hoossein, courted it, and locked it up, that no one else was present, that the Serbarakai paid him (prisoner) three months' wages, withholding two months and nine days due, and, on his remonstrating, abused him, prisoner, for not bringing the answers to the letters, and then discharged him. Prisoner left Bogona the same day, to come to the Collector to complain, and put up that night at Amdari, does not know at what house, but, about twenty beegahs on the north side of Mouzah Uttusui, he met Mohadeo Misar and Duloolal, who were going to Allygunge together, and told them what had befallen him. His petition to the Collector was written by Rampeitab Moktai.</p> <p>The witness, for the defence, Duloolal, deposes, that he was present at his house at this station, on the 10th and 11th July last, that he did not meet the prisoner, as stated by him, near Uttusui, on the 10th or the 11th.</p> <p>Mohadeo Misar, witness, deposes, that he was going to Jean to collect rent, and met the prisoner at the "chutti" at Amdharree at night, about the 3rd or 4th Sawun. Had seen prisoner three or four times previously.</p> <p>The prisoner's defence breaks down, and he cannot prove that he took the money to Bogona, and paid it to the Serbarakai. His witnesses, and the moktai of the Magistrate's Court, who wrote his petition of complaint to the Collector, all come from the same place, which looks suspicious, even if the evidence for the defence had not failed. It is to be regretted that when the Collector suspected the prisoner, on the 14th July, the police were not informed, and his house in Zillah Tukeot searched. The prisoner is a servant of the Serbarakai of Bogona, of twelve years' standing, the Serbarakai is a highly respectable person, and the story of his dictating the prisoner, for the reason stated by the latter, is utterly improbable.</p> <p>I convict the prisoner of the charges preferred against him on strong presumption, and sentence him to seven years' imprisonment, with hard labour in mions, and to pay a fine of 210 rupees, under Act XVI of 1850.</p>

Return of Persons tried and punished in the District of Sarun, &c.—continued.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoners.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Sarun	1857 Oct 26	Hunkoo (Prisoner No. 13)	Prisoners Nos. 13 and 16. First count—Burglary, and theft of tobacco valued at 50 rs. 8 a.	Prisoners Nos. 13 and 16 each to be im- prisoned with hard labour in unions, for a period of four years, from the 26th October, 1857.	The prisoners plead not guilty. The prosecutor Moolchund deposes, that, on the night of Mungul in Assm, he heard a noise of thieves in his house, went out, and, at the back of the house, saw some fifteen or sixteen thieves making off; some of them with loads. At the same time discovered the prisoner Hunkoo coming out of the hole by which the burglars had entered the house, with a bundle of tobacco in hand, seized him, by which time Ruggoonoth, Burroci, Pulla, chowkedai, and Doolce, who had heard his cries for assistance, came running up. They ian to try and secure the thieves, who were making off amongst whom deponent recognised Kukhund, Dulloo, Jecote, Ruggoo, and Hunkai. Next morning, early, deponent took Pulla, chowkedai, and went to Kukhund's house, whose mother came out, and gave him 5 seers of tobacco, begging him to let her son off. The thieves went through the room, which they had entered by the hole, and, lifting the latch of another door, stole the tobacco, about 15 maunds, and two gunding-stones from a second room. The property recovered is worth about 8 rupees. Deponent has kept a shop in the village since Fagoon last. The witnesses Burroci and Ruggoonoth confirm the above statement, except that relating to Kukhund's mother, of which they are ignorant, not having been present. The witness Pulla, chowkedai, confirms the prosecutor's statement in respect of all the facts mentioned by him.
		Dulloo (Prisoner No 14). Jecote (Prisoner No 15). Kukhund (Prisoner No. 16)	Prisoners Nos. 13, 15, and 16 Second count—Having in their possession part of the stolen property, valued at 3 rs. 10 a 6 p, know- ing it to have been ac- quied by theft	Prisoners Nos. 14 and 15 acquitted, on the 26th October, 1857	

Inclosure 65 in No. 1.

The Joint Magistrate of Chumparun to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chumparun. November 6, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that this district remains quiet

The remaining Nepalese regiment has advanced towards Bettiah, where the headquarters are ordered to remain by Colonel Templer.

Captain Weston is daily expected to take charge of the corps

I have, &c

H. C. RAIKES.

Inclosures 66 and 67 in No. 1

Petitions from Maharajah Mohessur Sing Bahadoor.

Inclosure 68 in No. 1

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Maharajah Mohessur Sing Bahadoor.

Inclosure 69 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Extract.)

Patna, October 30, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of a letter, of the 13th instant, from the Joint Magistrate of Motcharee, applying for an Assistant, and for the powers of a Commissioner, under Act XIV of 1857. If an Assistant can be spared, he may be placed at Mr. Raikes' disposal with much advantage. Many cases must occur in which the deputation of an Assistant would be of service

Inclosure 70 in No. 1

The Joint Magistrate of Chumparun to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chumparun, October 13, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to request you will apply to the Lieutenant-Governor for an experienced Assistant to be sent here, as the work now on my hands is more than I can possibly get through. I am without any assistance whatever, the Moonsiff, who used to assist in the disposal of petty cases, having been suspended, on a charge of bribery, and you will be aware of the great increase of work in my office generally since the commencement of the disturbances. I would specially bring to your notice the very great increase of correspondence, which takes up a considerable portion of my time

At the same time I would bring to your notice, that there is no one appointed in this district with powers of a Commissioner, under section 7, Act XIV of 1857, and in order to facilitate the summary administration of justice, request you will be good enough to apply to the Lieutenant-Governor for my being vested with those powers; otherwise much delay and inconvenience will occur in the disposal of heinous cases.

I have, &c.

H. C. RAIKES.

Inclosure 71 in No. 1.

Mr. Anderson to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Ramtone Factory, Tirhoot, November 2, 1857.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 21st October, conveying my appointment to the office of Assistant Magistrate in the district of Tirhoot; and in accepting the same, to express my sense of the confidence reposed in me by the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.

GEORGE ANDERSON.

Inclosure 72 in No. 1.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Camp, Surwa, November 1, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for your information, my arrival here this morning. From latest intelligence, I learn that the mutineers are six miles beyond Chukye.

I have, &c.

H M. BODDAM.

Inclosure 73 in No. 1

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Assistant Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs

Sir,

Fort William, November 7, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, that it appears from reports received, that the mutineers of the 32nd Native Infantry were at Jehanabad, on the road between Patna and Gya, on the 5th instant

I have, &c

A R. YOUNG

Inclosure 74 in No. 1.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, October 31, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 7th of October, 1857, submitting the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, that there appears to be no one to whom the balance of the reward offered by Mr Commissioner Yule for the apprehension of the murderers of the late Lieutenant Sir Norman Leslie can be justly paid, and intimating that his Honor had sent a sword of honor for the Woodee Major of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, for his conduct on the occasion, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of his Honor, that the Governor-General in Council concurs in these views.

I have, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

Inclosure 75 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Bhaugulpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Sir,

Bhaugulpore, November 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to state that I have nothing particular to report as regards the state of affairs in this division for the week ending the 7th of this month
2. The crops are very bad.

I have, &c.

G. U. YULE.

Inclosure 76 in No. 1.

RETURN of Persons tried and punished in the District of Bhaugulpore, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of October 1857.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Bhaugulpore.	1857 Oct. 9	1. Neermul Geer Goshyn alias Mouj Baba.	Prisoner No. 1.—Wilful murder of Shuhadut Ally, attended with severe wounding of Muhogoo Ram, Gopal Lal, and Udhur Lal.	I convict Neermul Gur Goshyn alias Mouj Baba (prisoner No. 1), of the wilful murder of Shuhadut Ally, attended with severe wounding of Muhogoo Ram, Gopal Lal, and Udhur Lal, and Edhoo Khan (prisoner No. 2); Boodhoo Khan (prisoner No. 3); Bahadoor Khan (prisoner No. 4); Inderjeet Braham (prisoner No. 5), Gunness Lal Marwaree (prisoner No. 6); as accomplices therein, and sentence them to capital punishment, and their bodies to be disposed of as the magistrate may find convenient and proper. The evidence is not so positive as to Oodhoo Roy Bhat's (prisoner No. 7) personal activity in the murderous assault, though there can be no doubt he was armed with a sword, and, the probability is, made use of it. Giving him the benefit of the doubt, I convict him as an accomplice in the aforesaid crimes, and sentence him to transportation beyond sea for life. Baour Mulla (prisoner No. 8) was present on both occasions, only armed with a club, and no club blows appear to have been inflicted;	The main facts of the case stand self-acknowledged. The prisoner Gunness Lal (No. 6) is a resident of Jyepore, North-Western Provinces; calls himself a disciple of Neermul Geer (prisoner No. 1), who is a resident of Jodhpore, North-Western Provinces. Gunness Lal had located in Neermul, the last two or three months, in the village of Rujowna, in the Barh subdivision, where he had been of late residing, and during the last two or three years had had dealings with the witness Jeah Lal, a resident of the adjacent village of Sukhee Serai. Gunness ostensibly proposing to return with Neermul to the North-West, dunned Jeah for settlement of their account, in which, according to their own statements, he was at first assisted by Inderjeet Braham (prisoner No. 5); this failing, Gunness called in Neermul's assistance, who, during the last few months, according to themselves, had collected around him a set of followers, also all residents of the North-Western Provinces, viz., Delhi, Rampore, Newabee, Zillah Gooigaon, Bekaneer, Futtypore, and Ghazepore, all wanderers and idlers, like Neermul himself. On Sunday, the 13th of September 1st, Gunness, accompanied by Neermul, armed with a sword, and his followers—the prisoners present, and one or two others absent—simultaneously armed, and with other weapons, proceeded to Jeah Lal's and demanded payment. Jeah demurred, as settlement of account was only due with the close of the year, but being afraid of the lawless violence of such an armed party, Sheoodal Misser stood security, and the prisoners were coaxed to go away, which Neermul then did, without further violence, threatening, however, that he would return again the day after, and kill Jeah Lal if he neglected to pay. (Witnesses, Muhugooram, Gopal Lal, Udhur Lal, Sheoodal Misser, Jeah Lal)
	" 10	2. Edhoo Khan.			
	" 12	3. Boodhoo Khan.			
		4. Bahadoor Khan.			
		5. Inderjeet Braham.			
		6. Gunness Lal Marwaree.			
		7. Oodhey Roy Bhat.			
		8. Baour Mullah.			
		9. Deendyal Chohbee.			

* This account, according to the prisoners, was for about 100 or 150 rupees; according to Sheoodal Misser, on a guess, about 30 rupees; and according to Jeah Lal 5 rupees.

Return of Persons tried and punished in the District of Bhaugulpore, &c.—*continued.*

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged	Sentence.	Remarks.
	1857			<p>He took no active part in the murderous attack, and is only recognised by the witnesses as having been present. I accordingly convict him in like manner as an accomplice, but sentence him to fourteen years' imprisonment, with labour in mines. Some of the witnesses, but not all, recognise Deendul Chowbey (prisoner No 9), as having been present on both occasions, but without taking any active part either time. He is quite a youth, and could scarcely have done more than swell the ranks of Neermul's lawless band. By his own account he is a vagabond and wanderer, and a willing companion of Neermul in his flight. I therefore also convict him as an accomplice, but, under the circumstances, sentence him to seven years' imprisonment, with labour and mines. Warrants to issue accordingly.</p>	<p>No 6), and Udhul Lal three, struck by Boodhoo Khan (prisoner No. 3), Bahadoor Khan (prisoner No. 4), and by either Inderjeet (prisoner No. 5), or Oodhey Roy (prisoner No. 7). (Witnesses, Mahugooram, Gopal Lal, Udhur Lal, Mulhool Khan, Sheoodal Misser.)</p> <p>Up to the wounding the statements for the prosecution and the defence in the main tally, whilst the prisoners' weakly attempt to explain away the wounding, under the pretence that the villagers attacked them, and they made use of their swords in self-defence, and each one then does not exactly know what happened; after which they all ran away, and were surprised and captured together by the party sent after them in the Hazareebaugh District. Neermul (prisoner No. 1) denies ever having made use of his sword, but that the deceased, Shuhadut, might have been cut down by his followers during the mêlée, and, in like manner, each prisoner, except Baour Mullah (prisoner No. 8), and Deendul Chowbey (prisoner No. 9), acknowledgedly armed with swords, injured no one. (Witnesses: Muhesh Sing, Kail Sing.)</p> <p>Now the nature of the wounds themselves best bespeak the outrageous violence of this sword attack. From the position and force with which this single mortal blow was struck, viz., across the deceased's back, nearly severing the spinal column, and cutting open his entrails, there can be no doubt of its murderous intent, and, under the circumstances of the case, in pursuit of an unmistakable lawless object. (Witness: Sheik Chundun, native doctor.)</p> <p>The evidence as to Neermul's having struck this blow is direct and positive. There is some confusion amongst the witnesses as to how the blow was struck, some saying Neermul did it from a sitting posture, and others, standing—it might have been one or both—whilst the deceased, in the suddenness of the moment, was in the act of turning aside to escape the blow, as would seem most probable, from the position of the wound, which, in any case, must have been inflicted on the deceased when he was quite defenceless. The attack on the wounded men which followed by the other prisoners, Neermul's followers, acting under his orders, as common in such a case, is of a more general character; yet Muhugoo has had his left arm amputated, consequent on sword wound, Gopal has a severe sword wound; and Udhul Lal has three, from one of which he has lost the use of his fourth finger. On the other hand, the marks of the alleged club blows on Bahadoor Khan's (prisoner No. 4) and Inderjeet Brahmins (prisoner No. 5) persons, are of the most trivial and uncertain character, and even if the witnesses or villagers had resisted the prisoners in their lawless acts, which the former deny, they would have been quite justified in doing so. There can be no doubt that the barbarous murder of one man, and the severe sword-wounding of three others, in pursuit of the prisoner's lawless threats and acts, and for which each, as present on both occasions, is alike responsible, had been deliberately planned and persevered in by this</p>

Return of Persons tried and punished in the District of Bhaugulpore, &c.—*continued*.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
	1857				<p>band of wanderers and strangers, Neermul's followers, banded together under the most suspicious circumstances, in the face of every remonstrance, and in open contempt of the law of the land, in vain appealed to by their unfortunate victims. They dare not have attempted such outrageous violence about so trivial and personally disinterested a matter, except as presuming on the disturbance of the times, and the chance it afforded for their escape, as was very nearly the case in the Hazareebaugh district, and which would have been successful, except for Mr. Vincent's (the Deputy Magistrate) personal energetic exertions, in spite of his local police, who seem to have acted with their usual partiality and inefficiency, and which, as now under Mr. Vincent's disposal, I need merely refer to. The party appointed by him to pursue the prisoners,* did their duty honestly and cleverly; they followed the prisoner's trail for five days, and then managed to surprise and capture them all, together with their arms, without their being able to offer any resistance; and it was so far the more praiseworthy that so complete a seizure was effected in the Hazareebaugh district, at that time in a very disturbed state. I conclude that Mr. Vincent will take care such late captors are properly rewarded, and I shall communicate with him accordingly. Under these circumstances I have not the slightest hesitation in dealing with this trial as one peculiarly suited to Acts XIV and XVI of 1857, and finding no reason to doubt the evidence for the prosecution, as so naturally told, and so strongly corroborated.</p> <p>Sentence as above follows.</p>

* Muhey Sing, witness, Kali Sing, ditto; and a party of ten bukundauzes

Zillah Bhaugulpore, November 3, 1857.

T. SANDYS, Special Commissioner under Acts XIV and XVI of 1857.

Inclosure 77 in No. 1.

The Magistrate of Monghyr to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Monghyr, October 31, 1857.

THE tranquillity of this district remains undisturbed. A report has reached me, from the Chukye Darogah, that the Burhait mutineers (32nd Regiment Native Infantry) have entered the Bhaugulpore district. It needs confirmation. They have certainly passed through Chukye.

2. The health of the detachment of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers stationed here remains very good. There is great scarcity in the district, and, consequently, felonies are numerous.

I have, &c.

W. TUCKER.

Inclosure 78 in No. 1.

The Magistrate of Monghyr to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Monghyr, November 7, 1857.

FOR the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, I have the honor to inform you that the tranquillity of this district remains undisturbed.

The rain crop, in consequence of the long drought, has, I am sorry to say, entirely failed. This will cause the greatest distress throughout the district. The price of grain is very high, and still rising.

I have, &c.

W. TUCKER.

Inclosure 79 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Rajshahye to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Rajshahye, October 22, 1857.

WITH reference to the Government Notification No. 1,574, dated 14th August last, published in the Calcutta "Gazette" of the 15th idem, I have the honor to report that petitions have been presented to the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Maldah by two parties, to the effect that they have certain quantities of sulphur in store, and praying that the Government will, if it see fit, take it off their hands at the bazar rate. Instructions are solicited as to the disposal of the same. I subjoin a statement showing the quantities in the hands of dealers.

Names of Dealers.	Residence.	Quantity of Sulphur in Store.		
		M.	S.	C.
Neetze Shaha	Maldah	100	0	0
Parussoth Shaha	Eengragabad	0	30	0
Murit Shaha	Ditto	0	22	0
Manick Chunder Shaha	Ditto	0	25	0
Roy Keessur Shaha	Ditto	0	15	0

I have, &c.

F. GOULDSBURY.

Inclosure 80 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Rajshahye.

Sir,

Fort William, November 4, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am desired to refer you to the Notification by this Government of the 26th, published in the Calcutta "Gazette" of the 28th idem, from which it will be seen on what terms sulphur may be retained in store or disposed of by parties having it in their possession. The Government does not require any sulphur at present.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 81 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Rajshahye to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Rajshahye, October 22, 1857.

WITH reference to the Government Notification published in the Calcutta "Gazette" of the 15th August last, I have the honor to report that the Collector of Rajshahye has ascertained that there are thirty-six shopkeepers, for retail sale of sulphur, who have in their possession 25 maunds 14 seers 13½ chs. of that article. Should the Government think it advisable to limit the sale to any quantity, I shall feel obliged by your favouring me with instructions on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

F. GOULDSBURY.

Inclosure 82 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Rajshahye.

Sir,

Fort William, November 7, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 22nd ultimo, and in reply to refer you to the Notification of this Government of the 26th, published in the Calcutta "Gazette" of the 28th idem, in which will be found stated the conditions on which sulphur may be stored and sold.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 83 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Rajshahye to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Rajshahye, November 3, 1857.

WITH reference to my letter of the 22nd August last, I have the honor to forward for the perusal of the Lieutenant-Governor a copy of the remarks of the Sessions Judge of Rungpore in the case of Sreenauth Doss, Darogah of the Sudder thannah, who was tried under the provisions of Act XIV of 1857, on a charge of having endeavoured to seduce a Naick and four sepoys of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry from their allegiance to Government, and acquitted.

2. The result of the trial confirms the view I took of the case when it was reported to me by the Officiating Magistrate. The Darogah has been reinstated in his appointment.

I have, &c.

F. GOULDSBURY.

RETURN of Persons tried and punished in the district of Rungpore under Act XVI of 1857, during September 1857.

Distict.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Rungpore ..	1857 Sept 23	Steenath Doss, Darogah	The prisoner Sreenath Doss, who was Darogah of the Maheegunge thannah, in the town of Rungpore, is charged with having intentionally endeavoured to seduce Gunga Dhur Misser, Nauck, and four sepoy of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry from their allegiance to the British Government; and with having intentionally endeavoured to excite the said Gunga Dhur Misser and four sepoy of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry to commit an act of mutiny and sedition, in contravention of the provisions of Act XIV of 1857	Acquitted	<p>The evidence for the prosecution in this case does not satisfy me, for many reasons. It is full of improbabilities and discrepancies. For instance, before the Magistrate the Nauck and the other two sepoys made no mention of the Darogah's having gone away shortly after their arrival at the thannah, and of his having afterwards returned and held with them the treasonable conversation referred to. Their excuse that a long time had elapsed, and that they were unused to Cutchery technicalities, cannot avail them, for their remembrance of what had taken place must have been fresher when their evidence was taken before the Magistrate than it could be now, and yet their present depositions are more minute than then former ones. It appears to me probable that the change in their evidence was caused by then having heard, when before the Magistrate, the line of defence taken by the Darogah, and by the necessity that existed of making the alleged conversation take place at some other time of the night, as they saw that it could be easily proved that the Darogah left the thannah for his lodging almost immediately after giving directions for their lodgment in the thannah. It was necessary, therefore, to alter their evidence so far as to make the Darogah come back again.</p> <p>Before the Magistrate the Nauck stated that on arriving at the thannah with his guard, the Darogah accosted him with the words, "Whose army do you belong to—the Padishah's or the Company's?" Before me he omitted this very important piece of evidence, thinking it, I suppose, too preposterous for belief, for who in his senses, if treasonably disposed, would give vent to such sentiments aloud, in the presence of the crowd of Mohajuns and others who were standing round the thannah to see the sepoys come in? And if the man had the boldness thus to proclaim his mutinous opinions, what necessity was there for his sneaking back in the night, like a thief, to hold a treasonable conversation with the Nauck?</p> <p>This Nauck, moreover, deposes that a fat Mohajun was present at the time the Darogah spoke to him, and joined in the conversation, saying that he, too, had received a chappa from Delhi. Now the other two sepoys deny that any Mohajun was present. The Nauck attempts to explain this by saying that the Mohajun was standing below on the road, and that the sepoys' backs were turned to him. But even granting that the Mohajun might have been present without the sepoys seeing him, they must at least have heard what he was saying, for by their own showing, they were sitting close to the Nauck and the Darogah, and must have heard what the Nauck heard. It is another very curious and unexplained fact, that of all the sepoys, some ten or twelve apparently, who were putting up in the thannah, only the Nauck's guard heard the Darogah's conversation. The rest of the men were all asleep, and that, too, at 8 or 8½ P.M., the alleged time of the Darogah's return from his lodging. I set aside the most probable supposition, that at that time the men who had arrived at the thannah after a fourteen-mile march, would be cooking their dinners, and consequently awake.</p>

Return of Persons tried and punished in the District of Rungpore.—(continued.)

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
					<p>The Naick states that the letter to the Collector was sent off before the Darogah went to his lodging, <i>i.e.</i>, about sunset. The sepoy witness No. 2 avers that it was not sent till after the Darogah's return, between 8 and 9 P.M., and that then the treasonable conversation took place.</p> <p>It is, moreover, stated by one of the witnesses, that the treasonable conversation took place before the arrival of the other sepoys, whereas it is admitted by the Naick himself, and proved incontestably, that all the men came to the thannah together.</p> <p>On the other hand, it is proved most satisfactorily, that there was a disagreement between the sepoys and the townspeople regarding the price to be paid for certain articles that the sepoys wanted. The latter insisted on receiving two annas in every rupee as "dustoree," to which the shopkeepers demurred. An appeal was made by both parties to the Darogah, who decided that the sepoys must either pay the full value of the articles taken, or give them back to their owners. It is proved, also, that the sepoys went away angry, and threatening the Darogah with the consequences of his contumaciousness. I do not lay much stress on the recognition of the Naick by several of the witnesses. Setting this point aside, there is ample evidence to show that the Darogah and sepoys had angry words together regarding the question of "dustoree."</p> <p>It is proved by the evidence of several witnesses unconnected with the police, that the Darogah left the thannah shortly after the sepoys arrived there, and did not return to it till the following morning. Had he returned, according to the sepoys' account, at 8 P.M., it is too much to believe that no one was awake at that time to see him. The bukkundaize on guard, even if at a distance, could hardly have mistaken the person of one so well known to him as the Darogah, besides which at 8 P.M. the street would have been filled with people, many of whom—the shopkeepers who lived close to the thannah especially—must have seen the Darogah had he been sitting in the thannah verandah.</p> <p>The Jemadar, on his return from Rungpore between 10 and 11 P.M., found all the sepoys asleep. The Mohmer, who had occasion to visit the Darogah at his house during the night, found him there.</p> <p>There is but one other point, and that is, that had the Darogah held the conversation imputed to him, he would hardly have dared to have quarrelled with men into whose power he had so lately thrown himself; whilst that he did so quarrel with them on the question of "dustoree," is, I think, proved beyond doubt.</p> <p>The only evidence against the Darogah is that of three men whose depositions differ widely from proved facts, and from each other. On the evidence adduced the prisoner is entitled to an acquittal, and he is acquitted accordingly.</p> <p>A copy of these remarks will be forwarded to the Officiating Magistrate, in order that he may, if he thinks proper, send it with his own report to the Commissioner of Circuit.</p>

Zillah Rungpore, Sessions Court, October 17, 1857.

F. A. GLOVER, Officiating Sessions Judge.

Inclosure 85 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Rajshahye to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Rajshahye, November 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that all continues quiet in this division.

2. I understand that Colonel Sherer is enlisting a number of Nepalese in the 73rd Native Infantry at Julpigorie, with the view of counteracting any evil influence which the men of the regiment, who are expected to return from furlough during the present month, may exercise upon their comrades. The measure seems to be a judicious one.

I have, &c.

F. GOULDSBURY.

Inclosure 86 in No. 1.

The Officiating Magistrate of Rungpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Rungpore, November 7, 1857.

SINCE writing my usual weekly report this morning, I have the honor to inform you that I have received information, by the direct dâk from Jelpigorie, to the following effect.

2. A sepoy of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry loaded his musket, when on sentry duty, and called out that he intended to shoot the jemadar or any European officer he might meet. The miscreant was seized, and his musket was taken from him, when he ran and jumped into the river; he was afterwards secured, and being tried by a court-martial was sentenced to be transported for life.

3. The prisoner is coming to Chillakhall in charge of a sepoy guard, which shall be relieved by burkundazes at that place, who will escort him to the Alipore jail.

I have, &c.

A. J. LONGMORE.

Inclosure 87 in No. 1.

The Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Extract.)

Fort William, September 9, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information and orders of the Government, the accompanying copy of a communication dated the 8th instant, from the Officiating Superintendent of the Alipore jail, regarding two sepoy prisoners, named in the margin,* sentenced to imprisonment for life, by a court-martial at Jelpigoree, without any reference to labour, irons, transportation, or banishment.

If there be any legal means of causing the Court to reassemble and reconsider its verdict, or of producing a modification without altering the essential character of the sentence, such means should, in my humble judgment, be resorted to.

The probability is that these mutineers merited a capital sentence, but that circumstances prevented the Court, in the existing stage of Jelpigoree, from passing such sentence.

In any circumstances the case merits the consideration of higher authority; hence the reference regarding it.

The original papers regarding the prisoners are herewith submitted, and their return is requested when no longer required.

* No. 2,196, Sepoy Bissonauth Sing, 2nd Company, and No. 590, Ramnewaj Sing, 5th Company, 73rd Native Infantry.

Inclosure 88 in No. 1.

The Officiating Superintendent of the Alipore Jail to the Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces.

Sir,

Alipore, September 8, 1857.

WITH reference to the accompanying copy of a letter from the Adjutant of the 73rd Native Infantry to the address of the Assistant Magistrate of Jelpigoree, and adverting to some remarks made by me on the warrant of a mutineer sepoy sentenced to imprisonment for life, I have the honor to solicit your attention to the evil that must result from having in this jail mutineers and rebels, fed and clothed, without any possible return for the expense attending their incarceration, and almost a certainty of their making the other convicts to rebel from their having nothing whatever to do.

2. It appears to me when courts-martial have the power to sentence to labour and irons, that, for such serious offences as that under notice, an omission (for it can be termed nothing else) should not be made, and the convicted thus allowed to idle.

I have, &c.

C. F. MONTRESOR.

 Inclosure 89 in No. 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sherer to the Assistant Magistrate of Jelpigoree.

Sir,

Jelpigoree, August 13, 1857

I HAVE the honor to forward under escort the undermentioned prisoners, and request you will make the necessary arrangements for their removal to Calcutta for trial :—

No. 2 095, Omrais Sing, sepoy, 2nd Company, 73rd Regiment.

No. 2,223, Seeooddeen Rand, sepoy, 6th Company, 73rd Regiment.

I have, &c.

G. M. SHERER, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding the 73rd Regiment of Native Infantry.

 Inclosure 90 in No. 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sherer to the Magistrate of Jelpigoree.

WHEREAS, at a native district court-martial held at Jelpigoree, on the 13th day of August, 1857, No. 2,196, sepoy Bissonauth Sing, No. 590, Ramnewaj Sing, sepoy, of 2nd and 5th Companies 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, were convicted of mutiny, and whereas the said court-martial on the 13th day of August, 1857, passed the following sentence upon the said sepoys, Bissonauth Sing and Ramnewaj Sing, that is to say, “the Court sentence the prisoner No. 2,196, Bissonauth Sing, and Ramnewaj Sing, sepoys, 2nd and 5th Companies 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, to suffer imprisonment for life ;

And whereas the said sentence has been duly confirmed to the full extent by the officer commanding at Jelpigoree, the said Bissonauth Sing and Ramnewaj Sing are herewith transmitted to you to undergo the same ;

Now these are to require and authorize you to receive the said Bissonauth Sing and Ramnewaj Sing into your custody, and to inflict upon them the said sentence of imprisonment for life.

Given under my hand at Jelpigoree, the 13th day of August, 1857

G. M. SHERER, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

 Inclosure 91 in No. 1.

The Joint Magistrate of Jelpigoree to the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail.

Sir,

Jelpigoree, August 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that I have sent from this place for imprisonment in the Alipore jail, four sepoys of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry stationed here.

2. Of the four prisoners, two have been tried and sentenced to imprisonment for life ; their warrant is inclosed herewith.

H

3. The remaining two have not been tried, as it was not expedient to bring forward here the witnesses by whom alone their fault could be proved.

4. The prisoners, all four, have been ironed and handcuffed; so they will, I trust, reach their destination in safety.

5. The names of the prisoners are noted in the margin, and copies of the warrant and letter addressed to me, by the Adjutant of the 73rd Native Infantry, are also forwarded to you herewith.

I have, &c.

JAMES D. GORDON.

Inclosure 92 in No. 1.

The Joint Magistrate of Jelpigoree to the Superintendent of Alipore Jail.

Sir,

Jelpigoree, September 2, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 24th August, and, in reply, to inform you, that, immediately on receipt of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal calling upon me for further information regarding the steps that had been taken for bringing to trial two sepoys of the 73rd Native Infantry, who had been forwarded by me to the jail under your control, I addressed the military authorities here on the subject, and transmitted the reply given to my letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, you have doubtless ere this been furnished with a copy of that trial.

2 With reference to your remarks, on the subject of the incorrectness of warrant furnished by you, I beg to inclose a letter written to me, by the Adjutant of the 73rd Native Infantry, by order of the commanding officer, in reply to my letter of this date, inclosing, according to your wish, a copy of paragraph 2 of your letter now under reply

I have, &c.

JAMES D. GORDON.

Inclosure 93 in No. 1.

Lieutenant Dandridge to the Assistant Magistrate of Jelpigoree.

Sir,

Jelpigoree, September 2, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter and its inclosure, I have the honor by direction of Colonel Sherer, commanding, to inform you that the sentence of the Court was imprisonment for life; no mention being made of transportation, labour, or irons, the warrant, therefore, is correct.

I have, &c.

E. DANDRIDGE, *Lieutenant.*

Adjutant 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, Station Staff.

Inclosure 94 in No. 1.

The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Sir,

Fort William, October 15, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you a copy of a letter dated the 9th ultimo, with its inclosures, from the Inspector of Jails, relative to two prisoners sentenced by a court-martial at Jelpigoree, to imprisonment for life, and to request that you will report, for his Honor's information, whether, under the circumstances of the case, the prisoners can be legally subjected to labour and irons.

I have, &c.

C. T. BUCKLAND.

Inclosure 95 in No. 1.

The Officiating Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, October 24, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 15th instant, requiring me to report whether two prisoners convicted of mutiny, can be subjected to labour and irons under the sentence of a court-martial, which is silent on those points.

2. With regard to fetters, you will observe, in the Circular Order of the Nizamut Adawlut of the 27th January, 1844, that the question has been decided by the Government of India. The imposition of fetters in these cases, is left to the discretion of the Magistrate.

3. But, as respects the labour, I am of opinion that the terms of the sentence do not warrant its imposition. It was passed, I presume, under the second section of the Articles of War, enacted in Act XIX, 1847, which permits imprisonment with or without labour, and we must conclude that labour was not intended where no mention was made thereof. It has been ruled,* by the Sudder Court, that labour can form part of the punishment only, when included in the sentence.

4. I observe, however, that the warrant sets forth the sentence, as passed by a native district court-martial, whereas under the 78th Article it would seem that the power of such a court does not extend to imprisonment for more than one year, and unless there be some clerical error in the warrant, the sentence would, on this account, appear to be illegal.

I have, &c.

F. BEAUFORT.

Inclosure 96 in No. 1.

The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India

Sir,

Fort William, November 5, 1857.

THE Inspector of Jails having brought to the notice of Government the case of two sepoys of the 73rd Regiment of the Native Infantry, now in the Alipore Jail, who were sentenced by a native district court-martial held at Jelpigoree on the 13th of August last, to imprisonment for life, without any reference to labour, irons, transportation, or banishment, the Officiating Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs was called upon to report, whether, under the circumstances of the case, the prisoners could be legally subjected to labour and irons.

I am now directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter of the 24th ultimo, from that officer, and, with reference to paragraph 4, to solicit the orders of the Governor-General in Council in regard to the apparent error therein noticed, respecting the power of a native district court-martial to award a sentence of imprisonment for life.

I have, &c.

C. T. BUCKLAND.

* April 3, 1846.

Inclosure 97 in No. 1.

RETURN of Persons tried and punished in the Burdwan Division, under Act XVII of 1857, during the week ending October 31, 1857.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Regiment to which he belonged.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Bencoorah	Oct. 28	Kutem Khan	Burkundauze of Than-nah Soorym Beer-bhoom	Exciting one Nidhyram, sepoy of the 32nd Regiment, N.I., to commit mutiny	Hanged.	
Beerbhoom						
Burdwan						
Hooghly						
Howrah						
Midnapore						

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

Commissioner's Office, Burdwan Division,
Camp, Raneegunge, November 4, 1857.

Inclosure 98 in No. 1.

The Magistrate of Burdwan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Sir,

Burdwan, November 7, 1857.

IN accordance with the directions I have received from the Commissioner of this Division, I have the honour to inform you that there is no appearance of popular movement or excitement in this district.

I have, &c.

H. W. LAWFORD.

Inclosure 99 in No. 1.

Petition.

To the Right Hon Charles John Viscount Canning, Governor-General, and President of the Supreme Council of India.

The humble Petition of the Hindoo inhabitants of Mankara, in the Zillah of Howrah, Respectfully sheweth,

THAT your Lordship's poor petitioners, with due submission, beg to represent the following intelligence for your Lordship's information, with a hope of your Lordship's due investigation of it.

That Moulvie Karamuth Ally, of Jaunpore, is one of the chief mutineers in the North-Western Provinces, whose number of intimate friends, Rokeebuddee, Boshuruddee, Moueeruddee, and several others situating at Mankara, of Rajapore Thannah, who always bear correspondence with the said Moulvie Karamuth Ally regarding the mutiny, which is now against the British Government, who also, every day, forwarding news from Calcutta regarding the condition and forces of the British, and every day and night parties assembling before them, from different regions, to proceed to the North-Western Provinces to join with the rebels, and, it has been told, that they are contemplating to march against Calcutta in the Mohurram Festival, besides all these, the said rebels of Mankara injuring to your Lordship's petitioners, by committing piracy of their properties, profess, among them, that within a year the Mahomedans are to be succeeded to the British Empire in India.

Your Lordship's poor petitioners beg to state, that since the British obtained possessions over India, the Hindoo inhabitants are in such a happy state, that they could not express how much their joy, and hence they are all day and night praying to the Great Being, that as long as the world will exist, the British may be a sole Emperors through all parts of it.

Unless your Lordship take proper measures to remove the apprehension of your Lordship's petitioners, or they find no safety to be relieved from the said wicked persons. This occurrence the inhabitants are afraid to express before any one, or the police officers, lest they do not take this case into proper consideration, or else your Lordship's petitioners will be reckoned by them as their sole enemies, and may be terminated their lives by them at any time they like.

Your Lordship's petitioners solicit to state, that should your Lordship take the above reference into proper consideration, a private messenger may be first sent to Hamsi Mullick, Shaik Katabdee, and Bindabun Chatterjee, of Mankara, who will give particular information of the above. For which act of such benignity towards your Lordship's petitioners, your Lordship's petitioners shall ever pray.

Calcutta, August 29, 1857.

Inclosure 100 in No. 1. . . .

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Howrah.

Sir,

Fort William, September 23, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you, in original, a petition, dated the 29th ultimo, purporting to be from certain Hindoo inhabitants of Mankara, in your district; and to request that you will inquire into the matter of the allegations therein contained, and report the result for his Honor's information. You will understand the necessity of caution in the prosecution of your inquiries.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 101 in No. 1.

The Magistrate of Howrah to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Howrah, October 26, 1857.

I HAVE the honor, in reply to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, to submit the following remarks for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor:—

1. A petition, almost identical with that under consideration, had been previously forwarded to me direct, with a private letter from Mr. Cecil Beadon, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department; I had accordingly begun inquiries before, and I have continued those inquiries since the receipt of your letter under reply. As an ostentatious investigation would have been worse than none at all, I acted cautiously, sending the Road Overseer (of the Ferry-Fund Department) to make quiet inquiries whilst ostensibly engaged in looking after certain Ferry-Fund works in that part of the district. He ascertained who were the parties really concerned, and bound them down to appear before me. This they have done, and by me they were again sent to produce their proofs before the Overseer, and then sent on to the police.

2. The whole matter has thus been well sifted, and four separate inquiries have been held.

3. The result of these inquiries may be conveniently thrown into the form of a concise memorandum.

Petitions	Witnesses	Parties complained against.	Charge.
Hindoo residents at Mankara, in Thannah Rajapore	1 Hamsi Mullick, 2 Sheik Katabadee, 3. Bindabun Chatterjee, of Mankara.	1 Rokeebuddee, 2 Boshuruddee, 3 Moneeruddee, and several others, of Mankara	Seditious practices, and plans and seditious correspondence with Keramat Allee, of Jaunpore, in the North-Western Provinces

(1.) Some of the allegations (*e. g.*, the marching on Calcutta during the Mohurrum) have been disposed of by mere lapse of time.

(2.) As regards the rest of the petition, I may observe that, as is common in many Bengalee petitions :—

1. The ostensible motive for the petition is not the real one.
2. The person at whose instance the petition is made, remains behind the scenes.
3. The real petitioners are one Poraar Biswas, whose name does not even appear, and the man Bindabun Chatterjea.
4. The real cause of the petition is, in my opinion, litigation, of several years' standing, between these fellows and Rikabaddi (one of the men complained against), who, as well as Bindabun, has, in consequence of this litigation, been imprisoned, as the records of this Court show.
5. I had the house of the "defendant" searched; and certain letters were found, signed with the name of Moulvie Keramuth Ally. I have not even taken any further steps to ascertain whether these letters are genuine. Keramuth Ally is said to be at Jaunpore; the letters are very mildly seditious, "merely giving the valuable information that numbers of sepoys are going to effect certain wonderful achievements, &c, &c."
6. Further, the parties complained against are petty landholders, in a petty Mofussil village. They may, I think, be safely let alone, especially as the petitioners themselves, when brought before me, repudiated all the heavier charges in the petition, such as seditious assembling, &c &c.
7. His Honor is, no doubt, aware that, since the present disturbance became rife in the country, one of the favourite weapons of litigation is, a charge of disaffection, or of seditious language, or seditious correspondence, or seditious assembling, and so on.
8. In the present instance, I believe that the "defendants" may have used remarks more or less improper, and that these may have been gladly seized on, as a basis for getting up this petition to the Governor-General, which, no doubt, does not originate in "patriotism," and whose subject-matter most certainly will not result in the threatened overthrow of Government, nor abandonment of Mankara by the faithful Hindoos.
9. I attach no weight to the allegations of the petition, arising, as I believe they do, out of long-standing litigious spite between the petty Hindoo landholders and the petty Mussulman landholders of the village of Mankara.
10. I have "warned and discharged" the defendant Rikabaddi, and have, for the present, detained the petitioner Bindabun, and the man by whom all this trouble has really been given, Poraar Biswas, on suitable recognizances.
11. If the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it desirable that inquiry should be pushed further, I am, of course, ready to promptly carry out his Honor's orders; but his Honor will, perhaps, kindly favor me with a short reply, in accordance with which I will either prosecute or close the case.
12. For ready reference, and because I have another copy of the petition, as stated in my 1st paragraph, the original petition which accompanied your letter is returned.

I have, &c.

J. J. GREY.

Inclosure 102 in No. 1.

The Magistrate of Howrah to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Howrah, November 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to state, for the information of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that there is nothing special to report as to the state of this district, except what has been, or will hereafter be, laid before his Honor in a separate form, for separate orders.

2. All continues well, as far as I can ascertain.

I have, &c.

J. J. GREY.

Inclosure 103 in No. 1.

The Officiating Magistrate of Midnapore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Midnapore, October 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, and beg to give the following explanation of my conduct in the case referred to.

2. On the receipt of a letter from Colonel Forster (copy of which I inclose), calling upon me to keep Ramdeen Tewarry in safe custody for having falsely accused the Subadar-Major of the Shekawattee Battalion of carrying on a treasonable correspondence, I thought myself bound to accede to his requisition. With regard to the procedure in the case, of that I am, officially, totally ignorant, the man having been handed over to Colonel Forster by Captain Keighly, either to substantiate his charges, or, failing to do so, to be dealt with according to law.

3. I trust his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will not think I acted wrong in complying with Colonel Forster's requisition, as, in these troubled times, I did not think myself justified in refusing it pending his reference to Government.

I have, &c.

H. PRINSEP.

Inclosure 104 in No. 1.

Colonel Forster, Shekawattee Battalion, to the Magistrate of Midnapore.

Sir,

Midnapore, September 22, 1857.

AN individual, by name Ramdeen Tewarry, having falsely accused the Subadar Major, Shaik Daood, of the Shekawattee Regiment, of having written a certain letter in Hindee to some native Chief of a treasonable nature, it becomes necessary to investigate and to punish the offenders on charges of so grave a nature, and until measures can be taken to bring the culprits to justice, I have to request that you will be pleased to lodge the prisoner Deen Tewarry in custody until such time as he may be required.

I have, &c.

H. FORSTER.

Inclosure 105 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, October 6, 1857.

I AM desired to transmit to you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, copy of a correspondence from Colonel H Forster, C.B., commanding Shekawattee Battalion, with a request that his Honor will take such steps in the matter as may on inquiry prove needful

2. With reference to Colonel Forster's request that a Court-martial might investigate the case, the Governor-General in Council had sanctioned such a procedure should the case be cognizable by such Court, and Colonel Forster was about to be informed, that he should submit the question for the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, when the receipt of his letter of the 5th instant, appeared to render it desirable that the papers should be transmitted for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

I have, &c.

R J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 106 in No. 1.

Colonel Forster, Commanding Shekawattee Battalion, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Midnapore, October 5, 1857.

WITH reference to my demi-official communication of the 23rd ultimo regarding certain criminal proceedings which have been attempted to disgrace the regiment under my command generally, and the Subadar Major (Shaik Daood) in particular, I have the honor

to request the favour of early instructions being sent to me as to the steps I should take to bring punishment, so richly deserved, upon the offenders.

I am the more urgent that this matter may be speedily investigated, partly in consequence of my departure on service immediately, and more particularly because I am informed that correspondence is existing between the Lieutenant-Governor and the present Officiating Magistrate, from which I fear that through some imaginary or unforeseen informalities, the delinquents may escape punishment altogether.

In order to lay before you the opinion of the late Officiating Magistrate, after his departure on sick leave from the station, I have the honor to append a copy of a letter from that gentleman, and whilst such an opinion was entertained, I am at a loss to understand why the culprit or culprits should have been left at large, and I be compelled to bring the counter-charge after the matter was communicated to me "as a forgery."

I am also surprised that the information should have been withheld from me so long.

I have, &c.

H. FORSTER, *Colonel*

Inclosure 107 in No. 1.

The late Officiating Magistrate of Midnapore to Colonel Forster.

Sir,

8, *Harrington Street*, September 25, 1857.

WITH reference to yours of the 23rd instant, I regret not to be able to comply with your request, as the Secretary to the Government of Bengal has called for the letter in question, and of course I must obey his orders.

You seem to complain that I had not made you acquainted with the circumstance at an earlier date. You may not perhaps be aware that I only received the letter two nights before I left, when I was certainly not in a condition to undertake the investigation of the matter. I always thought it a forgery, and left to my successor to prove and disclose it to you.

I have, &c.

S. LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 108 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Midnapore.

Sir,

Fort William, October 20, 1857.

I AM directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter dated the 6th instant from the Government of India in the Military Department, with its inclosure, having reference to certain charges brought against the Subadar-Major of the Shekawattee Battalion by one Ram Deen Jewarry and Modo Pandey, jemadar of the kotewattee thannah of your district.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that you will carefully inquire into this matter, and if, on examination of the case, you find ground for such a measure, that you will not fail to commit the maligners of the Subadar-Major for conspiracy, or otherwise, as the evidence may indicate, reporting the result, for the information of Government, with as little delay as possible.

3. Should conspiracy be proved against these men, the circumstance of the position of the accused and the peculiarity of the times will, no doubt, suggest the propriety of visiting the offenders with the severest punishment recognized by law for such an offence.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 109 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Extract.)

Fort William, October 20, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 6th instant, and its inclosure, regarding certain charges brought against the Subadar-Major of the Shekawattee Battalion, by one Ram Deen Tewarry and Modo Pandey, jemadar, attached to the kotewattee thannah of Midna-

pore, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a copy of the orders this day issued to Mr. Montresor, the present Magistrate of that district, together with copies of the previous correspondence on the subject.

Inclosure 110 in No. 1.

The Magistrate of Midnapore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Midnapore, October 26, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant to my address, with inclosure. I beg to state that I will at once proceed to investigate the circumstance therein noticed.

With reference to the subscribed letter from the late officiating Magistrate of this zillah, I have the honor to request that I may be furnished with any papers that may have been forwarded to you by Mr. Lushington or may be in that gentleman's possession, together with some report from Mr. Lushington, as there is nothing recorded in this office, further than that two men are placed in custody.

I have, &c

C. T. MONTRESOR.

Inclosure 111 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Magistrate of Midnapore.

Sir,

Fort William, October 31, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 26th instant; and, in compliance with the request therein contained, to inclose a copy of a letter received from Mr. Lushington, late Officiating Magistrate of Midnapore, on the 26th ultimo, together with copies of its inclosures, having reference to the charge brought by one Ram Deen Tewarry and Modo Pandey, jemadar of the kotewattee thannah, against the Subadar-Major of the Shekawattee Battalion.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 112 in No. 1.

The Officiating Magistrate of Midnapore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Midnapore, November 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report to you that this district is perfectly quiet up to this date.

I have, &c.

Inclosure 113 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Camp, Raneegunge, October 28, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that a burkundauze, named Kureem Khan, late of Thannah Soory, in Beerbhoom, was executed, under my warrant, this morning, for having excited Nidhiram, sepoy of the 32nd Native Infantry, to mutiny.

2. The circumstances of the case are as follows.

3. Nidhiram was sent in advance of the regiment to the encamping ground at Soori, where one of the carts, under his charge, having broken down, he went to the thannah for assistance. On his way back he was followed by Kurreem Khan, who very privately whispered to him that a force of Europeans was about to meet his regiment immediately, that all the regiments at Barrackpore had had their arms taken from them, and that now was the time for them all to turn round.

4. The sepoy refused to entertain such projects, and, on the arrival of the regiment, immediately reported the whole of the conversation to Colonel Burney. Colonel Burney then sent him on to the Magistrate, but, through some delay, Kurreem Khan had left the thannah, in charge of carts to Raneegunge, before the Magistrate had an opportunity of desiring the sepoy to identify him. Kurreem Khan was, subsequently, arrested by Mr. Brodhurst, and, as all the evidence was thus brought together here, I thought it advisable to take up the case and dispose of it, instead of referring it back to Beerbhoom.

5. I beg to add that no accident occurred in the execution of Kurreem Khan, which took place, at my suggestion, in the cantonments, in the presence of the native troops who paraded for the occasion.

I have, &c.

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 114 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, October 31, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan, reporting the circumstances under which a burkundauze, named Kureem Khan, late of Thannah Soory, in Beerbhoom, was executed, under his orders, on the morning of the 28th instant.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 115 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan.

Sir,

Fort William, November 3, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th ultimo, reporting that a burkundauze, named Kureem Khan, late of Thannah Soory, in Beerbhoom, was executed, under your orders, on the morning of the same date, for having excited Nidheram, sepoy of the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, to mutiny.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor quite approves of your having yourself disposed of this case, and of the manner in which the sentence passed by you was carried out.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 116 in No. 1.

RETURN of Persons tried and punished in the District of Beerbhoom, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of October 1857.

District.	Date	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Beerbhoom ..	1857 Aug. 26	Ramjan Shekh ..	Making use of language calculated to excite to mutiny	To be imprisoned for five years with hard labour	<p>The prisoner, aged about 18 years, was apprehended by two sepoy of the 32nd Native Infantry, for speaking words calculated to excite mutinous feelings. The evidence of these sepoy, taken on oath, clearly brought home the charge to the prisoner. His defence, of the sepoy having, out of ill-feeling, brought this accusation, on account of his refusal to supply them with some milk, and the evidence of his previous good character, were not considered sufficient to outweigh the proof of his guilt adduced by the sepoy; but as, from the prisoner's defence, his youth, and his general appearance, he appeared to have done the deed without sufficiently understanding the serious criminality attached to it, and as there was no other proof but the evidence of the two prosecuting sepoy, I deemed a sentence of five years' imprisonment with hard labour sufficient to satisfy the demands of justice.</p>

Zillah Beerbhoom, November 4, 1857.

O. W. MALET.

Inclosure 117 in No. 1.

The Magistrate of Beerbhoom to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Beerbhoom, November 7, 1857.

Sir, I HAVE the honor, in continuation of my letter dated the 31st ultimo, to state, for the information of Government, that everything in this district is quiet, and in a satisfactory state.

I have, &c.
R. J. WIGRAM.

Inclosure 118 in No. 1.

The Officiating Joint Magistrate of Bancoorah to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Bancoorah, November 7, 1857.

Sir, I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that my district continues to be perfectly quiet

I have, &c.
C. JENKINS.

Inclosure 119 in No. 1.

The Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Raneegunge November 7, 1857.

Sir, I HAVE the honor to inform you that the condition of the Raneegunge subdivision is peaceable.

I have, &c.
W. BRODHURST.

Inclosure 120 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Nuddea to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Alipore, October 23, 1857.

Sir, IN continuation of my letter of the 12th instant, I beg to inform Government that the Magistrate of Nuddea has fined the Collector Nazir 50 rupees; and has, besides, punished his Bukshsee and 9 peons. The Nazir will, moreover, probably be dismissed. Mr. Elliott adds:—

“I regret extremely that such oppressive measures had been undertaken by the Nazir, and without, or rather in positive contradiction to, my orders, I had had great difficulty in procuring carts for Government employ; and I conclude that the fact of the almost total failure of the measure induced the Nazir to direct his Peadas to impress.

“I have, however, I hope, reinstated confidence in the minds of the inhabitants having given each person full hire for his cart, or bullocks, or both, as well as full payment to each coolie, &c., from date of seizure to the date of release (the amount of which will, of course, be refunded by the Nazir), and have dismissed all to their homes who do not wish to take service under Government. I still trust, before long, to obtain contracts for carts and bullocks, and have given stringent orders against any act of oppression.”

2. Mr. Eden says:—

“I have neither built, nor ordered to be built, a single cart, and have no intention of doing so.

“In this district, where there are many thousand carts and bearers, only 243 carts and 58 bearers have been sent. These, so far from being torn from their homes, received an advance of 20 per cent. and 6 per cent. per bearer in my presence, and were dispatched to Raneegunge without any restraint or fraud whatever, nearly all of these were sent in by the zemindars. several of those which were sent in as willing to go, on arriving here, said that they were unwilling, and were immediately allowed to return home. The only cases of oppression I have heard of were two impostors, one at Nychathy and the other at Kuddungachee, professing to be employed by the police to procure carriages, and seizing

men and carts, and releasing them on payment of a sum of money. One is under trial, and will be most severely punished; the other case is now under investigation by myself.

"I would observe that a very great proportion of the carts sent by me are Calcutta hackeries, whose owners came out, and were delighted at getting such certain employ."

I have, &c.

A. GROTE.

Inclosure 121 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Nuddea.

Sir,

Nuddea, November 5, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated the 12th and 23rd ultimo, and in reply, to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that prompt measures have been taken for the punishment of the parties found to have resorted to oppressive measures in collecting carts for Government, and that there is a prospect both in Nuddea and Baraset of the owners of the carts coming forward readily and willingly to supply carriages on hire under the arrangements introduced by the authorities in those districts.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 122 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Nuddea to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, October 30, 1857.

I BEG to submit, for the perusal of the Lieutenant-Governor, an original Bengalee letter with translation, which was delivered by the ordinary post to Turrucknoth Roy, a zemindar of Bhatpurrah, in Baraset, and brought in by him in much alarm to the joint Magistrate of that district.

2. I agree with Mr. Eden in thinking that the letter has been composed and dispatched with the object only of alarming the old man; but the effect of such attempts at annoyance is mischievous on a community which depends on gossip for their knowledge of what is going on out of the Lower Provinces.

3. As I have suggested, demi-officially to his Honor, a good counteracting effect would follow on the march of the troops through these districts on their way up the country *via* Allatoolee, I believe that sufficient carriage would be found, notwithstanding what has been sent to Raneegunge.

I have, &c.

A. GROTE.

Inclosure 123 in No. 1.

Letter addressed to Tarrucknauth Roy, Gooroo Churn Halder, and Junki Persaud Roy, zemindars.

YOU are hereby written that we are in hostility with the Ferringhee Company, which, it appears, you are somewhat aware of. We have possessed most part of the up-countries, and will soon possess Bengal, commencing with Chinsurah and Hooghly, for which 8,000 or 10,000 sepoy are coming through the Jungle roads soon, and will quarter themselves at Bhatpurra, Noyeehatee, and Garifah, places opposite of Chinsurah and Hooghly.

You are hereby informed that you shall have to supply provisions for the sepoy, for which you will be paid. And we herewith annex you a list of the articles required daily. Inform the Moodies to keep a good stock of the above articles for the daily consumption of the sepoy. In the event of your failing, or neglecting to execute this order, you will bring great mischiefs on yourselves; besides, no lives nor caste shall be spared. Beware of this, and act accordingly.

Vacate all the large houses for the sepoy, as also inform all respectable men to

remove their families at a distance for a short time, lest there be any outrage committed by the sepoys.

Take care these may not be made known to the Ferringhees, in which case, and on your non-compliance with the above order, you will but bring utter ruin to yourselves.

The sepoys will reach within fifteen or twenty days, so keep yourselves in readiness for them.

Articles.	Daily consumption.						
Rice	150 maunds.
Dholl auror	25 "
Salt	5 "
Oil	10 "
Ghur	12½ "
Attah	125 "
Firewood	250 "
Leaves to eat on	5,000 in number.
Vegetables	25 maunds
Handees	
Ghurras	
Spices	

Inclosure 124 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 5, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the information of the Supreme Government, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Nuddea, together with an original Bengalee letter which accompanied it, and an English translation thereof.

2. I am desired to observe that the suggestion offered by Mr. Grote to march troops to Alatollee, appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be judicious, and well worthy of adoption, if the military arrangements of the Government of India will permit of its being carried out.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG

Inclosure 125 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Nuddæa to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Alipore, November 21, 1857.

AT the instance of the Officiating Magistrate of Moorshedabad, I have the honor to solicit the sanction of Government to the payment of a reward of 30 rupees for each of the thirteen deserters from the 43rd Regiment of Native Infantry, captured by the police of Burwah Thannah, under the following circumstances. The other four men of the party were not sepoys.

2. The officer commanding the 43rd Regiment Native Infantry at Barrackpore having in his letter, dated the 16th June last, intimated to me the desertion from his regiment of 116 sepoys, 8 naiks, and 2 havildars, and subsequently sent me their descriptive rolls; perwannahs were immediately issued to the police and all the main roads were closely watched, and patrols were kept day and night on the Calcutta road. On the morning of the 20th June, Jumeah, a burkundauze of the Burwah Thannah, whilst on his way to his lodging at Dhoroolia which lies to the south of the thannah, saw a group of up-countrymen, resembling sepoys, taking their meal on the bank of a tank, and brought the intelligence to the thannah. The Darogah happening to be absent, the Mohurrie and Jemadar, by name Juggessur Mozomdar and Jellall-ood-deen, accompanied by the burkundauzes marginally noted* proceeded to the spot, but found the deserters had left the public road, and were making their way in a westerly direction through the Mirzapore Mat, towards the Bhageeruttee. The police force being joined by one Juggurnath Sing, a Jemadar in the employ of the zemindar of Pergunnah Futtehsing and Jebonpiada, of a zemindar

* Morye Sing Faree, jemadar, Jumut Sheik, burkundauze; Kefunt Sheik, ditto; Nakooree Khai, ditto; Kootab Khan, ditto; Meer Tumeerjooddeen, ditto, Podarut Sing, ditto, Luckmun Sing, ditto, Sunkur Sing, ditto, Benee Sing, ditto, Troyluks Sing, ditto; Nund Kissore Twary, ditto; Than Sing, ditto.

named Juggernath Dhoba, followed the deserters, and succeeded in capturing the whole of them, seventeen in number, and bringing them to the thannah, where they were all locked up safely, until I sent a guard out to bring them in.

3. Of the parties concerned in making the arrest, Julalodeen, jemadar, and 8 burkundauzes were Bengalees, as also was Jeeboo, who, with Juggernath Sing, lent his assistance without waiting for instructions from their respective employers.

4. The police behaved very well on this occasion, and are deserving of the reward to which they would have been entitled, had the capture been made a few days later, under the proclamation of the Home Department, dated 10th July last.

I have, &c.

A. GROTE.

Inclosure 126 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Nuddea.

Sir,

Fort William, November 30, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Government to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st instant, and to inform you, in reply, that though the sepoy deserters, therein alluded to, were apprehended previous to the issue of the proclamation by the Government of India, dated the 10th of July last, the authorized rewards may be paid to the captors.

2. The money should be equally divided among the men concerned in the arrest, including private individuals, who assisted the police in apprehending the deserters.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 127 in No. 1.

The Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Moorshedabad, October 14, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated 9th instant, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, an abstract translation of a Persian letter to my address from Nawab Syud Sufder Ali Khan Bahadoor, offering to lend two elephants to the Government for employment on field service.

I have, &c.

G. H. MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 128 in No. 1.

Abstract of a Persian letter from Nawab Syud Sufder Ali Khan, a grandson of Nawab Mobaruk-ood-Dowlah, to the Address of the Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad.

(Translation.)

Assin 27, 1264. (October 12, 1857.)

After the usual compliments.

IT was indeed highly gratifying to my feelings to learn, from the Dewan Nizamut, the purport of the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 2nd October, announcing the success attending the British forces against the rebellious subjects of the Government. I failed not to offer my humble thanksgiving for the permanence of the British Government, and its supremacy all over India.

During the Santhal insurrection, whatever little assistance it was in my power to afford, was cheerfully rendered. On the present occasion, with a heart full of gratitude for the protection I enjoy, I am very willing to be useful to the extent of my humble means. I therefore beg leave to place at the disposal of the Government, two elephants for employment on field service.

Inclosure 129 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Agent to the Governor-General,
Moorshedabad.*

Sir,

Fort William, October 21, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th instant, giving cover to an abstract translation of a Persian letter to your address from Nawab Syud Sudder Ali Khan Bahadoor, offering to lend two of his elephants to the Government for employment on field service,

2. In reply, I am desired to authorize you to accept of the offer and to request that you will communicate to the Nawab, the Lieutenant-Governor's appreciation of his loyalty and good-will towards the Government.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 130 in No. 1.

*The Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad to the Secretary to the Government
of Bengal.*

Sir,

Moorshedabad, October 29, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter dated 20th instant, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that twenty-five Nizamut elephants started from Berhampore this morning on their way to Raneegunge.

2. I have requested the officer commanding at Raneegunge to make them over to the functionary whose duty it may be take take charge of them.

I have, &c.

G. H. MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 131 in No. 1.

*The Agent to the Governor-General, Moorshedabad, to the Secretary to the Government
of Bengal.*

Sir,

Moorshedabad, October 22, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that Captain Chapman, of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, having informed me that he was about to proceed from Berhampore to Sooree, with seventy horses, which he had selected here for the Yeomanry Cavalry, and that he thought that, in such unsettled times as these, he would be incurring great risk, in taking charge of these horses without a military guard to protect them on the journey, more especially as the horses in question belonged to the dismounted men of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, some of whom might possibly follow Captain Chapman, in the hope of possessing themselves of them, I requested his Highness the Nawab Nazim to furnish a guard of his troops for the purpose, which request was readily complied with by his Highness.

2. The guard consisting of one havildar, one naik, and twenty-four men, have just returned from Sooree, with a note to Colonel Hannington's address from Captain Chapman, reporting his safe arrival at Sooree on the 19th instant with the horses, and mentioning that the Nizamuth guard had behaved very well.

3. As the guard appear to have done their duty in a satisfactory manner, I beg to solicit the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction to my giving them a present of 100 rupees.

4. The guard sustained some loss in crossing the River Bhagurutty. The camel laden with their baggage by some accident fell out of the ferry-boat into the river, and I am told that their lotahs, cooking utensils, &c. were lost.

I have, &c.

G. H. MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 132 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad.

Sir,

Fort William, November 2, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, reporting that at your request his Highness the Nawab Nazim had furnished Captain Chapman, while proceeding from Berhampore to Sooree, with a guard of the Nazamut troops, for the protection on the journey of certain horses selected by that officer at Moorshedabad for the use of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, and soliciting sanction to the payment of 100 rupees, as a present to the guard for having well performed their duty.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes the expenditure above proposed, and at the same time to request that you will convey his Honor's acknowledgments to the Nawab Nazim for the assistance rendered by him to Captain Chapman on the occasion.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 133 in No. 1.

Azeen-ood-deen Mundle, of Sultanpore, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Inclosure 134 in No. 1.

Petition.

The petition of Meer Muksood Ali, a Mooktear of the Sudder Court, Calcutta.

Humbly sheweth,

THAT on the 30th day of July last, your petitioner, while engaged in ordinary avocations, was arrested in the Court House of the Sudder Court of this Residency, by the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs in person, under a warrant signed, as he is informed, by your Honor; that immediately after the arrest of your petitioner's person, his house was searched, and the whole of his property and correspondence was seized; and that all these operations were conducted with so much secrecy and suddenness, that your petitioner had no opportunity either of himself absconding, or of destroying or concealing the smallest fragment of paper in his possession.

That from the date already mentioned to the present day, being a period of upwards of two months and a-half, your petitioner has been confined in the Alipore jail, but has never been informed on what charge, or for what reason he has been imprisoned, although he has asked frequently to be informed on the subject.

That your petitioner is, and has always been, a loyal subject of the Government of the East India Company, has never engaged in any intrigues or conspiracies for its overthrow, or entered into any treasonable correspondence whatever against it, and confidently asserts that no single sentence out of which a charge of treason to the State could fairly be raised against him, can be found in any one of the papers seized in your petitioner's house; and your petitioner with equal confidence appeals to your Honor, whether considering the suddenness and complete success of the Magistrate's proceedings in your petitioner's case, it does not amount to proof of his perfect innocence that no evidence whatever to incriminate him has been found amongst his correspondence.

Your petitioner assures your Honor that since the cessation of Ali Kareem's appointment as Dewar of the Rajah of Thikarees, which took place about eighteen months ago, your petitioner's connection with him ceased also, so long as the Moulvie was employed by the Rajah, who was your petitioner's client, it was necessary that your petitioner should be in constant communication with him. But such communication was entirely professional, and ceased with the occasion for it. Your petitioner is now entirely ignorant of the movements of the Moulvie, but would humbly suggest that Moulvie Ameer Ali, who is closely connected by marriage with the Moulvie Ali Kareem, cannot but be able to give full information regarding him.

Your petitioner has heard, from apparently good authority, that the suspicions cast upon him by the said Moorshee, who is a rival practitioner in the Sudder Court, which,

K

as persons have indirectly reached your Honor, and have prejudiced your Honor's mind against your petitioner, your petitioner humbly but firmly asserts his entire innocence of all treasonable practices, and prays that if any suspicions are still entertained against his fidelity, he may be allowed to know what they are based on, in order that he may satisfy your Honor how ill-founded they are.

Or if your Honor is already satisfied from an inspection of his papers or otherwise, that your petitioner is innocent of the mal-practices of which he was at first suspected, and that the present increased security of the country does not demand his further imprisonment on suspicion, an imprisonment already abundantly prolonged, and productive of such loss and injury to your petitioner, but which will be the cause of much more serious injury not only to your petitioner, but his numerous clients, if it should continue many days beyond the opening of the Sudder Court, which will take place on the 22nd instant, then your petitioner humbly prays that your Honor will have compassion on his sufferings, and will order his immediate release.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

MEER MUKSOOD ALI.

By his advocate,

G. S. FAGAN, *Barrister-at-Law*.

October 19, 1857.

Inclosure 135 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Alipore Jail.

Sir,

Fort William, October 29, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will allow Mr. Fagan, a barrister of the Supreme Court, to communicate with Muksood Ali, now in confinement in the Alipore jail.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 136 in No. 1.

The Superintendent of Alipore Jail to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Alipore, November 2, 1857.

WITH reference to the Government warrant of the 29th of July last, for the detention of Muksood Ali; I have the honor to report that he was arrested on the 30th idem, and his house was searched by the officiating Magistrate and his Assistant. The papers found in the house were brought away and carefully examined both by Mr. Montresor and Mr. Bayley, but nothing was found in them of a treasonable or seditious nature. For the most part they related to cases pending in the Sudder Court, and in which Muksood Ali has been retained.

2. Muksood Ali remains in the Alipore jail pending the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.

H. FERGUSSON.

Inclosure 137 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Alipore Jail.

Sir,

Fort William, November 5, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to determine that Muksood Ali, who was placed under personal restraint at Alipore, in pursuance of a warrant issued under my signature on the 29th of July last, may now be set at liberty, and you are hereby authorized accordingly to release him from your custody.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 138 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Dacca to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Dacca, November 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the city and district remain quiet, and that there has been no excitement among the men of the detachment of the 73rd Native Infantry during the past week.

I have, &c.

C. T. DAVIDSON.

Inclosure 139 in No. 1.

The Officiating Joint Magistrate of Dacca to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Dacca, November 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that all continues quiet both in the town and district.

The usual copy of the "Dacca News" is herewith forwarded. . .

I have, &c.

C. A. CARNAC.

Inclosure 140 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Dacca to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Dacca, October 30, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 21st instant, I have the honor to state that the Magistrate will dispatch a guard-boat to-morrow, with a suitable guard to take charge of and bring the arms and ammunition for the volunteer corps at Dacca.

I have, &c.

C. T. DAVIDSON.

Inclosure 141 in No. 1.

Office Memorandum.

Fort William, October 30, 1857.

THE Undersigned has the honor to forward to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department a translation of a letter of a correspondent, published in the "Bhaskur" newspaper, together with a copy of the newspaper in question.

R. SIMSON. *Officiating Under-Secretary
to the Government of India.*

A correspondent of the "Bhaskur" newspaper writes as follows.—

"To the Editor of the 'Bhaskur.'

"Sir,

"As preparations are now being made for a disturbance in the south-eastern part of Mymensing, I beg to communicate to you a brief account of the same, which may be regarded as a *bond fide* fact.

"Dewan Munshur Ali, of Zillah, Tipperah Dewan Nusseebur Reza, and Meer Eram Hossein, of Mymensing, have declared that the King of Delhi and Newab of Lucknow have sent them letters to the effect that the object which these Kings had in view will be accomplished, if they render them their assistance. All these being secretly communicated to the Darogah Ameenooddeen Mahomed, he, in a great joy, said that, as his forefathers, during the time of the Newab of Dacca, had assisted the Company in their possession of the country, he will, on the contrary, render his good offices to the King. Having thus expressed his sentiments, he most disparagingly censured his ancestors.

"The Darogah then desired the aforesaid Dewans to lose no time in drilling all the

latiahs (clubmen) who could be collected, as there was no room for doubt that the rule of the King would commence in India. He, moreover, said that there is no chance of their being well off, unless they render their assistance. Upon this the said Dewans and the Meer Sahib have commenced drilling at night all the neighbouring Mahomedans, zemindars, latiahs, ryots, servants, and others, and the Darogah is in the habit of repairing at night to the house of Dewan Nusseebur Reza, and of giving the men lessons in the art of war. A report of these circumstances seems to have reached the ears of the Magistrate of Mymensing, but this officer has taken no notice thereof.

"Zillah Mymensing.

"KALLIE KISSORE SURMA."

Inclosure 142 in No. 1.

The Magistrate of Mymensing to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Mymensing, November 8, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report this district quite quiet.

I have, &c.

C. A. LANCE.

Inclosure 143 in No. 1.

The Magistrate of Backergunge to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Backergunge, November 7, 1857.

WITH reference to the instructions contained in your letter of the 23rd of May last, to the address of the Commissioner of Circuit of the Dacca District, I have the honor to report that this District continues in a peaceable condition, and that there is no popular movement nor excitement of any kind whatsoever apparent.

I have, &c.

H. A. R. ALEXANDER.

Inclosure 144 in No. 1.

The Officiating Joint Magistrate of Furreedpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Furreedpore, November 7, 1857.

IN continuation of letter of Saturday last, I have the honor to inform you that every thing is perfectly quiet in this District.

I have, &c.

T. E. RAVENSHAW.

Inclosure 145 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chittagong, October 31, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the District and Station of Chittagong have remained during the past week in a most tranquil state.

2. The detachment of the 34th Regiment are performing their duties in their usual manner. They appear, however, somewhat anxious about their disposal during this cold season.

3. The men I have raised are steady at their drill morning and evening. Captain Dewaal commanding the detachment has furnished some men to teach them, and he himself is generally on the ground, and kindly sees that they are properly instructed. The men are getting on very fast, and I expect by to-morrow to have enlisted up to 200 able-bodied men.

5. As these men, however, cannot be left to themselves altogether, I shall be obliged to appoint some of them as duffadars, on eight or nine rupees a month, as a temporary

measure, and make them responsible for the men over whom they are placed. I purpose having for the present, one duffadar over every twenty recruits. The Magistrate cannot look after the men without assistance, and, as the extra pay given to the duffadars will not be much, I trust the Lieutenant-Governor will approve of my proceedings.

5. I will take care and make the men appointed by me understand clearly that this arrangement of mine is subject to approval, and that it is only a temporary measure

6. The statement of deserted sepoy is blank.

I have, &c.

C. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 146 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Chittagong.

Sir,

Fort William, November 14, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, reporting on the state of the district of Chittagong, and that you expect to have enlisted 200 able-bodied men by the following day

2 In reply I am desired to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your having authorized the appointment of some of those men as duffadars, in the proportion of one duffadar to every twenty recruits, on a salary of 8 or 9 rupees each per mensem, to take charge of recruits.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 147 in No. 1.

The Magistrate of Chittagong to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chittagong, November 7, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 31st ultimo, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the district is quiet and that everything is going on as usual.

I have, &c.

W. H. HENDERSON.

Inclosure 148 in No. 1.

The Assistant Magistrate of Chittagong to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Tipperah, November 7, 1857.

WITH reference to the Government letter of the 23rd May last, to the address of the Commissioner of this Division, I have the honor to inform you that this zillah is perfectly quiet.

I have, &c.

J. D. SANDFORD.

Inclosure 149 in No. 1.

The Officiating Joint Magistrate of Noakhally to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Noakhally, November 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the past week has been a quiet and orderly one, undistinguished by any particular occurrence.

I have, &c.

F. B. SIMSON.

Inclosure 150 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Cuttack to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Cuttack, October 30, 1857.

REFERRING to my letter dated 21st instant, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that the peace continues undisturbed in the three districts of this division, as also in the tributary mehals.

2 The Rajah of Mohurbgunge has, since the date of my last communication, informed me that all is quiet at Bamunghatty; the reoccupation of Chyclassa will probably prevent any of the disturbances apprehended by the Rajah from breaking out.

3 The three companies of the 40th Madras Native Infantry have arrived at Sumbulpore, while another company of the same regiment left Cuttack on the 22nd instant, in charge of two mountain-train howitzers, and a small detachment of Artillery.

4. Private information leads me to believe that strong sympathy for Soorunder Shaie and Oodunt Shaie is felt and evinced by the people of Sumbulpore; and that, although their followers have dispersed for the time being, the heads of many villages are still collected, and ready to reassemble their adherents when it is supposed proper to do so, much depending on the reply of Government to the petition for pardon submitted by the two leaders above mentioned.

5. The presence at Sumbulpore of six companies 40th Madras Native Infantry, fifty men of the Orissa Paik companies, two mountain-train howitzers, with a small detachment of artillerymen, and the detachment of the Ramghur battalion, will effectually enable the Senior Assistant Commissioner to assume a higher position than he was previously able to do, and, I hope, to overawe all opponents of order and good government, who might otherwise feel inclined to create disturbances.

6. It is absolutely necessary, in my opinion, that early and decisive measures of some kind should be taken at Sumbulpore, for I am greatly apprehensive that the spirit of disaffection may not only spread, but that rebels and mutineers, driven away from elsewhere, may take service in these wild and distant tracts, if by doing so they can embarrass the Government, while the rude inhabitants being once committed to a course contrary to what is right, may not easily be reclaimed.

7. The character of Deenobundoo Putnaik, tehseeldar of the Khond Mals of Bond, is already very favourably known to Government. His zeal has lately been conspicuous for having arrested some escaped prisoners from the Hazareebaugh jail, and learning from them that disturbances were likely to arise at Sumbulpore, he hastened across country, a very considerable distance, and arrived at that station as soon as possible, with a detachment of forty-eight men of the Paiks and Sebundeas under him. Their presence, under these circumstances, even for a few days, will have an excellent effect. He also took with him ten extra men, who have been enlisted by Captain Leigh into the service of Government.

8. I take this opportunity of mentioning that of the thirty-two Cuttack and tributary Mehal prisoners known to have been confined at Hazareebaugh, sixteen have been recaptured.

I have, &c.

G. F. COCKBURN.

Inclosure 151 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Cuttack.

Sir,

Fort William, November 5, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th ultimo, reporting on the state of officers in your division and in Sumbulpore, and bringing to the favourable notice of Government the services rendered by Deenobundoo Putnaik, tehseeldar of the Khond Mals of Bond.

2. In reply, I am desired to request that you will convey to that individual the acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor for the zeal and activity displayed by him in the service of Government.

That sixteen out of the thirty-two Cuttack and tributary Mehal prisoners who escaped from the Hazareebaugh jail have been recaptured, is very satisfactory.

Orders regarding the two brothers Soorunder Shaie and Oodunt Shaie will be

issued on receipt of a report regarding them, which the officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore has been requested to furnish.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 152 in No. 1.

The Superintendent Tributary Mehals to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Cuttack, November 4, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated 30th ultimo, I have the honor to state that nothing has occurred to disturb the public peace in the districts of this division or in any of the tributary Mehals.

2. From information communicated, by the Senior Assistant Commissioner at Chyebassa, it appears certain that the apprehensions of the Mohurbhunj Rajah, in respect to disturbances at Bamunghotty, are without foundation.

2. From Sumbulpore I learn that men are again collecting in that district, for the avowed purpose of setting one of their leaders on the raj after the (late) full moon; and the Senior Assistant Commissioner has requested Lieutenant Hadoŵ, who is marching up with one Company of the 40th and two guns, &c., to hasten on. He will probably have arrived ere this.

4. I suggested to Captain Leigh that he should persuade Soorunder Saiee and Oodunt Saiee to agree to their removal to Cuttack as a proof of their unconditional submission to the Government, and also in order to check the excitement among their relatives and friends at Sumbulpore, which if continued might lead to results adverse to the interests and the wishes of these men, but I learn that, having referred the matter of their petition to higher authority, he thinks it better now to await the result.

5. One officer mentions privately the report that 1,400 men had collected at Kinda, which is, I believe, Oodunt Saiee's village.

6. If it be true that the followers of Soorunder and Oodunt Saiee have not really dispersed, it is clear that these leaders are either playing a double game, or that they have no control over their followers.

7. The cold weather has now set in, and the rice crops will be ready for cutting immediately. Any want of energetic measures to tranquillize the country will cause much future trouble and loss of revenue, while the spirit of disaffection may spread, and assistance from other parts of India be obtained by the rebels.

8. I trust, therefore, that the Senior Assistant Commissioner, and the officer in command of the troops, will not hesitate to take upon themselves the responsibility of acting vigorously in the absence of precise instructions from higher authority.

9. Letters between Sumbulpore and Chota Nagpore unfortunately have to be carried round *via* Calcutta, so that the delay attending a reference must always be great, and particularly so at present, when it is not unlikely that the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore may be at a distance from his head-quarters.

I have, &c.

G. F. COCKBURN.

Inclosure 153 in No. 1.

The Senior Assistant Commissioner, Sumbulpore, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Sumbulpore, November 2, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, and with reference to the second paragraph thereof, I beg to inform you that no star or certificate accompanied your letter under acknowledgment, as is therein stated.

I have, &c.

R. T. LEIGH, *Captain.*

Inclosure 154 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Cuttack to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Cuttack, November 11, 1857.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter dated the 4th instant, I have the honor to state that the public peace in the three districts of this division, and also in the tributary mehals, has remained unbroken.

2. There is no excitement of the public mind, or other circumstance worthy of notice.

3. The only cause for anxiety is in respect to the state of affairs at Sumbulpore, regarding which I recently addressed you in my letter dated the 6th instant, since which I have had no information of peculiar importance.

I have, &c.

G. F. COCKBURN.

Inclosure 155 in No. 1.

Konnye Churn Baboo to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Calcutta, November 2, 1857.

Sir,

I HAVE the honor herewith to inclose a petition for the Rajah of Killah Kinjore, and to request the favour of your kindly submitting, at an early opportunity, before the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for his favourable orders thereon.

I have, &c.

KONNYE CHURN BABOO,

Agent to the Rajah of Killah Kinjore.

Inclosure 156 in No. 1.

Petition.

To the Honorable F. J. Halliday, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, &c.

The humble petition of Rajah Gudhadur Narain Bhung, proprietor of Killah Kinjore, a Tributary Mehal, in the District of Cuttack.

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT your petitioner most respectfully begs to bring to your Honor's notice that, with reference to the application laid some months' back before the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Zillah Cuttack, importing a Rahadary Perwunnah for an intended journey to Cossipore, in the district of Poorooliah, to celebrate your petitioner's marriage with the daughter of the uncle to the present rajah of that place, and that that functionary instead of complying with the reasonable request of your petitioner, submitted it to Government for orders; your petitioner takes now the liberty to request the favour of your kindly ordering for a Rahadary Perwunnah, instead of the pass which your petitioner has reason to believe, has already been ordered by the Government

That your petitioner is well aware that, in the absence of a Rahadary Perwunnah, his retinue, as noted in margin,* comprising of about 5,500 men (chiefly hill people) unaccustomed to any dialect but their own, will suffer much, and your petitioner will thereby be a great loser, as a great portion of the sum has already been laid out in anticipation of such a one.

That your petitioner's marriage, both from religious as well as from other causes, cannot be deferred any longer, and which has been betrothed and unavoidably protracted for a long time.

That your petitioner, in consequence, begs that he may be further allowed two chupprassees to attend him on his way to Cossipore from Zillah Cuttack, Midnapore, and Poorooliah respectively, and that perwunnahs be issued to the Rajahs of Mourbhunj and Dhulbooiah, to take proper care of him and his men, and provide for them all necessary provisions at a reasonable cost.

* 100 carts, 5 camels, 10 elephants, 100 horses, 200 ponies, 5,500 men of all ranks and other ensigns of royalty.

That your petitioner will also be very happy to take under his pay twenty-five sepoy of the Honorable East India Company's service (should there be no objection), to conduct him and his retinue safe on their way, and their pay, whatever your Honor will order, will commence from the day of their joining him, either at Midnapore or at Chyebassa, to the day of their returning back his Killah.

That your petitioner, in conclusion, begs to add, that he had fixed the 10th instant for his intended journey, and, therefore, prays your Honor will be gracious enough to pass favourable orders at an early opportunity, well knowing that the loyalty and zeal with which your petitioner has always executed the orders of Government.

KONNYE CHURN BABOO, *Agent to the Rajah of Killah Kinjore.*

Calcutta, November 2, 1857.

Inclosure 157 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Rajah Gudhadhur Narain Bhunj.

Sir,

Fort William, November 5, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, applying for a passport for the retinue with which you propose to proceed to Cossipore, in Poorooliah, for the purpose of celebrating your marriage with a relative of the zemindar of Pachete, and in reply to state that, owing to the unsettled state of that district, his Honor cannot permit you to take with you any large body of followers in that direction.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 158 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 5, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a petition from Rajah Gudhadhur Narain Bhunj, of Killah Kinjore, in zillah Cuttack, together with the reply which has this day been addressed to him.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 159 in No. 1.

The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singhbhum to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chyebassa, October 20, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th instant, inclosing copy of a letter from the Government of India dated 2nd idem, on the subject of the presentation of a khellut to the Rajah of Serai Killah.

2. I regret that it is my duty to point out to you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that my letter of the 4th ultimo was written under the impression that the reports, made to me by the Serai Killah Rajah, regarding his having successfully retained the mutineers at Chyebassa, and of his ability and readiness to prevent the plunder of the treasure, were to be relied on; but having discovered that in reality the rajah has done little or nothing towards effecting so desirable an object, and a greater portion of the treasure having been lost, I feel it incumbent on me to suggest respectfully, that the presents I have brought with me for him, will be quite adequate to the services he has actually rendered the State, and that, if his Honor should not deem them sufficiently ample for that purpose, a money donation would be a more suitable recognition of those services than a khellut.

3. At the same time I must not neglect to bear witness to the steadfast loyalty of this

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chieftain and his family, which I regret the want of energy and decision, apparent in his character, has not permitted him to display to more advantage.

I have, &c.

R. C. BIRCH, *Lieutenant.*

Inclosure 160 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singhbhum.

Sir,

Fort William, November 3, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you in reply to your letter dated the 20th ultimo, that under the circumstances therein stated, the Lieutenant-Governor will retain the khellut, intended for the Rajah of Serai Killah, pending the receipt of a further report from you.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 161 in No. 1.

The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Chyebassa to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chyebassa, October 27, 1857.

WITH reference to late occurrences at Sumbulpore, I have the honor to inquire whether you are at liberty to inform me if it is the intention of Government to employ the troops under Colonel Forster, C.B., in any operations connected with the coercion of the convict Sarundar Saee; and my reasons for making the inquiry are, that I may be enabled to judge how far it will be advisable to keep carriage for the Shekawatee Battalion after their arrival here.

2. Troops may march from hence to Sumbulpore in twelve days, but the road lies through a wild country, and supplies must be carried for them as far as the Sumbulpore District.

I shall feel obliged by your favouring me with instructions regarding the disposal of the Sikh volunteer detachment, 100 of whom are at present here, and 28 at Chyebassa; they are a fine willing body of men, all ready and anxious to show their attachment to the Government; but they appear apprehensive lest their absence from the commandant of the corps may interfere with their prospects of promotion, and they seem to entertain an opinion that those Sikhs who have joined Sirdar Goulab Sing's regiment, may hereafter be in a better position than themselves; it would, therefore, perhaps be a judicious measure if his Excellency the Commander-in-chief were moved to create from among them as many commissioned and non-commissioned officers as their numerical strength may entitle them to.

I have, &c.

R. C. BIRCH, *Lieutenant.*

Inclosure 162 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 5, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward for the consideration and orders of the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying extract, paragraph 3 from a letter from the Senior Assistant Commissioner Singhbhum, soliciting instructions regarding the disposal of the Sikh volunteers at present employed in that district, and recommending, for the reasons assigned, that his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may be moved to create from among them as many commissioned and non-commissioned officers as their numerical strength may entitle them to.

The Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity to express his anxious hope that this force may not be removed from the districts of Bengal in which they are now available for employment.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 163 in No. 1.

Mr. Simpson to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Hazareebaugh, November 7, 1857.

WITH reference to your circular dated 15th August last, I have the honor to submit a monthly return of cases decided under Acts XIV and XVI of 1857, and also to forward at the same time a second statement of parties convicted and punished for mutiny and desertion under Act XVII of the same year, for the month of October, 1857.

I have, &c.

J. SIMPSON,

Commissioner under Section 7 of Act XIV of 1857.

Inclosure 164 in No. 1.

Return of Persons tried and punished in the District of Hazareebaugh, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of October 1857.

District.	Date	Names of Prisoners.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
	1857 Oct. 24	1. Pershad Sing 2. Sumodhee Sing 3. Ramdul Sing 4. Gopal Sing 5. Teja Hazam 6. Bandooa Gwalia 7. Mohesa Dhobee 8. , 9. Gootooa Doosad 10. Gansah Dhobee 11. Bandhoa Koery 12. Namooa Burbee 12. Tejnah Chamar 14. Jeirna Joheha 15. Fouzdary Sing	Dacoity attended with arson and other aggravating circumstances, and plunder and destruction of property at the Seetaguriah coffee plantation, to the extent of about 6,500 rupees, on the 31st of July, 1857	The defendants Nos. 1 and 2, on conviction of being principals and instigators in this crime, sentenced to suffer death by being hanged by the neck until they are dead. The defendants Nos. 3 and 4, as principals in the second degree in crime, with defendants Nos. 5, 6, and 7, as the parties actually setting fire to the bungalows, sentenced each to imprisonment with labour in irons in transportation beyond the sea for life; and the defendants Nos. 8 to 15 inclusive, each imprisoned for fourteen years with hard labour in irons	These men were implicated, on the day after the sepoy mutiny at Hazareebaugh, in burning the bungalows and destroying or plundering all the property, amounting to about 6 500 rupees, on the Seetaguriah coffee plantation, about three miles from Hazareebaugh, the property of Messrs. Haworth and Co., of Calcutta. Of the two men executed, one was a Government chuprassy and the other a bukundauze.
Hazareebaugh ..	Oct. 28	Jibbun Sing ..	Robbery of cattle with aggravating circumstances, and being a second conviction	Sentenced to eight years' imprisonment with labour in irons	
	Oct. 28	Kortee Raywar ..	Highway robbery and plunder of property, with assault and aggravating circumstances	Sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with labour in irons	
	Oct. 30	1. Julia Bhurea 2. Dadooa Bhurea	Burglary and theft	The defendant No. 1 sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with labour in irons, and No. 2 to 4 years' ditto	

J. SIMPSON.

Hazareebaugh, November 1 1857.

Inclosure 165 in No. 1.

Return of Persons tried and punished in the District of Hazareebaugh, under Act XVII of 1857, during the month of October, 1857.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoners.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Hazareebaugh	1857 Oct. 3	Jae Mungul Pandey and Nadir Ali Khan, subadars, Ramghur battalion.	Mutiny and desertion in the months of August and September, 1857; and opposing the British troops in open arms at Chittia, on the 2nd October, 1857.	Sentenced to suffer death by being hanged by the neck until they are dead.	Jae Mungul Pandey was the senior subadar with the mutineers, and he and subadar Nadir Ali, wounded, were actively engaged in opposing the British troops in the battle at Chittia, on the 2nd October, 1857.
	" 3	Luchmun Sing, sepoy, Ramghur battalion.	Mutiny, and desertion of the Dorunda cantonment, in the months of August and September, 1857.	Sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment, with labour in irons.	
	" 13	Saukor Ram and Juggernath Schalaynes.	Ditto	Each, ditto.	
	" 13	Huriy Ram, sepoy, Ramghur battalion.	Mutiny and desertion in the months of August and September, 1857, and opposing the British troops in open arms, at Chittia, on the 2nd October, 1857.	Sentenced to suffer death, by being hanged by the neck until he is dead. .. .	

Hazareebaugh. November 1, 1857.

J. SIMPSON.

Inclosure 166 in No. 1.

The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Maumbhoom to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Purulea, November 21, 1857.

I HAVE much satisfaction in being able to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that perfect tranquillity continues to prevail throughout this division.

I have, &c.

J. C. DAVIES.

Inclosure 167 in No. 1.

The Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Gowhatty, September 7, 1857.

HAVING seen a copy of General Orders by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief of the 24th ultimo, directing the formation of two new regiments, one of Munipoorees and Cacharees, and one from the tribes bordering on Assam, which are to be raised for general service, and to be constituted on the same footing as the Irregular Infantry regiments of the line, I lose no time in submitting to Government my opinion that the tribes on the frontier will not take service in any numbers for general service, and that the Government, if they did, would be disappointed in regard to their fitness for the regiments of the line or to be employed anywhere except in the adjoining zillahs of Bengal, and as regards the men of Assam, more particularly for the northern frontier or in zillahs Rungpore, Dinagepore, and Purneah.

2. I conceive, as local police regiments, the men of this frontier may be very usefully employed by the State to this extent, but I doubt their being of any use towards the North-Western or Central Provinces.

I propose, however, to commence recruiting for the best men procurable, in anticipation of the Government being desirous of employing some of them, on more limited conditions, explaining to the men that the terms of service on which they are to be engaged will be made known to them hereafter, and that they will be at liberty to withdraw if they do not choose to accept them.

3. I would beg the favor of a reply at the earliest possible period.

I have, &c.

FRAS. JENKINS.

Inclosure 168 in No. 1.

The Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Gowhatty, October 15, 1857.

ADVERTING to my letter of the 14th ultimo, and your reply of the 26th idem, I have the honor to forward a bill, on account of salary, for September last, amounting to 344 rupees 13 annas and 10 pice, of the military police in Upper Assam, together with nominal roll and station orders, and solicit the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor to its being passed, and returned to the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, at an early date.

I have, &c.

F. JENKINS.

Inclosure 169 in No. 1.

Debrooghur, October 1, 1857.

The Hon. Company, Dr.

To the amount of pay for the month of September, 1857, for the men entertained as Cantonment Police, in the military and civil station of Debrooghur, with reference to Station Order of August 20, 1857, and September 9, 1857, agreeably to accompanying Nominal Roll, dated October 1, 1857 .				Co.'s Rs.
				344 13 10
Total, Co.'s rupees	..	..	..	344 13 10

To Colonel F. Jenkins, Agent to Governor-General,
North-East Frontier, Gowahatty.

W. HANNAY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry.

Received payment.

W. HANNAY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry

I do certify on honor that the above charge must be necessarily incurred, and will be disbursed by me when realized for the purposes set forth..

W. HANNAY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry.

Inclosure 170 in No. 1.

NOMINAL ROLL of the undermentioned Men entertained as Cantonment Police in the Military and Civil Station at Debrooghur, agreeably to Station Order of the 20th August, 1857, and 9th September, 1857, and pending further instructions from the Agent to the Governor-General, North-Eastern Frontier.

No.	Rank and Names.	Date of Enlisting.	Amount of pay for Sept. 1857.	Total.	Remarks.
	LOCAL ARTILLERY.	1857	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	Inderbeer Rai	Aug. 20	6 8 0		
	Duburn Rai	" 20	6 8 0		
	Hurreebuns Opadia	" 20	6 8 0		
	Ramchunder Opadia	" 20	6 8 0		
5	Omucksung Rai	" 20	6 8 0		
	Soobha Ram	Sept. 9	4 12 3		
	Drig Sing	" 9	4 12 3		
	Agona Ram	" 9	4 12 3		
	Gunga Ram	" 9	4 12 3		
10	Rammesser Ram	" 9	4 12 3		
	Sutbeer Rye	" 9	4 12 3		
	Nowa Ram	" 9	4 12 3		
	Dya Sing	" 9	4 12 3		

Nominal Roll, &c.—continued.

No	Rank and Names.	Date of Enlisting.	Amount of pay for September 1857.	Total.	Remarks
		1857	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	Seereebhugut Syeehee' ..	Sept. 9	4 12 3		
15	Kutbeer Hoppa ..	" 9	4 12 3		
	Pamah Ram	" 9	4 12 3		
	Ram Sing	" 9	4 12 3		
	Juwun Sing Allay ..	" 9	4 12 3		
	Debbee Ram	" 9	4 12 3		
20	Bedoo Ram	" 9	4 12 3		
	Pussina Ram	" 9	4 12 3		
	Bunsee Ram	" 9	4 12 3		
	Kooshul Ram	" 9	4 12 3		
	Mohun Sing	" 9	4 12 3		
25	Bheem Lal Ghurtee ..	" 9	4 12 3	..	Brought from 1st Assam Light Infantry, Sept. 9, 1857.
	Soonmunnee Sing Goorung ..	" 9	4 12 3	..	Ditto.
	Ajub Sing	" 9	4 12 3	..	Ditto.
	Matbun Sing	" 9	4 12 3		
	Ruttee Ram	" 9	4 12 3		
30	Gudgbeer Rana	" 9	4 12 3		
31	Boodbeer Rhattree	" 9	4 12 3		
				156 6 6	
	1ST ASSAM LIGHT INFANTRY.				
	Duwan Sing Thoppa ..	Aug. 20	5 0 0		
	Lutchmun Thoppa	" 20	5 0 0		
	Umrut Ram	" 20	5 0 0		
	Gurreebjeeb Thoppa ..	" 20	5 0 0		
5	Nobab Bhojo	" 20	5 0 0		
	Jey Ram	" 20	5 0 0		
	Jhuboo Lal Thoppa ..	" 20	5 0 0		
	Mohun Sing	" 20	5 0 0		
	Teebuck Sing	" 20	5 0 0		
10	Punjab Sing	" 20	5 0 0		
	Heera Sing	" 20	5 0 0		
	Boodhoo Ram	" 20	5 0 0		
	Tola Ram	" 20	5 0 0		
	Mun Sing	" 20	5 0 0		
15	Bhabbah Ram	" 20	5 0 0		
	Gumloo Ram	" 20	5 0 0		

Nominal Roll, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Rank and Names	Date of Enlisting.	Amount of pay for September 1857.	Total.	Remarks
	Brought forward ..	1857 ..	RS. A. P. ..	RS. A. P. 156 6 6	
	Bistoo Ram . . .	Aug. 20	5 0 0		
	Loodoor Ram . . .	" 20	5 0 0		
	Kessno Ram . . .	" 20	5 0 0		
20	Gokhool Ram . . .	" 20	5 0 0		
	Rumun Sing . . .	" 20	5 0 0		
	Mohun Sing, 2nd . . .	" 20	5 0 0		
	Ram Doss . . .	" 20	5 0 0		
	Shauk Chuckun . . .	" 20	5 0 0		
25	Derghan Suhee . . .	" 20	5 0 0		
	Nund Kisoie . . .	" 20	5 0 0		
	Gugemut Rai . . .	" 20	5 0 0		
	Jeetmaun Rai . . .	" 20	5 0 0		
	Rungpore Ally . . .	" 20	5 0 0		
30	Luchmun Ruvas . . .	" 20	5 0 0		
	Sheik Bhuttun . . .	" 20	5 0 0		
	Saum Lal Bhungoo . . .	" 20	5 0 0		
	Bholla Bungoo . . .	" 20	5 0 0		
	Bijjoo Ram . . .	" 20	5 0 0		
35	Mugooah Ram . . .	" 20	5 0 0		
	Boodhoo Ram . . .	Sept. 1	5 0 0		
37	Kattaoo Ram . . .	" 2	4 13 4		
	Soonmunnee Sing Goorung . . .	Aug. 20	1 3 4	..	Transferred to the Local Artillery, Sept. 9.
	Bheem Lal Ghurtee . . .	" 20	1 3 4	..	Ditto
3	Ajub Sing . . .	" 20	1 3 4	..	Ditto.
	Total, Co.'s rupees . . .	..	.	188 7 4	
				344 13 10	

Debrooghur, October 1, 1857.

Paid, in my presence,

W. HANNAY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry at Debrooghur.

Inclosure 171 in No. 1.

*Extract of Station Order issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, Commanding at Debrooghur.**Debrooghur, September 9, 1857.*

PENDING further instructions from the Agent to Governor-General North-Eastern frontier, the under-mentioned supernumerary recruits and others of the Assam Light Infantry, are entertained from this date for general service on the North-Eastern Frontier of Bengal in Sylhet and Assam :—

Soobhar Ram.	Bunsee Ram.
Agona Rum.	Kooshal Ram.
Drigg Sing.	Mohun Sing.
Gunga Ram.	Bhamloll Ghurtee.
Rammessen Ram.	Serum Sing Goorung.
Sutbeer Bye.	Ajab Sing.
Nawa Ram.	Mathur Sing.
Deya Sing	Ruttee Ram
Secree Bhuggut Syehee.	Sudruhee Rye.
Kurbeer Thoppa	Dulbures Rye.
Pamah Ram. . .	Hurreebunsee Opadia.
Ram Sing.	Ramchundur Opadia.
Inwan Sing Alleg.	Muckek Sing Rye.
Debbie Ram.	Gudge Bur Ranna.
Bedoo Ram.	Boodbeer Khuthee.
Pussina Ram.	

The above men to receive the same rate of pay as the men of the Assam Light Infantry regiment, and to have all the advantages, &c., enjoyed by these corps by the regulations of the service. Besides the usual recruits' drill with the Light Infantry, the officer commanding Local Artillery will be pleased to have these men instructed in the gun-drill as soon as possible.

Inclosure 172 in No. 1.

*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Agent to the Governor-General,
North-East Frontier.*

Sir,

Fort William, November 3, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 15th ultimo, and, in reply, to state that in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to pass the Bill therewith submitted, amounting to 344 rupees 13 annas 10 pice, on account of the military police in Upper Assam for the last month.

2. His Honor, however, observes that the number of men borne on the first bill, signed by Colonel Hannay and forwarded by you in your letter of the 14th ultimo, was 38 only, involving a monthly expenditure of 222 rupees 8 annas, but it appears that many more have been subsequently employed, for the present bill bears the names of 71 men. His Honor desires to be informed of the total number of men of which the force is to be composed when complete.

3. You will, therefore, be good enough to submit a proposition statement, in the usual tabular form for the establishment of the police force in question, specifying distinctly its ultimate numerical strength and cost, in order that the same may be submitted for the formal sanction of the Government of India.

I have, &c

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 173 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, September 22, 1857.

WITH reference to your letters of the 31st August, and 7th and 15th September last, respecting corps to be raised for general service from among the Munipoories and

warlike tribes in Assam, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that with reference to the report of Colonel Jenkins, Agent to the Governor-General, North-Eastern Frontier, it is not desirable, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, to proceed with the enlistment of the tribes in Assam for general service. I am directed to observe that should the Lieutenant-Governor consider it desirable that they should be engaged for police, his Honor may avail himself of those whom Colonel Jenkins shall have already entertained.

2. The raising of the Munipooree force, however, appears to the Governor-General in Council to promise well, and should continue with respect to retaining these men in Lower Bengal for a time; care should be taken that the promise to this effect shall be open to no misunderstanding. In the opinion of his Lordship in Council it will be best to promise that they shall not be moved beyond the lower provinces within a specified time. Two years will probably satisfy them.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to approve of the enlistment of Kookies, should the Munipoories not come forward in sufficient numbers; and he also approves of the other points in your letter of the 7th September, 1857, to the address of Mr. Allen, Member of the Board of Revenue, on deputation,

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel*.

Inclosure 174 in No. 1.

The Chairman of the Assam Company to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, October 24, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to bring to your notice that, from communications lately received from Assam, since the arrival of the force at Debrooghur sent up in the "Hoorungutta" steamer, we learn that the sepoys at that and other stations continue to evince a turbulent inclination. It is also reported that some of the hill tribes have threatened a descent upon the plains. The setting in of the dry season greatly facilitates the movements of the sepoys, and is the time always selected by the savages in the hills for carrying out their warlike expeditions. Under these circumstances we are entering upon a more dangerous period on that frontier than has been since the commencement of the outbreak, and it seems evident that the small force of half-trained seamen already sent up are inadequate to secure the safety of the province. It may be also borne in mind that the sailors arrived at a period of the year when jungle fever is most rife, and the force may be reduced by sickness and death. It is possible that as far as the sepoys are alone concerned, they might be intimidated even by the small European force already there, although this is questionable; but with reference to the adjacent tribes, so long restrained from their favourite raids into the plains, and the general thirst for blood and plunder which has been stimulated throughout the land since the commencement of the insurrection, we cannot but feel that there is imminent danger of disturbances in Assam, and that in the event of a rising, the Christian inhabitants, without more protection, would be wholly at the mercy of their numerous enemies.

It is, therefore, with feelings of some anxiety for the safety of the large number of Europeans in the service of this Company, as well as the vast amount of property we have at stake there, for the protection of which a numerous proprietary body in England will look to us in so far as it may be within our power, that we earnestly and respectfully entreat that a further force of disciplined soldiers may be dispatched to the province without delay, and, if possible, the regular steam communication re-opened. It is said that the stoppage of the steam communication, of course unavoidable at the time, greatly tended to unsettle the minds of the people, and impress them with an exaggerated idea of the gravity of our difficulties. Its resumption would doubtless have an opposite and re-assuring tendency.

I have, &c.

D. C. MACKEY.

Inclosure 175 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Assam.

Sir,

Fort William, November 3, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter, from the Chairman of the Assam Company to the address of the Government of India, in the Home Department, which has been transported to this office for disposal, and to request that you will state, for the information of Government, whether, in your opinion, there exists any foundation for the apprehensions entertained by the Company for the safety of the province.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 176 in No. 1.

The Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Gowhatty, October 31, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, and in reply beg to say that I have referred the subject to Captain Holroyd, and hope for an early reply, which, when received, shall be submitted without the least delay.

I have, &c.

F. JENKINS.

Inclosure 177 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.

Sir,

Fort William, November 7, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 20th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the Sarung Rajah has stated that he is able to swear to the signature of Muneer Ram, and prepared to do so if called upon. The knowledge of this may influence you in deciding on the best course to be pursued in regard to the latter.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 178 in No. 1.

The Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Sir,

Gowhatty, November 7, 1857.

I AM happy to report that the peace of this province has continued undisturbed up to the present day, and I know of nothing at present likely to interfere with the continuance of peace and quiet on this frontier.

I have, &c.

F. JENKINS.

Inclosure 179 in No. 1.

Mr. Allen to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Sir,

Cherra Poonjee, October 21, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter dated the 31st August last, I do myself the honor to report, for the information of Government, that the old building at this station, formerly used as a jail, has been converted into a barrack, with cooking sheds complete, for the sum sanctioned by the Government.

2. There are now nearly 300 Munipooree recruits at this station, and more men are daily expected ; another range of barracks is now very much required.

3. I have ascertained that a good serviceable building of the required dimensions (118 feet by 10), with mat walls, and the requisite appurtenances, can be erected by contract for a sum not exceeding 300 rupees , I have, therefore the honor to solicit that the Government will do me the favor to sanction the expenditure of that sum for this purpose.

4. As the new barrack is already very much wanted, I have authorized the Principal Assistant Commissioner to commence its construction at once, and trust that the Lieutenant-Governor will have the kindness to approve of this arrangement.

I have, &c

W. J. ALLEN.

Inclosure 180 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr. Allen.

Sir,

Fort William, November 5, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st ultimo, and to inform you, in reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your having authorized the Principal Assistant at Cherra Poonjee to commence the erection of a new barrack required for the accommodation of the Munipooree recruits at that station, and sanctions the expenditure on this account of a sum not exceeding 300 rupees as proposed by you.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 181 in No. 1.

The Superintendent of Darjeeling to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Darjeeling, October 13, 1857.

WHEN it was thought necessary to have a guard of European soldiers brought into the station from the dépôt lines, Captain Cuizon considered it indispensable that an officer should be quartered close to the men. There was, however, no place to be had to rent. The Rev. Mr. Niebel, a missionary, very kindly gave up his chapel for the officer's accommodation, and the furniture, pulpit, benches, books, &c., were removed into the Assembly Rooms. Unfortunately on the night of the 9th instant, these rooms were destroyed by fire, and property belonging to the chapel, to the value of 110 rupees, was destroyed. I have the honor to annex extract of Mr. Niebel's letter to me on the subject, and to solicit the favorable consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor to his request, and that I may be authorized to make good the loss to him by payment of 110 rupees.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure 182 in No. 1.

The Rev. Mr. Niebel to the Superintendent of Darjeeling.

(Extract)

October 12, 1857.

I FURTHER beg to state that a mahogany table, with two drawers, a large bible, and all the hymn books, about forty in number, have been totally destroyed by the fire, and two of the benches have been injured

Considering that the chapel was made over to Government, without demanding any rent, for the accommodation of the officer commanding the detachment of European soldiers located at the station hospital, for the greater safety of the station public officers, I trust I shall not be disappointed in looking to a generous Government for making good the specified loss, which I think cannot be less than 110 rupees.

Inclosure 183 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Darjeeling.

Sir,

Fort William, November 3, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 13th ultimo, and in reply to inform you that, for the reasons therein stated, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the payment of 110 rupees to the Rev. Mr. Niebel in consideration of the loss sustained by him.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 184 in No. 1.

The Superintendent of Darjeeling to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Darjeeling, November 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of a letter this day addressed by me to the Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, Dinapore, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure 185 in No. 1.

The Superintendent of Darjeeling to the Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, Dinapore.

Sir,

Darjeeling, November 3, 1857.

IN case you may require ponies for the conveyance of stores, after the European troops arrive here, as was the case some years ago, I have advanced 200 rupees to the Sekim Rajah's vakeel, which will entitle me, when his ponies arrive here, to have the first chance of them for Government; if they are not required, he is bound to refund the whole advance.

I have the honor to request that you will let me know your wishes by March next.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure 186 in No. 1.

The Superintendent of Darjeeling to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Darjeeling, November 9, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report that my district has been quiet and orderly during the past week, there has been no sign of disaffection, and the efficiency of the civil administration is complete.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure 187 in No. 1.

The Officiating Superintendent of Cachar to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Cachar, November 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that there is nothing to narrate with reference to any disturbances in Cachar during the last week. All remains quiet.

I have, &c.

R. STEWART

Inclosure 188 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Arracan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Akyab, November 7, 1857.

IN continuance of my letter dated the 2nd instant, I have the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that, to all appearance, everything continues orderly and quiet in this province.

I have, &c.

G. VERNER.

Inclosure 189 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Rajshahye to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Rajshahye, July 6, 1857.

WITH reference to the annexed copy of a letter, from the Officiating Magistrate of Rungpore, dated the 30th ultimo, and of its inclosure, I have the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that I have authorized the Assistant in charge of the sub-division of Jelpigoree to entertain the extra police establishment noted in the margin,* as a temporary arrangement, in anticipation of the sanction of Government.

I have, &c.

F. GOULDSBURY.

Inclosure 190 in No. 1.

The Officiating Magistrate of Rungpore to the Commissioner of Rajshahye.

Sir,

Rungpore, June 30, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for your consideration and orders, copy of a letter, dated the 24th instant, from the Assistant Magistrate in charge of the subdivision of Jelpigoree.

It is very desirable that the sanction of Government should be obtained to the appointment of the extra police and officers mentioned in Mr. Gordon's letter, as a temporary arrangement, with the distinct understanding that their services will be dispensed with when no longer required.

I have, &c.

W. J. LONGMORE.

Inclosure 191 in No. 1.

The Assistant Magistrate of Jelpigoree to the Officiating Magistrate of Rungpore.

Sir,

Jelpigoree, June 24, 1857.

IN consequence of the recent atrocities committed by wandering parties of disbanded sepoys, I have considered it necessary to take certain measures, which I hope you will approve, and, in anticipation of sanction of the higher authorities, to increase my police establishment, to meet the emergencies of the times.

2. I am aware that I have not of myself powers to appoint any extra police officers, but I trust that the present state of affairs, and the presence of native troops at my subdivision, may be considered sufficient to warrant a departure from the ordinary routine and to justify what I have done.

3. The troops here are, at present, perfectly quiet, but it is quite impossible to say what slight circumstance might make them otherwise. It would be hazardous to permit any of the disbanded sepoys to have access to the troops here, and, although it is not very likely that any of these men, disbanded sepoys, would travel in this direction, still it is quite possible that some of them might come to Jelpigoree, with the knowledge that

* 3 extra burkundauzes at 4 rupees 8 annas, 13 rupees 8 annas, 3 extra burkundauzes at 3 rupees 8 annas, 10 rupees 8 annas Total, 24 rupees, per mensem.

the 73rd Native Infantry were stationed here, and with the sole view of creating disaffection amongst the soldiers of that corps.

4. I have, therefore, stationed two police officers on each of the roads leading to this place, viz., two on the road from Rungpore and Dinapore to Jelpigoree, two on the road from Beroharee to Jelpigoree; and two on the road from Titulya and Sunnasikata to this

5. The duties of these police officers are to observe and report daily the number and appearance of the travellers who pass their stations going in the direction of Jelpigoree. My regular police are amply occupied in other duties. The salary I have promised to the men appointed is 4 rupees 8 annas each to three men who can write, and 3 rupees 8 annas each per mensem to the remaining three.

6. I should feel obliged by your forwarding this letter to the Commissioner for sanction should he consider my proceedings proper.

I have, &c.

J. D. GORDON.

Inclosure 192 in No. 1.

The Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Rajshahye.

Sir,

Fort William, July 13, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, with inclosure, and to inform you, in reply, that, under the circumstances therein represented, the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your having authorized, in anticipation of the sanction of Government, the Assistant in charge of the subdivision of Jelpigoree, to entertain, temporarily, an extra police establishment of the strength noted in the margin.*

I have, &c.

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 193 in No. 1

The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Rajshahye.

Sir,

Fort William, October 17, 1857.

I AM requested by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will report the cause of the difference in the pay of the extra burkundauzes entertained, temporarily, for the protection of the subdivision of Jelpigoree during the present disturbances, three of them having been charged at 4 rupees 8 annas, and the others at 3 rupees 8 annas each per mensem.

2. This information has been called for by the Government of India before sanctioning the charge incurred for the extra force in question.

I have, &c.

C. T. BUCKLAND.

Inclosure 194 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Rajshahye to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Rajshahye, October 31, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, and, in reply, beg to explain that 4 rupees 8 annas were allowed to three of the six extra police officers entertained at Jelpigoree, as they could read and write, and 3 rupees 8 annas to the other three, who were deficient therein. This was promised the men by Mr. J. D. Gordon, the Assistant Magistrate of the subdivision, on their being engaged for employment.

I have, &c.

F. GOULDSBURY.

* 3 extra burkundauzes at 4 rupees 8 annas, 13 rupees 8 annas, 3 extra burkundauzes at 3 rupees 8 annas, 10 rupees 8 annas Total, 24 rupees, per mensem.

Inclosure 195 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Patna, June 30, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 13th instant, I have the honor to solicit the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor to the entertainment of an extra police force, *pro tem.*, at the subdivision of Nowada, also in the district of Behar, on the same footing as that sanctioned for the other Deputy Magistrates in your letter of the 20th instant.

2. In anticipation of the formal sanction of Government, I have directed the Deputy Magistrate of Nowada to raise the above force.

I have, &c.

W. TAYLER.

Inclosure 196 in No. 1.

The Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Fort William, July 10, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, and to inform you, in reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your having instructed, in anticipation of the sanction of Government, the Deputy Magistrate of Nowada, to entertain, temporarily, an extra police force at his subdivision, of the strength noted in the margin.*

I have, &c.

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 197 in No. 1.

The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Fort William, October 17, 1857.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to state, that the Government of India in the Financial Department, before sanctioning the charge on account of the extra police force entertained temporarily for the protection of the subdivision of Nowada, have requested to be informed as to the cause of the difference in the pay, 5 rupees per mensem, of the burkundauzes proposed at that station, and of some extra burkundauzes required at the Jelpigoree subdivision in the Rungpore district for the same purpose who have been engaged at 4 rupees 8 annas, and 3 rupees 8 annas per mensem.

2. You are requested to submit such information as you may be able to afford on the subject.

I have, &c.

C. T. BUCKLAND.

Inclosure 198 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Patna, October 23, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 17th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the burkundauzes employed in Nowada are necessarily paid higher than in the districts to which you refer, because Nowada was, when they were appointed, overrun with Rajwars, and other rebels armed with matchlocks, and men could not be got to oppose them for a smaller salary than 5 rupees per mensem.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

* 1 jemadar at 13 rupees; 2 duffadars at 8 rupees, 16 rupees, 50 men at 5 rupees, 250 rupees. Total, 276 rupees per mensem.

Inclosure 199 in No. 1.

The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 9, 1857.

WITH reference to the remarks entered opposite to item No. 5 in the tabular statement, transmitted to your office on the 12th August last, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, copies of the letters explaining the cause of the difference in the pay of the extra police force entertained temporarily for the protection of the subdivision of Nowada, and of the extra burkundauzes appointed at the Jelpigoree subdivision in the Rungpore district.

I have, &c.

C. T. BUCKLAND.

Inclosure 200 in No. 1.

The Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Chuprah to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chuprah, October 5, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that, in accordance with the orders of Government, I sent down my four children to Calcutta per steamer, "Bombay," which left Dinapore on the 23rd ultimo, forwarding the steam agent's bill for their passage, together with that of the servants in charge of them to the Patna Commissioner through the Magistrate of this district.

I have this day received a letter from the Sarun Magistrate enclosing a copy of the Patna Commissioner's letter in reply, copy of which I have the honor to annex for your information and orders. I, at the same time, beg to inclose the steam agent's bill in original.

I have, &c.

A. PUGHE.

Inclosure 201 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Magistrate of Sarun.

Sir,

Patna, October 2, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of 30th ultimo, I beg to inform you that Mr. Pughe is entitled, under paragraph 5 of the orders of the Supreme Government, to a free passage for his children. He should therefore submit the (bill received with your letter, which I now return) to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, who has probably made arrangements with the private steam companies for the discharge of such liabilities.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 202 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Marine.

Sir,

Fort William, October 19, 1857.

I AM directed to forward to you in original, a letter from Mr. Pughe, sub-deputy opium agent at Chuprah, dated the 15th instant, together with the bill therewith received, for the passage of his four children and servants from Dinapore to Calcutta on the steamer "Bombay," and to request that you will state, for the Lieutenant-Governor's information, whether the bill is correct and unobjectionable.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 203 in No. 1.

The Acting Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Marine Superintendent's Office, Fort William, October 26, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, with its accompaniments, and, in reply, to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that the charge made for the passage of the children of Mr. Pughe, sub-deputy opium agent at Chuprah, accompanied by three servants, from Dinapore to Calcutta, is correct, and according to the orders of the Government of India in the Home Department, of the 4th September last, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 5th idem.

I have, &c.

H. HOWE.

Inclosure 204 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent at Chuprah.

Sir,

Fort William, October 31, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 5th instant, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to pass the bill therewith submitted from the agent, India General Steam Navigation Company for 90 rupees, on account of the passage of your four children and servants from Dinapore to Calcutta on the steamer "Bombay."

2. The bill in question has been forwarded to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine for adjustment.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 205 in No. 1.

The Superintendent of Marine to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Sir,

Marine Superintendent's Office, Fort William, October 9, 1857.

I BEG leave to submit to your Honor the accompanying letter, in original, from the Acting Commander of the Honorable Company's steam gun-boat "Jumna," dated at Allahabad, the 28th of August last, representing the dearness of provisions at Allahabad, and requesting to be allowed such indulgence as Government may think fit.

2. With reference to the above, I beg leave to acquaint your Honor that the "Jumna" was fitted out as a gun-boat and dispatched to Allahabad in the month of July last, under the command of Lieutenant H. Batt, Indian Navy, with a party of officers and men belonging to the Indian Navy, the officers being permitted, under the orders of Government in the Home and Financial Departments, to draw the usual batta of their rank:

3. The Commander and mate of the "Jumna" were retained on board, and these officers now solicit that they may be allowed a similar pecuniary indulgence to that granted to the officers of the Indian Navy.

4. As during the last Burmah war, officers of vessels, on detached service, were allowed batta at the rate of 3 rupees per diem, I beg leave respectfully to recommend that the officers of the "Jumna," the present applicants, be allowed the same indulgence, and all others similarly situated.

I have, &c.

T. E. ROGERS.

Inclosure 206 in No. 1.

The Commander and Mate of the "Jumna" to the Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine.

Sir,

"Jumna," Allahabad, August 28, 1857.

WE, the undersigned, Commander and mate of the Honorable Company's steamer "Jumna," beg most respectfully to call your attention to our present position. The vessel being fitted as a gun-boat on special service, for which reason we learn that the naval officers on board are drawing batta, independent of their table being paid for by the State, and being attached to the station of Allahabad, where provisions are selling at famine prices, we beg that, in consequence, we may be allowed to draw the same indulgence as they, or such other indulgence as Government may think fit. Hoping that, after your approval of this our application, and with your favourable remarks, you will be pleased to send the same to Government for their kind sanction, we have, &c.

F. R. WILLIAMSON, *Acting Commander.*

J. NIDERHAIN, *Mate.*

Inclosure 207 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, October 20, 1857.

I AM directed to forward, for the favorable consideration and orders of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter dated the 9th instant, from the Superintendent of Marine, and of the communications therewith submitted, from the Acting Commander and Mate of the Honorable Company's steam gun-boat "Jumna," in which batta and some other allowance is prayed for, in consideration of the extra expense and inconvenience they are put to, by the nature of the service on which they are employed.

2. Under the circumstances represented by the applicants, the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with Captain Rogers in recommending that they, as well as all other officers similarly situated, may be allowed the same rate of batta, viz., 3 rupees per diem, which was granted to officers of vessels on service during the last Burmese war.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 208 in No. 1.

The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, October 30, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 20th instant, with inclosure, and to state that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the grant of batta at the rate of 3 rupees per diem to the Commander and mate of the gun-boat "Jumna," and to all officers similarly situated.

I have, &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 209 in No. 1.

The Commander of the Bengal Police Battalion to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Camp, Dehree, October 24, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated _____, I do myself the honour to inclose for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a certificate relative to Subadar

Hydiet Alli, of the regiment under my command; should the Lieutenant-Governor deem it necessary, perhaps his Honor will forward it to the Supreme Government.

I have, &c.

T. RATTRAY.

Inclosure 210 in No. 1.

Certificate.

SHAIK HYDIET ALLI was formerly in the 8th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry; was pay havildar of the Light Company, and was also drill havildar of the regiment. He is an excellent drill, the best, I think, I have ever seen, and has always given great satisfaction to all officers under whom he has served. At the siege of Mooltan in 1848-49, he showed great zeal and tact in discovering and capturing Oomrao Sing, an emissary of Moolraj, who had been tampering with the troops, and who was afterwards transported for life. When Hydiet Alli captured Oomrao Sing, this emissary had got into a temple, with some twelve armed followers, and Hydiet Alli was given twenty men of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, and twenty-five Sikhs by Mr Edwards, the Deputy Commissioner. Hydiet Alli charged down with a subdivision of his party, and seized Oomrao Sing, putting his followers to flight. It appears the officer then commanding the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Farquharson was shortly after obliged to go to the hills for his health, and, by some accident, this gallant act of Hydiet Alli was not properly brought to the notice of army head-quarters, or, in all probability, the Order of Merit would have been conferred on the subadar at that time.

When the three native regiments, the 7th, 8th, and 40th, mutinied at Dinapore on the 25th July, 1857, he was very zealous in the cause of Government, and made himself very useful and active in many ways to his commanding officer, Captain Rattray, commanding the Bengal Police Sikh Battalion, and to the Commissioner of Patna, Mr. W. Taylor. Hydiet Alli was transferred to the Bengal Police Battalion when Captain Rattray received orders from Government to raise this regiment at Nimtolla and Dahore, the beginning of 1856, and Captain Rattray promoted him to Subadar, and made him native Adjutant. Captain Rattray can speak of his zeal, and the great pains the subadar took in assisting to raise and drill the regiment. During the months of May, June, and July, 1857, when Patna and the district around was in a very disturbed and excited state, the subadar's zeal and loyalty to the State was very conspicuous, and Mr. Taylor, the Commissioner of Patna, and his commanding officer, Captain Rattray, have testified to the same, and during these three months more especially the subadar came over from Bankipore, Patna, to Dinapore, to have conference with me, and to visit the lines of his regiment, and, at my request, to make careful observations of all going on about the lines, and as far as he could, in those also of the 7th and 40th Native Infantry, and by his useful information, and from a few others in the 8th Regiment, I was able to shape my conduct and arrangements, and it greatly assisted me in holding the 8th Regiment Native Infantry steadily to their duties, without any symptoms of mutiny, through the very trying and anxious months of May, June, and July, when so many regiments in different parts of India were mutinying and murdering their officers; for had the three native regiments revolted the end of May or early in June, the mischief would have been much more serious and injurious to the Government. Hydiet Alli had good reasons for knowing that the men of the 7th Native Infantry held out serious threats against him, for so often coming over into the lines of the 8th Native Infantry, and I had often to urge him to leave Dinapore for his seven miles' journey to Bankipore, Patna, before the evening set in dark, for fear of any attempt on his life, but the subadar's gallantry and zeal made him care little about it.

I consider Subadar Hydiet Alli highly deserving of any reward and distinction the Government may deem it proper to award him.

H. ROWCROFT, Colonel, Commanding at Dinapore,
and late Commanding 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Dinapore, October 15, 1857.

Inclosure 211 in No. 1.

Captain Rattray to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp, Dehree, November 5, 1857.

THE sum of 9,018 rupees 15 annas, and 10 pice is required to pay the men at headquarters for the months of August and September, the money might be sent from Arrah or Gya.

Inclosure 212 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Gya.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, November 5, 1857.

CAN you send Rattray 10,000 rupees to Dehree to pay his men? If you can, do so; if not, reply quick.

Inclosure 213 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr. Lushington.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, November 5, 1857.

RATTRAY wants 10,000 rupees to pay his men with at Dehree. It is doubtful if Money can send this, and in case he cannot, make arrangements for sending it, but await further instructions before dispatching it.

Inclosure 214 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Gya.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, November 5, 1857.

DO you require funds at Gya, and how much? If a remittance could be made from this to Sherghotty, could you arrange for carrying it on to Gya? It is said that the opium advances of your district are being made from Patna.

Inclosure 215 in No. 1.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, November 7, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated November 2, submitting an inquiry from the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal whether three lacs of rupees can be sent by bullock train to Sherghotty. I am directed to inform you that the Governor-General in Council cannot consent to the delay of forty men for the purpose.

I am, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

Inclosure 216 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, October 23, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit to you, for submission to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and for such orders as his Honor may consider necessary for remedying the deficiency brought to notice, the accompanying copy of a letter of the 19th instant, with its inclosures, from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the army, regarding the inadequacy of the supply of grain on the Grand Trunk Road below Benares.

2. The return of the original inclosure is requested with your reply.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 217 in No. 1.

Captain Howlett to Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer.

Sir,

Camp, Baroon, October 3, 1857.

IN annexing copy of a letter from Lieutenant Hawkins, commanding remounts, regarding short issue of grain for his horses, I have the honor to acquaint you that only 13 maunds 55 seers were brought in during the night, for issue this day; and, from what I can learn, I see no chance of obtaining a sufficiency for the feeding of the horses, if they continue at Baroon, and when the Karkhana bullocks return the demand will be increased. I have now applied to the Deputy Magistrate at Dehree for a supply; he was unable to aid me a few days since.

2. Annexed is a memorandum showing the total supply of grain received here, also copy of my telegram to Sherghotty. I have received 75 maunds, and the parties who brought it in said they were to return with more; there is ample time for them to have done so, but they have not yet come.

3. In my telegram to Sherghotty this morning, I again stated the difficulty in getting grain.

4. Under these circumstances I would beg to urge, for your consideration, the expediency of sending on at once the remount horses to Benares. The road is said to be quite open, and Europeans will be passing up daily.

5. A batch of forty odd horses are now crossing the river, having travelled down the road safely from Ghazeepore and on to the Trunk Road.

I have, &c.

A. HOWLETT, *Captain,*
Officiating Commissariat Officer with Brigade.

Inclosure 218 in No. 1.

MEMORANDUM of Grain received at Baroon.

							M.	S.
September 23,	from Baroom ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	35
" 25,	ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
" 26,	through Mr. Campbell's Darogah	..	..	..	..	..	58	10
" 27,	from Sherghotty ..	..	..	..	..	..	75	0
" 29,	through Mr. Campbell's Darogah	..	..	..	..	..	12	20
" 30,	from Gris Chunder Camp	..	..	..	..	..	49	20
October 1,	ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	7	0
" 1,	from Mr. Campbell's Darogah	..	..	..	..	..	16	0
" 2,	ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	31	25
" 3,	ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	13	55
							277	15
" 3,	ditto, mixed	..	..	..	..	..	0	15
"	Barley ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10
Total								

Inclosure 219 in No. 1.

Captain Howlett to the Deputy Magistrate of Dehree.

(Telegraphic.)

Sherghotty, September 30, 1857.

LENGTH of stay at Baroon of horses and sick most uncertain. A great dearth of supplies of all sorts. Bread stuff much wanted. Please send 20 maunds immediately; I have sent an order for some to Norungabad. Very hard up for grain; daily consumption 45 maunds. Jemadar of this sent out for supplies on Monday; not yet returned.

Inclosure 220 in No. 1.

Lieutenant Hawkins to Captain Howlett.

Sir,

October 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for your information, that to the three batteries under my charge the allowance of gram has not been issued, either for yesterday or the day before, the allowance has been deficient to the three batteries as follows :

							M.	S.
October	1,	No 3 Battery (Bengal)	..	..	..	..	7	0
"	2,	ditto ditto	..	..	..	..	4	15
							11	15
"	1,	No 2 Battery (Madras)	..	..	..	..	4	0
"	2,	ditto ditto	..	..	..	..	0	20
							4	20
"	1,	Remount Horses	..	..	..	..	6	0
"	2,	ditto	..	..	..	..	3	0
							9	0

Making a total of 24M. 35s., or the allowance of 199 horses for one day.

G. L. HAWKINS, *Lieutenant,*
in charge of No. 3 Battery and Remount.

Inclosure 221 in No. 1.

Captain Howlett to the Deputy Magistrate of Dehree.

Sir,

Baroon, October 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you that this is the third day on which I have been unable to issue a full supply of grain for the remount horses now here ; and as I see no chance of getting any more in, except in small quantities, may I request that, if possible, you will assist me with a supply of 200 maunds, or as much as can be spared. The daily consumption now, for horses alone, is 45 maunds, and when joined by the Karkhana bullocks the daily requirement is nearly 60 ; and this amount will be required for daily consumption when the force crosses the Loan, and continues its march to Benares.

I have, &c.

A. HOWLETT, *Captain,*
Officiating Commissariat Officer with Colonel Fischer's Force.

Inclosure 222 in No. 1.

The Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram to Captain Howlett.

Sir,

PREVIOUS to the receipt of your letter of yesterday, I had sent out parties to search for and bring in grain from the neighbouring villages, and by this means I was enabled to make over to Mr. Campbell, late last evening, a small supply ; but I have to observe that it has been, with the greatest difficulty, that the ressalidar of the Irregular Cavalry, encamped here for the last fortnight, has been supplied, and that unless (as suggested by Mr. Campbell, and recommended by me) foraging parties, accompanied by my police, be sent out to purchase and bring in gram, I fear that a sufficient supply will not be obtained for so large a number of horses and cattle as is now encamped at this place, to provide for which, under ordinary circumstances, would not be easy, but in the present unsettled state of the district is most difficult.

I have directed grain to be collected at Sasseram and Jehanabad for Colonel Fischer's brigade, which I hope will find itself amply provided at both these halting places.

I have, &c.

E. B. BAKER.

Inclosure 223 in No. 1.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, October 19, 1857.

IN forwarding, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying letter, in original, of the 14th instant, from the Officiating Commissary-General, transmitting communications from Captain Howlett, the Commissariat officer attached to Colonel Fischer's column, reporting on the very inadequate supply of grain procurable on the Grand Trunk Road below Benares, I am directed by the Commander-in-chief to call the most earnest attention of Government to this point, and to beg that his Lordship may be moved to issue, as soon practicable, such directions in view to remedying this great and pressing want as may seem most advisable.

2. Sir C. Campbell, I am to add, would urge that the civil authorities of the districts adjoining the Grand Trunk Road be instructed to make it their first and most important duty to collect, and forward to the halting-places in their respective districts, every sort of food, forage, and carriage, procurable. They should be impressed with the paramount importance of this service, and be empowered to carry it out with the utmost vigour, for, without their cordial co-operation, it is manifest that the arrangements made for the movement of troops, to the extent called for by the present crisis, must, in a greater or less degree, fail.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, *Major.*

Inclosure 224 in No. 1

The Officiating Commissary-General to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army

Sir,

Commissary-General's Office, Fort William, October 14, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 13th instant, submitting reports regarding collection of slaughter cattle, and the difficulty of establishing bordaskh khannas, I have the honor to forward, for further information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, correspondence from the Commissariat officer, Captain Howlett, with Colonel Fischer's force on the march to the Upper Provinces, showing the difficulty there is in obtaining supplies even on the Grand Trunk Road below Benares.

I have, &c.

T. NUTHALL.

Inclosure 225 in No. 1.

Captain Howlett to the Assistant Commissary-General.

Sir,

Camp, Sasseram, October 8, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for your perusal, correspondence regarding the supply of grain in the district through which the column is now passing. At this station I have only been supplied with 35 maunds during the day.

With reference to my telegraph of yesterday, the letter alluded to I received last evening; the documents required I had posted to your address in the morning, and beg to express my regret that they have been delayed.

I have, &c.

A. HOWLETT, *Captain.*

Inclosure 226 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Assistant Superintendent for Carriage, &c.

Sir,

Fort William, October 28, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you for report the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military

O

Department, dated the 23rd instant, with its inclosures in original, having reference to a complaint made by the Commissariat Department, of the inadequacy of the supply of grain on the Grand Trunk Road below Benares

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG

Inclosure 227 in No. 1.

The Assistant Superintendent for Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Sir,

Raneegunge, November 2, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, with inclosures, calling upon me to report on a complaint made by the Commissariat officer with Colonel Fischer's Brigade of the inadequacy of the supply of grain, I beg to state in reply, that the Brigadier started some time before I assumed charge of my duties as Superintendent for carriage and supplies, and that although the deficiency was experienced in October, about three weeks after my arrival at Raneegunge, the inclosures of your letter afford the first and only intimation I have received of it

2. I am thus scarcely in a position to report satisfactorily on the subject, but you will not fail to observe that just before the column was at Dehree and Sasseram, the whole of that part of the Shahabad District had been disquieted by the passage of the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry. The Deputy Magistrate and local authorities were entrenched at Dehree, and there was a general feeling of insecurity. One of the first consequences of such disquietude is to prevent all manner of traffic. This, perhaps, may account for the objection of Mahajuns and others to send their grain to the Grand Trunk Road.

3. I have no expectation of any similar deficiency in future, I myself saw a large quantity of grain, probably not less than 100 maunds, which Colonel Berkeley had taken with him from this place, and which he left at one of the chutties, not to save carriage, for it was still laden on the carts, but because the supply on the road was abundant, and the prices about half those of the Commissariat.

I have, &c.

J. R. WARD.

Inclosure 228 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 7, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd ultimo, with its inclosures, having reference to a complaint made by the Commissariat officer with Colonel Fischer's Brigade of the inadequate supply of grain on the Grand Trunk Road below Benares, and in reply, to refer you to the accompanying copy of a letter dated the 2nd instant, from the Superintendent of Supplies, in which the probable cause of the deficiency at that particular period is explained. From what is stated by Mr Ward, it is not probable that there will be any such complaints in future.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 229 in No. 1

The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Nagpore, October 25, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to annex an extract, paragraphs 6 and 7, of a letter of this date, addressed by me to the Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces, and to offer my services to the Lieutenant-Governor, in supplying grain, in case scarcity is apprehended in consequence of the late disturbances in any districts of the Hazareebaugh division, or of Behar.

I have, &c.

G. PLOWDEN.

Inclosure 230 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces.

(Extract.)

Nagpore, October 25, 1857.

I TAKE this opportunity of suggesting that it may be advisable to collect and dispatch grain to those districts that have suffered most during the late disturbances. The Deputy Commissioner of Raepore writes me, that it can easily be managed from his district, and that he will undertake to collect grain, and provide carriage for it, if the supplies can be guaranteed in transit; grain might, in like manner, be provided from other parts of the Province, and there would be no difficulty in hiring a guard for its safe custody during transit if necessary.

I do not know whether scarcity is apprehended in any of the districts of Upper India, but it is not improbable that want may be felt in some parts of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. I propose, therefore, to address Major Erskine on the subject. There are direct traffic routes from Raepore to Jubbulpore, Rewah, and Mirzapore, respectively.

Inclosure 231 in No. 1

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioners of Chota Nagpore, Burdwan, and Cuttack.

Sir,

Fort William, November 7, 1857

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter dated the 25th ultimo, received from the Commissioner of Nagpore, with its inclosure, relative to the supply of grain to those districts in which scarcity may be apprehended, and to request that you will state whether the proffered assistance is required, or could be advantageously availed of, in any of your districts.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 232 in No. 1

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Patna, October 26, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of a letter dated 23rd instant, from the Collector of Sarun, soliciting permission to entertain 100 peons at 4 rupees each, and 5 duffadars at 5 rupees each, per mensem, and to request the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction thereto. Permission has been given for their temporary employment, for the purpose of assisting Mr. Macleod in the collection of carriage, in anticipation of his Honor's sanction.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 233 in No. 1.

The Deputy Collector to the Officiating Collector of Sarun.

Sir,

Chuprah, October 23, 1857.

MR. KENNETH MACLEOD having put a memorandum before me, suggesting the appointment of 100 peons, on a monthly salary of 4 rupees each, and 5 duffadars at 5 rupees each, I have the honor to solicit the favor of your obtaining the sanction of the Commissioner for the entertainment of this establishment, the tulubana system in use for the payment of Peons is considered likely to operate oppressively.

I have, &c.

J. MACLEOD.

Inclosure 234 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Fort William, November 7, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 26th ultimo, stating, that in anticipation of the sanction of Government, you have authorized the entertainment of 100 Peons at 4 rupees, and 5 duffadars at 5 rupees each, per mensem, for the purpose of assisting Mr. Macleod in the collection of carriages, it is not without reluctance that the Lieutenant-Governor accords his sanction to this arrangement, being fully aware that the employment of Peons on duties of this description is open to great abuse.

2. I am further to remark, that when Mr Macleod was suggested as a gentleman likely to be able to assist in procuring carriage, it was under the impression that his own agency and influence would suffice for the purpose. If it be necessary that so large a body of Peons should be employed under him, it is not very evident in what respect a better system has been introduced, and it is doubtful whether it would not be preferable to intrust the duty of supplying carriage to the Collector to whom it properly belongs.

3 Under any circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that coercion may be avoided, and care taken to prevent abuse and oppression on the part of the Peons.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 235 in No. 1.

The Superintendent of Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Ramerpunge, November 1, 1857.

THE Lieutenant-Governor is aware that continued ill-health has during the last fortnight to some extent interfered with the discharge of my duties. As I am not improving, and the medical man who has attended me is of opinion that it is necessary I should be relieved from my duties, which he considers of too active and arduous a nature, I have the honor to submit his certificate, and to request that his Honor may be pleased to relieve me of my present appointment, and allow me to return to my place as Dacoity Commissioner, or dispose of my services in such way as to him may seem fit.

2. I make this request with the greatest disappointment and regret, for I was not without hopes of being able successfully to carry out the objects of this Department, and believe that to a certain extent the most important difficulties have been overcome.

I have, &c

J. R. WARD.

Inclosure 236 in No. 1

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Carriage, &c.

Sir,

Fort William, November 5, 1857.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to express his regret that the state of your health will not permit you to continue to carry on the duties of Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies, which you have hitherto conducted so successfully, and so much to the satisfaction of all concerned.

2. The arrangements which you have made, and which are in progress, will render the task of your successor comparatively easy.

3. You are at liberty to resume your appointment of Dacoity Commissioner as soon as you have made over charge to Mr. E Jackson, who has been appointed to succeed you as Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 237 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr. Jackson.

Sir,

Calcutta, November 2, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint you to be Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies for troops while marching within the limits of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to exercise the powers of a Collector in all the districts of those Provinces.

2. You are also vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the districts of Bancoorah Beerbhoom, Maunbhoom, Hazareebaugh, Behar, and Shahabad.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 238 in No. 1.

The Superintendent of Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal:

Sir,

Raneegunge, November 3, 1857.

CONTINUING very unwell, and deeming it absolutely necessary to put myself more immediately under the care of a medical man than I can be at this distance from Calcutta, I have ventured, in anticipation of the orders of Government, to make over charge of this office to my Assistant, Mr G. B. Hampton, and earnestly hope that the Lieutenant-Governor will, under the circumstances, be pleased to approve of this proceeding.

I have, &c.

J. R. WARD.

Inclosure 239 in No. 1.

The Assistant Superintendent of Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Raneegunge, November 3, 1857

I HAVE the honor to report that I have this day received the charge of the office of Superintendent for Carriage and Supplies, from Mr. J. R. Ward.

I have, &c.

G. B. HAMPTON

Inclosure 240 in No. 1

The Superintendent of Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Sir,

Raneegunge, November 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report that I have this day received charge of the office of Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies, from Mr. G. B. Hampton.

I have, &c.

E. JACKSON.

Inclosure 241 in No. 1.

The Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Camp, Dehree, November 1, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report; for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that during the month of October the troops noted in the margin* have passed up by the bullock-train.

2. The arrangement for the supply of provisions have been complete, and both men

* Detachment of Royal Engineers, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders; Her Majesty's 23rd Welsh Fusiliers' Depot Company; Her Majesty's 82nd (3 Companies).

and officers have been as comfortably lodged as circumstances would admit; and whenever I have had an opportunity of seeing the commissioned officer of a detachment, the greatest satisfaction has been expressed

I have, &c.

E. B. BAKER.

Inclosure 242 in No. 1

The Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Sir,

Fort William, November 4, 1857

WITH reference to your letter of the 31st ultimo, I have the honour herewith to forward an order for Mr S Bayley, on presenting which to Lieutenant Sadler, of this Department, at Raneegunge, he will be furnished with half a seat in the horse carriage dâk, leaving that station on Friday the 6th instant, at 3 P M

2. I have to request that you will inform Mr. Bayley that all persons travelling by dâk do so under military regulations, and must keep together, to ensure which I beg that he will conform to the arrangements for the journey, which will be made by Brigadier Christie, who will have charge of the party by which he will proceed.

I have, &c.

A. SAUNDERS, *Lieutenant-Colonel*

Inclosure 243 in No. 1

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Assistant Magistrate of Behar.

Sir,

Fort William, November 4, 1857.

I AM directed to forward, for your information and guidance, the accompanying copy of a letter of this day's date, from the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, together with the original inclosure, being an order on Lieutenant Sadler, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, to provide you with a seat in one of the horse dâk carriages leaving that station on Friday the 6th instant at 3 P.M.

I have, &c.

A R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 244 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, September 30, 1857.

I AM desired to request that, under the power vested in the local Government by section 33, Act No. XXVIII of 1857, the provisions of sections 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 of that Act may be extended to the whole of the territories under the Government of Bengal.

I have, &c

CECIL BEADON.

Inclosure 245 in No. 1.

Notification

October 9, 1857.

IN accordance with instructions to that effect from the Governor-General of India in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal hereby extends sections 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 of Act No. XXVIII of 1857 to the whole of the territories under his authority.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, September 23, 1857.

THE Act relating to the importation, manufacture, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep or use the same, having been passed into law and promulgated on the 12th instant, it is necessary to consider the proper method of carrying it into effect. and this appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to be of sufficient importance to warrant him in submitting his views to the Government of India, for such instruction and correction as may appear necessary.

2 Subject to the approval of the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to put into force, on and after the 1st October next, within all the territory subject to his authority, the last thirty sections of the Act, from section 7 to 36, both included.

3. He proposes to constitute the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, licensing officer for Calcutta, under section 8, the licenses to be subject to the conditions noted in the margin.*

4 He proposes, under section 15, to prohibit the transport in any direction, by any person or persons not acting on behalf of Government, of arms, ammunition, military stores, and sulphur, and the transport by any such persons of saltpetre, except towards Calcutta, for sale or storage, or shipment there, the above prohibitions being made subject to exception, in favour of persons licensed to transport such articles, by any officer empowered to grant licenses under section 8.

5 With respect to the issue of orders regarding the sale or possession of sulphur, under sections 18 to 22 inclusive, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to guide himself by such information as he may receive in reply to a call made on the Executive officers in Calcutta and the Mofussil

Regarding the method of enforcing the earlier sections of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor is desirous of soliciting particular instructions.

These sections of the Act seem not intended or expected to be at once put in force over all the territories subject to the British Indian Government, or even apparently over any large portion of them, but "in any district or place" in which it shall seem to the Executive Government requisite to enforce their provisions

This precautionary form was doubtless adopted because of the unavoidable irksomeness and serious liability to penalty with which the provisions of the sections in question must necessarily affect all persons subject to them

All persons in districts and places to which these sections may be extended, must give notice in writing, within one week of the promulgation of the order, of all arms and all such deadly weapons named in the order, as may be in their possession, or in their premises in the possession of servants or retainers; and this may include the universal

* No. 1. That the percussion-caps and ammunition shall be stored alone, in a receptacle which shall not be made of any inflammable material.

No 2 That such receptacle for percussion-caps and ammunition shall not be opened, or the contents be taken therefrom, while any fire or artificial light is within the place or room in which such percussion-caps and ammunition are stored

No. 3 That the building in which the said arms, percussion-caps, and ammunition are stored, shall not be constructed of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials

No. 4. That the percussion-caps and ammunition, when moved from one place to another, shall be placed in a box alone, and no fire or artificial light shall accompany the party or parties so conveying it.

No 5. That the books to be kept under section ix shall be in the form furnished by the licenser.

No 6. Each arm or packet of ammunition and percussion-caps shall have its own number in the Stock Book.

FORM OF BOOK

Date of Possession	Stock Register No	Description of arms and ammunition	How possessed	Distinguishing marks.	To whom sold.	Date of sale.	Value.
July 15, 1857	53	Colt's revolver	Imported or bonded	No. 17,952	John Jones.	Sept. 15, 1857	25 rupees.
July 16, 1857	54	Percussion-caps	Ditto	Joyce's anti-corrosive	John Thomas.	Aug. 17, 1857	$\frac{3}{8}$ rupees.

lathee of the Behar districts, and will certainly include the all but universal tulwar ; and the order may, and probably will, concern districts where very few persons can read and write.

A further written notice must also be given, in case any such arms should, subsequently to the first notice, come into a person's possession, or into the possession of any of his servants or retainers, and any wilful neglect to give these notices is to be punishable by a fine extending to 500 rupees.

It is needless to remark that this, like all penal laws in this country, will be taken advantage of by enemies and informers to oppress and annoy for evil purposes.

Further, in all districts to which these sections may be extended, "any person going armed may be stopped by" any Magistrate, Deputy Magistrate, or Assistant to a Magistrate, or by any European commissioned officer in the service of Her Majesty or of the East India Company, or by any member of a volunteer corps enrolled by authority of Government while on duty, or by any police officers, and may be called in question touching his right to carry arms in the district, on a journey, or otherwise, and may be put to his "reasonable proof" of exemption from the provisions of the law, if he be exempted, or must produce a license or certificate from a Magistrate, or other officer authorized to grant licenses to go armed, and failing these, may be disarmed by the police-officer or other functionary as above described.

All this, it is clear, may be the occasion of much hindrance and vexation, and may unavoidably, some time, so operate as to inflict offence or degradation, or what will reasonably seem offence or degradation, to some of the persons concerned, besides that it can hardly fail to be used, more or less, in main cases, as an engine of extortion. So that it would be reasonable to suppose, beforehand, what appears to the purpose of the Legislature, namely, that the provisions of the sections in question ought not to be of general and universal application, but should be enforced only at particular times and places, upon special cause then and there apprehended, or having arisen. This special cause, it is obvious, could only be the occurrence or expectation of insurrection, and the consequent evil use of arms, to the detriment of the public peace, and on such occasion calling for the enforcement of these necessarily irksome and troublesome, and possibly offensive, provisions, it would seem, so the Lieutenant-Governor has come to look upon it as if this irksomeness and possible degradation and offence ought not to be imposed indiscriminately upon all, whether good subjects or bad, but only upon the bad, or those likely to turn out bad subjects, upon an opportunity offering. To this it may be answered, that it is impossible to say with certainty, or even strong probability, beforehand, who will, in the case apprehended, prove themselves to be good, and who bad subjects, and that all must therefore be subjected to an inconvenience which, if it prevent and tend to subdue insurrection, must, in the end, prove beneficial to the good by counteracting the aims of the bad. And this, no doubt, the Lieutenant-Governor must admit is true, so far as it applies, that is to say, so far as the impossibility or strong uncertainty of discrimination between the well disposed and evil disposed may really exist. But in the present circumstances of the country, there may be some broad obvious distinctions of classes as to the discrimination of which no real difficulty could possibly exist, and this it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor is the case with the class of European British subjects, and the descendants of such subjects, commonly called East Indians or Eurasians, and European foreigners, of whom it is certain that they will be found, in case of such insurrection as has unhappily occurred in parts of the British Indian territory, on the side of order, and not of rebellion, and carrying arms for self-defence and the repression of outrage, and not on the side of treason. And as these classes can easily be described, and every person belonging to them must carry in his visage and outward appearance reasonable proof of the qualifications which cause his exemption, it would seem, as the Lieutenant-Governor desires respectfully to submit, that no argument can be raised by which to justify the omission to exempt them, in case of the extension of the sections in question to any district or place. For the grievances occasioned by the law, however slight they may be, are, the Lieutenant-Governor would submit, pure evil, except so far as they may be necessarily imposed for the sake of the public good ; and in the case of these classes, who cannot be insurrectionary in the present instance, but, on the contrary, are always the objects of murderous attack by rebels and mutineers, and who may always be easily distinguished from any other classes, it appears in no way necessary for the public good to impose upon them (whatever may be the necessity in the case of others) any of the grievances belonging to the laws in question, but, on the contrary, it would rather seem for the benefit of peace and good order, and the prevention or repression of outrage and rebellion, that these classes, capable of any such easy distinction, should be always exempted from any irksomeness or grievance in carrying arms, and rather encouraged so to do than the contrary.

For these reasons I am directed to submit the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor, in case he should have occasion to put in force, in any district or place, the provisions of Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, of the Act in question, invariably, under the power given him by Section 6, to except "European British subjects, and persons commonly known as East Indians, or Eurasians, and European foreigners," unless he shall be otherwise instructed by the Governor-General in Council.

Undoubtedly, I am directed to add, there may be other persons and classes whom it will be proper to exempt from the operation of the sections in question, such as zemindars like the Rajahs of Bettia, Hutwa, Surackhela, Ramghur, and Rajah Jye Mongul Sing, and the incumbent of Sasseram, Shah Kubeerudeen, and also their retainers and followers, and many other such loyal and well-disposed persons of various degrees, who have in different parts of the country vied with our own countrymen in courage and good faith, and in exertions for the support of the Government. Some of these will obviously come to come to mind in case the sections should be extended to their parts of the country, and others will be suggested by the local authorities, to whom the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make a reference for that purpose.

In order to prevent any vexation or difficulty arising out of that section which requires persons not having other reasonable proof "of exemption, to produce a certificate of exemption from a magistrate or other authorized officer," the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to supply the local officer with printed forms of such certificates, and to direct them to furnish one, free of all cost, and without awaiting application for it, to every exempted person not of the class of European British subject, or European foreigner, or Eurasian; these classes will not need certificates, their appearance being always "reasonable proof."

Submitting, then, these observations upon the Law, and the manner of enforcing it, the Lieutenant-Governor will await the directions of the Governor-General in Council, and be prepared to act as he may be instructed.

Inclosure 247 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, October 15, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd ultimo, in which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal submits his views as to the mode in which Act No. XXVIII, of 1857 (the "Arms Act") shall be carried out.

2. His Honor proposes at once to bring into force the last thirty sections of the Act, Sections 7 to 26 inclusive. To this I am desired to say there is, for the most part, no objection. Sections 7 to 11, inclusive, have already been put in force, under the instructions conveyed in my letter dated the 20th ultimo.

3. His Honor proposes certain conditions on which, under Section 8, licenses to manufacture and deal in arms and ammunition, including percussion-caps, are to be granted, and he intends to constitute the Commissioner of Police licensing officer under that section for the town of Calcutta. The conditions are, perhaps, more minute than is necessary, and are framed, apparently, more for conservancy purposes than with any view to the objects of the Act. By one of the conditions, the sale of any ammunition after sunset, unless the dealing takes place in the dark, is practically prohibited; a precaution which does not appear to the Governor-General in Council to be required. Moreover, it is the opinion of his Lordship in Council that licenses for the manufacture of percussion-caps and gunpowder should not be granted, except by the Government.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes, under Section 15, to prohibit any unlicensed person from transporting arms, ammunition, military stores, and sulphur, in any direction, except on behalf of Government, and from transporting saltpetre, except towards Calcutta; and his Honor also proposes that the officers who give licenses under Section 8 shall also be the officers to give licenses under Section 15. To this there is no objection.

5. Before extending the provision of Section 26 to the Lower Provinces, I am directed to request that the Lieutenant-Governor will name a day, after which his Honor proposes that the possession of cannon shall become unlawful. There are places near to which it will be desirable to have the means of enforcing this section at once.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor asks instructions as to the way in which his Lordship in Council desires to give effect to the opening sections of the Act, Sections 1 to 6 inclusive. His Honor considers that these sections should be enforced only at particular times and places, and upon special cause, such as the occurrence or expectation of insurrection. In this view the Governor-General in Council agrees. It will be better that these clauses

should not be brought into permanent operation ; and, if they are put in force in times of emergency, only such exceptions can then be made as the nature of the crisis may suggest. But his Lordship in Council does not think it advisable that any Local Government should lay down that any class, even European British subjects, invariably be exempted.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 248 in No. 1.

Notification.

Fort William, October 26, 1857.

IN continuation of the notification under date the 9th instant, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 10th idem, it is hereby further notified, that sections 2 to 25, and sections 27 to 36 of Act XXVIII of 1857, are extended from this date to all places within the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Licenses to manufacture or deal in arms and ammunition will be granted in Calcutta by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere, by the district Magistrate.

The same officers will also give licenses under section 15 for the transport of arms, ammunition, military stores, sulphur, and saltpetre.

Licenses to manufacture percussion caps will be granted under the special order of the Lieutenant-Governor only.

Licenses to import arms, ammunition, sulphur, and saltpetre, will also be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor, but arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities for private use, and not for sale, may be passed by the Collector of Customs without previous reference to Government.

The licenses for the manufacture or sale of arms and ammunition will be subject to no other conditions than those prescribed in section 9 of the Act

The transport in any direction, by any person not acting in behalf of Government, of arms, ammunition, military stores, and sulphur, and the transport by any such person of saltpetre, except towards Calcutta, will not be permitted without a license, in which must be specified the route and destination of the arms or other articles protected by the licenses.

Any person having in his possession more than one maund of sulphur at any one time, or whose dealings in sulphur, or use of that article for the purposes of his business exceed ten maunds in the month, must give notice, if in Calcutta, to the Commissioner of Police, and if out of Calcutta, to the Magistrate of the district ; who may grant him a license to retain in store such quantity as may be necessary, on condition that none be removed, from the place in which it is stored, without his permission in writing, and that the whole of such quantity will be duly accounted for whenever the authority granting the license may require this to be done.

The sale of more than one maund of sulphur at a time, or of more than ten maunds to the same person within one month, is prohibited.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG

Inclosure 249 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 18, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th October last, on the subject of the enforcement of the Arms Bill Act XXVIII of 1857.

2. The proposition made by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 23rd September was to enforce the last thirty sections of the Act on and after the first of the following month.

3. This was assented to by his Lordship in Council, except as to section 26 of the Act, and as the assent did not reach the Lieutenant-Governor till the 16th October, the enforcement of the Act was notified on the 20th idem, as to take place from the date of the notification.

4. Regarding section 26, the instructions of the Governor-General in Council were in the following words :—

" Before extending the provisions of section 26 to the Lower Provinces, I am directed

to request that the Lieutenant-Governor will name a day after which his Honor proposes that the possession of cannon shall become unlawful. There are places near to which it will be desirable to have the means of enforcing this section at once."

5 The Lieutenant-Governor has understood this to mean, that some date shall be fixed such as may admit of having the means of immediately enforcing the surrender of private cannon at every place, at which it may be thought desirable to enforce it, immediately after the date fixed.

6. If this be the purpose of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor would submit, with deference, that he sees no exact way of doing what is desired, because he does not know all the places at which it may be necessary or desirable to enforce the surrender, nor has he the command of any means of enforcing it, except such as may be from time to time placed at his disposal by the Government of India on a special requisition made for that purpose. And it is obvious that all requisitions of that kind are not, and could not be always, complied with, but must in every case depend on circumstances only within the knowledge of the Government of India.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor would therefore desire to leave the section in question to take effect (as provided therein) one week after the publication of the order in the district or place. This, as it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor, will give ample time to well-disposed persons to avoid the penalties of the Act; and as to ill-disposed persons, their obedience to the law must be, in this as in other cases, enforced as soon as, after intimation of their contumacy, the means of coercion can be made available.

8. A case is now before the Lieutenant-Governor in which guns are known to have been collected in the fort of Tikaree in the zillah of Behar, so as to require artillery to enforce their surrender, if surrender should be otherwise refused. But the Lieutenant-Governor has no means of judging how soon it may be possible to obtain the assistance of artillery for this purpose.

9. This letter should obviously have been sooner submitted. I am directed, therefore, to explain that the delay has arisen from an accident, for which the Lieutenant-Governor desires to express his regret.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 250 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Darjeeling and Cuchar.

Sir,

Fort William, October 5, 1857.

I AM directed to draw your attention to sections 18 to 22 of Act XXVIII of 1857, and to request that you will state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, to what extent and on what conditions it is advisable, in your opinion, that the provisions of those sections should be carried out in your district.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 251 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioners of Patna, Bhaugulpore, Rajshahye, Nuddea, Burdwan, Dacca, Chittagong, Cuttack, Aracan, Assam, and Chota Nagpore

Sir,

Fort William, October 5, 1857

I AM directed to draw your attention to sections 18 to 22 of Act XXVIII of 1857, and to request that you will state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, to what extent, and on what conditions it is advisable, in your opinion, that the provisions of those sections should be carried out in the several-districts of your division.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 252 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Sir,

Fort William, October 5, 1857.

I AM directed to draw your attention to sections 18 to 22 of Act XXVIII of 1857, and to request that you will state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, to what extent, and on what conditions it is advisable, in your opinion, that the provisions of those sections should be carried out in Calcutta.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 253 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

October 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, requesting me to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to what extent, and on what conditions it is advisable that the provisions of sections 18 to 22 of Act XXVIII of 1857 should be carried out in Calcutta.

2. In reply, I beg to state that I am of opinion that, every person having in their possession sulphur, not required for their private use, should obtain from me a license, a form of which, containing the conditions I consider necessary, is inclosed. On giving permission to sell and remove sulphur, a memorandum to that effect would be placed on the back of the license.

3. I do not consider it necessary that the provisions of section 22 should at present be carried out in Calcutta, as sections 7 to 17 prohibit the import sale and transport of ammunition and military stores without a license.

I have, &c.

S. WAUCHOPE.

Inclosure 254 in No. 1.

License.

I HAVE examined _____, in which _____ propose to store _____ of sulphur, and certify that it is a safe and proper place to store sulphur.

Calcutta Police Office, 185 .

, Inspector.

_____ is licensed to keep in deposit at _____, _____ of sulphur, on the following conditions :—

1. That no portion of the sulphur so stored shall be used for the manufacture of gunpowder.

2. That the sulphur shall on no account be sold, except to the Government.

3. That no portion of the sulphur shall be removed, without the special permission in writing of the Commissioner of Police.

4. That the sulphur shall, on demand of the Commissioner of Police, be duly accounted for.

Breach of any of the above conditions will involve the confiscation of the sulphur above mentioned.

Calcutta Police Office, 185 .

, Commissioner of Police.

Inclosure 255 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Burdwan, October 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated the 5th instant, directing me to state to what extent, and on what conditions, it is advisable in my opinion that the provisions, sections 18 to 22 of Act XXVIII of 1857, should be carried out.

2. In reply, I propose to take up the question separately, 1st with regard to sulphur; then ammunition; and, 3rdly, military stores.

3. There is very little wholesale trade in sulphur in the districts of this division; what little trade there is, is chiefly confined to the sale of small quantities by retail dealers to those who are engaged in making fire-works, matches, zinc, and to the goldsmiths in the manufacture of native ornaments.

4 I would recommend that the Government should hold both these classes exempt from the operation of this law, and that it should exercise control only over those who are wholesale dealers in this article. I would consider those to be wholesale dealers whose transactions amounted to the purchase or sale of more than 10 maunds a month, and I would insist on these dealers taking out a license from the Magistrate, and keeping up a register of their sales and purchases, which should always be open to official inspection.

5. The quantity of ammunition, to be kept in such quantities as may be considered necessary for private use, should be confined to such descriptions of powder and shot only as are in general use for the purpose of killing game. No other ammunition should be allowed to be retained by any private individual without the knowledge and permission of the Magistrate.

6. *Military Stores.*—In the acceptation which these words obtain in this Act, as meaning other articles than arms and ammunition, I would recommend that all articles coming under this head, in the possession of any person for private use, should be reported to the Magistrate, without whose consent no portion should be retained.

I have, &c.

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 256 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Nuddea to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Alipore, October 17, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated the 5th instant, I beg to give it as my opinion that the provisions of sections 18 to 22 should be carried out in my division to the extent that they had been carried out under the operation of Government order, to the address of the Board of Revenue, dated 17th of May last.

2. On receipt of the Board's orders, I directed the Collector to translate and circulate widely the three last paragraphs of the Government notification, dated 14th August, and furnish them at the same time for guidance, with extracts from the letter from the Government of India.

The sale of sulphur is now under license, the police darogahs being permitted to license for small stocks up to five maunds in the twenty-four pergunnahs, where the Magistrate allows ten seers to be kept without license, under section 20.

3. In Moorshedabad, where the firework dealers keep rather large stocks of sulphur, I have desired the Magistrate to let them have ten maunds at a time, keeping the bulk of their stock under surveillance.

I have, &c.

A. GROTE.

Inclosure 257 in No. 1.

The Agent Governor-General, North-east Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Gordhatty, October 20, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, regarding the provisions of Act XXVIII of 1857, and the mode in which it should be carried out in the divisions of the Province.

2. In reply, I would beg to state that, in my opinion, it is quite unnecessary to extend this Act to any of the divisions of this province.

No fire-arms are manufactured within this province, and as there is no saltpetre or sulphur naturally produced in any of its divisions, there is no existing manufacture of powder, and the section regarding the importation of sulphur need not be carried into effect.

Formerly there were manufactures of powder for the Assam Government, from saltpetre artificially prepared by a tedious and very expensive process; but the manufacture has entirely ceased,* and I doubt whether there are half a dozen men existing in Assam who now know the process of manufacture.

There are a good number of fire-arms in the possession of the cultivators, and they are absolutely necessary for protection from wild beasts, and the population, which consists entirely of cultivators, are so well content with the present Government of Assam, that I feel positively certain that they may be safely allowed to retain all the arms they possess.

The ruder classes under the hills generally carry in their hands either a small spear or a dao, but both are weapons of defence against animals, which they find necessary in traversing the jungles, and the dao is as indispensable a domestic instrument to them as a knife or an axe on all occasions of life.

3. The importation of arms and powder has not, to my knowledge, been ever made to a greater extent than is necessary for the use and amusement of the agricultural population, and I see no reason whatever to restrict it.

I have, &c.

F. JENKINS.

Inclosure 258 in No. 1

The Officiating Commissioner of Arracan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Akyab, October 20, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 5th instant, drawing my attention to Sections 18 to 22 of Act XXVIII of 1857, and directing me to state to what extent it would be advisable, in my opinion, that the provisions of those sections should be carried out in this province.

2. In reply, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that by Act XXX of 1854, section 11, the import and export of arms, ammunition, and sulphur were prohibited into or from this province, and the Commissioner, by letter dated 9th of March, 1853, from the Secretary to the Government of India, addressed to W. Grey, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and forwarded from your office to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, by memorandum dated 12th idem, was instructed to refuse all licenses for the time; again by letter dated 29th December, 1855, from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with inclosures, the Commissioner was directed to use every means in his power to prevent the export of sulphur from Arracan into Ava, and the surest means for stopping the export to Ava of arms, ammunition, or sulphur, being to prevent the importation of those articles into this province, the Commissioner issued strict orders prohibiting the export and import and sale of those articles, so that, in fact, Sections 18, 19, and 20 are, and in reality have been, in full force, in the Province of Arracan since 1855, with the exception of the penalty, which I am of opinion should also be enforced.

3. With regard to Section 21, of course the Government may exempt any person from the provisions of Sections 18 and 19, but, as regards this province, I would recommend no exemptions whatever being made.

4. Lastly, with reference to Section 22, I also recommended that the provisions contained in it be enforced in Arracan, allowing respectable parties to have, for their own private use, a reasonable quantity either of arms or ammunition for sporting or protecting themselves; but all military stores and ammunition and sulphur to be confiscated, and the penalty to be enforced.

I have, &c.

G. VERNER.

* Powder, like every other manufacture for the old Government, was carried on by forced labor, that is, by assigned Pykes.—F. JENKINS, *Commissioner*.

Inclosure 259 in No. 1.

The Officiating Superintendent of Cachar to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Cachar, October 21, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, calling my attention to Sections 18 to 22 of Act XXVIII of 1857.

2. In reply, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that there is no gunpowder manufactured in this district; and that I do not think, were the whole of the bazars searched, that five seers of sulphur would be found in the country.

3. Under these circumstances, the necessity to extend the provisions of these sections of the Act to Cachar is not very great. Section 19 might, for safety's sake, be enforced, when any danger was apprehended, and the Magistrate be authorized to prevent the passage of sulphur from the westward to Munipore and Burmah, should a trade ever arise in that direction.

I have, &c.

R. STEWART.

 Inclosure 260 in No. 1.
The Commissioner of Bhaugulpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Bhaugulpore, October 22, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I have the honor to state that I consider it will be enough to enforce merely Section 22 of Act XXVIII in the zillahs of this division.

There is no great sale for sulphur in any district; and the powder made, which is chiefly in Monghyr, is of a very inferior description.

I have, &c.

G. U. YULE.

 Inclosure 261 in No. 1.
The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Patna, October 26, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, calling on me to state to what extent the provisions of Sections 18 to 22 of Act XXVIII of 1857 should be enforced in the districts of this division.

2. Sulphur is almost exclusively used for the purpose of manufacturing gunpowder. The quantity required for medicinal and other uses is very trifling. It is necessary that we should prevent the manufacture of gunpowder for the future in these provinces as much as possible; I would therefore apply the provisions of the sections mentioned to the districts of this division to this extent, that no person should be allowed to have in his possession, during the year, more than five maunds of sulphur; that he should not sell more than one seer of sulphur during that period to the same individual; and that he should keep an account-book, in which should be exhibited dealings in this article, and the persons to whom he has sold it.

3. Sulphur being imported by sea into this country, the Government have the power of preventing the introduction of any large quantity, except on their own account; and this power ought, I think, to be rigidly exercised.

4. I trust the other sections of Act XXVIII of 1857 may be speedily extended to the districts of this division.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 262 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Cuttack to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Cuttack, December 27, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 5th instant, inquiring to what extent and on what condition it is advisable, in my opinion, that the provisions of Sections 18 to 22 of Act XXVIII of 1857 should be introduced into the districts of the Cuttack Division.

2. It is certain that the quantity of sulphur in the hands of private dealers is, comparatively trifling, and not more than is required for local purposes; also, that the gunpowder has hitherto been manufactured solely for local consumption.

3. During the recent disturbances in other parts of India, the districts of this division, and all of the tributary mehals, have continued in a state of profound tranquillity, and there is no reason to suppose that the peace will not remain undisturbed.

4. In so far, therefore, as these districts only are concerned, there does not appear to be any urgent necessity for the prohibition or introduction of any rules for regulating the sale of sulphur.

5. Viewing the matter in a more extended point of view, it is reasonable to believe that supplies of sulphur, or of gunpowder, may be indented for from these districts, if exempted from the operation of prohibitory rules in force elsewhere.

6. If, on this consideration, the Government should determine to introduce the sections of the Act referred to, into the Cuttack districts, it will suffice, I think, to authorize the Magistrate to grant licenses to respectable dealers, permitting the sale of sulphur in small quantities, say not more than half a seer, to each person, on condition of accounting for all deliveries, and never having in possession at one time above three maunds.

7. It will be necessary to give licenses, because, otherwise, the sale of sulphur for medical purposes, or for gunpowder, required by huntsmen, or for fireworks, would be put an entire stop to, and occasion inconvenience.

8. In regard to Section 22, which refers to the possession of ammunition, or other military stores, and sulphur, in greater quantities than are necessary for private use, I believe that many of the Rajahs, and principal zemindars, have gunpowder, and bullets, and cannon of old and imperfect manufacture. One instance was recently before me, in which 25 cart-loads of gunpowder were discovered at Coojung, on the death of the late Rajah, about a year ago; while, lately, a further quantity of about 20 maunds of gunpowder, 3,450 bullets, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of sulphur, have been found, which the present Rajah had failed to report.

9. These two Rajahs, and the others referred to, have never shown any inclination to rebel; but it seems altogether wrong policy to allow of private persons retaining military stores in this way; and I am of opinion that they should be compelled to intimate having them in possession, and to give them up, and would, therefore, recommend the introduction of Section 22, at least.

I have, &c.

G. F. COCKBURN.

Inclosure 263 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Dacca to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Dacca, October 30, 1857.

ON receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, I requested the Magistrates of this division to favor me with their opinions as to the conditions on which the provisions of Sections 18 to 22 should be carried out in their respective districts.

2. These I have not yet received, but I observe that the sections in question have been extended to the whole of Bengal, with conditions which appear to me to be in very way sufficient.

I have, &c.

C. T. DAVIDSON.

Inclosure 264 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, Chittagong, November 5, 1857.
I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 5th ultimo, and to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the conditions under which Sections 18 to 22 of Act XXVIII of 1857 have been since extended to all the districts of the Lower Provinces will hold good in the districts of this division There is no necessity for making any special exception in their favour.

I have, &c.
C. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 265 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Rajshahye to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, Rajshahye, November 28, 1857.
IN reply to your letter of the 5th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the sale of sulphur in this division is very limited, being confined to small quantities for medical purposes, fireworks, and making the coarse gunpowder, used by Sinkarees, for shooting wild animals.
2. There seems, therefore, to be no occasion for carrying out the provisions of Sections 18 and 19 of Act XXVIII of 1857 in any of the districts, further than by requiring the dealers to give notice, to the Magistrate of the quantity in their possession, from time to time, with a view to the enforcement of section 19 in case of necessity.
3. There seem to be no persons in this part of the country who possess ammunition or military stores in greater quantities than can be considered reasonable for private use.

I have, &c.
F. GOULDSBUBY.

Inclosure 266 in No. 1.

STATEMENT of Arms sold in the District of Monghyr, during the months of May, June, and July, 1857.

Description of Arms.	Number sold.			To whom sold.			Destination.		
	Imported	Country made.	Total.	Europeans.	Zemindars of Bengal.	Other persons.	For local use.	For use in Bengal.	For the Upper Provinces.
Chouki Lalderwa Za :—									
Muskets .. .. .	..	2	2		..	2	2		
Pistols . . . . .	..	3	3	2	..	1			
Thanah Tegrah —									
Swords	1	3	9	..	1	8	9		
Monghyr —									
Muskets .. .. .	..	3	3	3	..	..	
Fowling-pieces . . . . .	..	3	3	1	..	2			
Pistols . . . . .	..	7	7	..	..	7			
Swords . . . . .	..	4	4	3	..	1			

Monghyr Magistracy, September 19, 1857. W. TUCKER,
Magistrate and Collector.

Inclosure 267 in No. 1.

The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, October 21, 1857.

I AM directed to request that the statement of arms sold in Calcutta during the months of May, June, and July 1857, called for in this office letter dated the 25th of July last, and promised in the second paragraph of your reply dated the 27th idem, may be furnished immediately with an explanation of the cause of delay.

I have, &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

 Inclosure 268 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Sir,

Fort William, October 27, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to call your attention to my letter of the 28th of July last, and to request that you will immediately submit the statement therein required, with an explanation of the cause of delay in its submission.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

 Inclosure 269 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Calcutta, October 31, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 28th July and of the 27th instant, calling for a statement of arms sold in Calcutta during the months of May, June, and July 1857.

2. This statement, which I now beg to forward, the returns for which I have done my utmost to procure correctly, I have hitherto hesitated to submit, because it does not, I am afraid, approximate even to the actual number of arms sold.

3. The difficulties I have had to encounter, in procuring these returns, have been great. With regard to imported arms, after procuring from the Custom-house the names of importers, I found that they had, in many cases, sold portions of an importation to various dealers, by whom they had again been subdivided, and so on, till it was impossible to discover to whom the arms imported had been sold for actual use.

4. One firm, which deals extensively in arms, informed me that it would take three months to examine their books and give a correct account. They were in the habit of putting up muskets, &c., to sale by auction, to try the market, then withdraw them, and continue this till the price was sufficiently high.

5. The small native dealers I found kept no books at all, and their accounts were of such a strange description that I could make nothing out of them.

6. I have, therefore, been obliged to take for granted the statements of the various dealers in arms from which to frame the accompanying statement, which must, consequently, be most incorrect.

7. I may add that, in endeavouring to make up a proper return, every gunmaker's shop in Calcutta has been visited, over and over again, by the police, and that a variety of facts regarding the importation and sale of arms been procured, one of which was that, during the three months in question, not nearly so many arms were sold as in the last quarter of 1856.

8. I take this opportunity of stating that not a single musket or other firearm has been sold, by any small native dealer, during the last three months, without my special permission being given in each case.

I have, &c.

S. WAUCHOPE.

Inclosure 270 in No. 1.

STATEMENT of Arms sold in Calcutta during the months of May, June, and July, 1857.

Description of Arms.	Number sold.			To whom sold.			Destination.		
	Imported.	Country made.	Total.	Europeans.	Zemindars.	Other persons.	For local use.	For use in Bengal	For the Upper Provinces.
Muskets	380 ⁺	194 [§]	574						
Matchlocks									
Rifles	76	..	76						
Fowling pieces	176	..	176	..	¶	..	..	¶
Pistols	476	317||	793						
Swords]	168 [†]	179	349						
Pikes, &c.	800 [‡]	29	829						

S. WAÜCHOPE, *Commissioner of Police.*
Calcutta Police Office, October 31, 1857.

Inclosnre 271 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Monghyr.

Sir,

Fort William, October 31, 1857.

WITH reference to the statement furnished by you on the 19th ultimo relative to the sale of arms in your district during the months of May, June, and July last, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to forward, with as little delay as possible, for transmission to the Supreme Government, a further statement of arms sold in Monghyr up to the end of last month.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 272 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Howrah.

Sir,

Fort William, October 31, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter dated the 4th of August last, reporting on the sale of arms in your district during the months of May, June, and July last, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to forward, with as little delay as possible, for transmission to the Supreme Government, a further report of arms sold in Howrah up to the end of last month.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

210 of these muskets were "returned stores from the Crimea."

† 42 of these swords were "returned stores from the Crimea."

‡ 800 pike-heads were sold by Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., to a native dealer, who paid for them, but to this time has not removed them from the Exchange godowns, this buyer having no sale for them. 800 pikes were found in the hands of a native dealer, who purchased them from the Arsenal; these have been sent into Fort William.

§ These muskets are, for the most part, made from condemned barrels or locks, sold from the arsenal of Fort William.

|| These were mostly made from condemned barrels (see remarks above).

¶ This information cannot be furnished. The European dealers say that a very small proportion was sold to natives.

Inclosure 273 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, November 7, 1857.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st ultimo, calling for the immediate submission of the return of arms, &c., sold in Calcutta, Monghyr, and other places subordinate to this Government, required by your letter of the 25th of July last.

2. In reply, I am directed to forward the statement in question, drawn up in the prescribed form. This statement exhibits only the sale of arms in Calcutta and Monghyr, the returns from the Twenty-four Pergunnahs and Howrah having been submitted blank.

3. The Officiating Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs has reported that, from a strict inquiry made by the police, it appears that there are no places in the suburbs where sales of arms, of any kind, are effected, and there are five shops for cleaning arms of all sorts.

4. In Howrah, also, there are no shops where arms are sold, and only one in which they are repaired; this shop was found to contain some twenty-five or thirty guns; swords, &c., for the most part, unserviceable. The Magistrate reports that should he discover any concealment of, or secret dealing in, arms, he will not fail to report to Government.

5. In compliance with the request for an explanation of the cause of delay in the submission of the statement now transmitted, I am directed to state that, on receipt of your letter, the officers named in the margin were written to,* to supply the requisite information, but it was not until the 2nd instant, and after his attention had been again called to the subject, that the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta sent in his reply, in which the following reasons were given for his apparently tardy compliance with the requisition addressed to him:—

“This statement, which I now beg to forward, the returns for which I have done my utmost to procure correctly, I have hitherto hesitated to submit, because it does not, I am afraid, approximate even to the actual number of arms sold.

“The difficulties I have had to encounter in procuring these returns have been great. With regard to imported arms, after procuring from the Custom-house the names of importers, I found that they had, in many cases, sold portions of an importation to various dealers, by whom they had again been subdivided, and so on, till it was impossible to discover to whom the arms imported had been sold for actual use.

“One firm, who deals extensively in arms, informed me that it would take three months to examine their books and give a correct account. They were in the habit of putting up muskets, &c., to sale by auction, to try the market, then withdraw them, and continue this till the price was sufficiently high.

“I have, therefore, been obliged to take for granted the statements of the various dealers in arms from which to frame the accompanying statement, which must, consequently, be most incorrect.

“I may add that, in endeavouring to make up a proper return, every gunmaker's shop in Calcutta has been visited, over and over again, by the police, and that a variety of facts regarding the importation and sale of arms been procured, one of which was that, during the three months in question, not nearly so many arms were sold as in the last quarter of 1856.

“I take this opportunity of stating that not a single musket or other fire-arm has been sold by any small native dealer during the last three months, without my special permission being given in each case.”

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

* The Magistrates of Monghyr, Howrah, and Twenty-four Pergunnahs, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Inclosure 274 in No. 1.

STATEMENT of Arms sold during the months of May, June, and July, 1857.

Description of Arms.	Number sold.			To whom sold.			Destination.		
	Imported.	Country made.	Total.	European.	Zemindars.	Other persons.	For local use.	For use in Bengal	For the Upper Provinces.
In Calcutta :									
Muskets	380*	194§	574						
Matchlocks ..									
Rifles	76		76						
Fowling-pieces ..	176		176						
Pistols	476	317§	793		||		..	||	
Swords	168†	179	349						
Pikes, &c. ..	800‡	29	829						
In Monghyr :—									
Muskets		5	5	3	..	2	2		
Matchlocks ..									
Rifles									
Fowling-pieces ..		3	3	1	..	2			
Pistols		10	10	2	..	8			
Swords	1	12	13	3	1	9	9		
Pikes, &c. ..									

Inclosure 275 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, November 3, 1857.

THE Secret Committee having directed that the Court of Directors be furnished with authentic intelligence respecting Europeans, whether belonging to the East India Company's Service or not, who may be killed or wounded by the hands of rebels, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council, to request that his Honor will henceforward cause such a return to be made, for submission to the Court, according to the annexed form :—

Name.	Designation.	Place.	Date.	Circumstances under which the Murder took place.

* Of these 210 were "returned stores from the Crimea."

† Of these 42 were "returned stores from the Crimea."

‡ These were sold by Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., to a native dealer, who paid for them but has not removed them, having no sale for them. Eight hundred others were found in the hands of another native dealer, who purchased them from the arsenal, and these have been sent into Fort William.

§ These, for the most part, are made from condemned barrels or locks, sold from the arsenal of Fort William.

|| This information cannot be furnished. The European dealers say that a very small proportion was sold to natives.

2. With respect to past transactions, I am to request that his Honor will collect, from the best available sources, as complete a statement as can be procured, of those who have fallen, specifying the place, and the date at which the death is known, or supposed to have taken place. Though this statement is to be made as complete as possible, still whatever information his Honor may have, should be sent into Government immediately, for transmission to the Court by the next mail, without waiting until the report can be made complete.

I have, &c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

Inclosure 276 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 7, 1857.

IN compliance with the requisition contained in your letter dated the 3rd instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying return, prepared in accordance with the form prescribed, of Europeans in the Lower Provinces, who have been killed and wounded by the rebels during the present disturbances.

2. The information contained in this return is all that this office is at present able to afford.

3. Corresponding returns will be called for from the local authorities, and a more complete list furnished hereafter.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 277 in No. 1.

List of Europeans Killed or Wounded by the hands of rebels in the Lower Provinces.

Name.	Designation.	Killed or Wounded.	Place	Date.	Circumstances under which the murder took place
Sir Norman Leslie	Adjutant 5th Irregular Cavalry	Killed	Rohnee, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs	12th June ..	While sitting together in front of the mess bungalow, a sudden rush was made at them by three men of the regiment, with naked swords. Sir Norman Leslie was disabled by the first blow. Major Macdonald had two cuts on his head, and Dr Grant received one on the arm, and another on the leg. They both defended themselves with chairs, and succeeded in driving off their assailants. Sir Norman was fearfully wounded, and died shortly after.
Major J. Macdonald	Attached to ditto	Wounded	Ditto	" " ..	
Assistant-Surgeon N. I. Grant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" " ..	
Assistant-Surgeon R. Lyell	Assistant to the Opium Agent, Patna	Killed	Patna	3rd July ..	
Major J. G. Holmes and Miss Holmes	Commanding 12th Irregular Cavalry	Ditto	Segowlee	23rd July ..	While taking their evening drive, both were killed by the mutineers of the 12th Irregular Cavalry.
Assistant-Surgeon H. S. Garner, Miss Garner, and child	12th Irregular Cavalry	Ditto	Ditto	..	The mutineers, after killing Major Holmes, proceeded to the doctor's bungalow, forced it open, murdered the doctor, his wife, and one child, and then set fire to it; one child, a little girl, escaped notice, and was taken care of by the tehseldar.
Mr. E. Bennett	Deputy-Postmaster	Ditto	Ditto	24th July ..	Murdered by the mutineers of the same regiment.
Lieutenant H. C. A. Cooper	Commanding detachment 32nd Native Infantry	Ditto	Deoghur	9th October	Killed by the mutineers of the 32nd Native Infantry at Deoghur.
Mr. R. E. Ronald	Assistant Commissioner, Deoghur	Ditto	Ditto	" "	Ditto.
Mr. J. W. Garstin	Deputy-Magistrate, Buxar	Wounded	Ditto	" "	While accompanying the force to relieve Allah.

Inclosure 278 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioners of Patna, Bhaugulpore, Chota Nagpore, and Assam.

Sir,

Fort William, November 11, 1857.

THE Government of India has desired to be furnished, for the information of the Board of Directors, with correct intelligence, respecting Europeans, whether belonging to the Government service or not, who have been, or may be, killed or wounded by the hands of rebels, and I am directed to request that you will henceforward, from time to time, report any such casualties, which may occur in your division, in the annexed form,* and that you will submit a report of past occurrences at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 279 in No. 1.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Governor-General of India in Council in the Financial Department, under date November 5, 1857.

READ the undermentioned papers on the subject of the payment of the salaries of officers and establishments, whose employment in the Civil Department has ceased, in consequence of the mutinies.

Financial Department notification, dated 28th August 1857.

Extract from the proceedings of this Government in the Foreign Department, dated 23rd September, 1857.

Financial Department order, dated 1st October 1857.

Letter from the Civil Auditor, Fort William, dated the 3th October 1857.

Extract from the proceedings of this Government in the Military Department, dated the 24th October 1857.

Resolution.—On the 28th August last, this Government passed certain rules in respect of the payment of the salaries of officers and establishments whose employment in the Civil Department has ceased, in consequence of the mutinies.

In September following, Ram Chunder Pakrassee, head-clerk, Deputy-Commissioner's Office, Zillah Poonah, in Oude, submitted an application for permission to draw his salary, under the above-mentioned rules, from the Treasury at Allahabad, where he had fled for safety.

In forwarding this application to the Civil Auditor, Fort William, for disposal, the Government inquired what steps were taken by him, previous to auditing such cases, in order to ensure Government against the risk of over-payment.

The Civil Auditor stated, in reply: "My practice is, in auditing the salary bills of officers and establishments whose employment in the Civil Department has ceased, in consequence of the mutiny, to require from covenanted and uncovenanted officers, who receive their appointments direct from Government, a certificate, on honor, stating the date up to which they have drawn their salary together with a guarantee to refund any amount that may be (when free communication will be restored in the disturbed districts) ascertained to have been overpaid. In the case of ministerial officers, such as clerks, mohurrers, overseers of roads, &c., a statement from a covenanted officer, certifying as to the identity of the parties, together with a guarantee to the above effect, signed by two respectable persons, is required before passing their salary bills."

On the 24th ultimo, another application was submitted from one Bhuggobutty Churu Chattargie, calling himself a sircar of the 10th Regiment Oude Irregular Infantry, which mutinied in June last, and soliciting payment of his salary, under the rules of the 28th August, 1857.

* Name.	Designation.	Place.	Date.	Circumstances under which the Murder took place.

The Governor-General in Council observed that though the Oude Irregular Infantry has been treated, in account, as a Civil Corps, the rules of the 28th August last, were not intended to apply to the establishments of such corps. Those orders apply (as a rule) to the incumbents of purely civil offices and their establishments, and it is only in certain cases, that they have been applied to officers holding staff appointments in the Military and Public Works Department. The establishments of Civil Corps, may, with propriety, be separately provided for in the Military Department.

With regard to the incumbents of purely civil offices, and their establishments, his Lordship in Council is of opinion, that in order to guard against arrears of salary being paid to parties disaffected towards the Government, it is necessary that the Civil Auditor, in addition to the precautions noticed above, should, in every case, in which a native is an applicant (whether such native be of the class contemplated in Rule 2, or in Rule 4 of the Rules of the 28th August 1857), require a certificate of good conduct from a covenanted officer, to the effect that he can state from his own knowledge, or after a special inquiry, that no suspicion attaches to the applicant, of his having in any way been implicated in the rebellion.

Inclosure 280 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, October 26, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 5th instant, with inclosures, and to state that the removal of the telegraph office at Raneegunge, from its present site to the immediate proximity of the railway terminus, has already been sanctioned.

I have, &c.

CECIL BEADON.

Inclosure 281 in No. 1.

Seeb Chunder Nundy to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

October 29, 1857.

WITH reference to your docket dated the 26th instant, I have the honor to state that as there has been some difficulty in procuring any building at all suitable for a telegraph office at Raneegunge, the Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraph, Bengal, has been requested to remove the office at once from Mungulpore, and establish it temporarily in a tent.

I have, &c.

SEEB CHUNDER NUNDY,

*In charge of Office of the Officiating Superintendent
of the Electric Telegraph in India.*

Inclosure 282 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, November 6, 1857.

IN returning Brigadier Horsford's letter to the address of the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, received with your demi-official letter of yesterday's date, I am directed to request that the Lieutenant-Governor will be pleased to issue the necessary orders for carrying out at once the proposal therein contained for pulling down the sepoy's huts at Raneegunge, which are in a ruinous condition, and erecting instead mat huts sufficient to accommodate a regiment of European soldiers.

I have, &c.

W. E. BAKER, Colonel.

Inclosure 283 in No. 1.

Brigadier Horsford to the Deputy Quartermaster-General, Calcutta.

Sir,

Raneegunge, November 4, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report that there is accommodation ready for 2,000 men; in the mat barracks for 1,000, and tents for the remainder. The Commissariat Department is also prepared to provision the troops.

I wish you would bring to the notice of Major-General Sir R. Garrett, K.C.B., that in the middle of the station at Raneegunge there are about six native barracks, built for some sepoys during the Sonthal insurrection, in the highest ground, and occupying a considerable space, in fact, sufficient, with the ground in front of it, to encamp a regiment of Infantry. These barracks are in a ruinous state; a receptacle for filth of all sorts, and, in fact, a nuisance as they now stand.

If the Major-General would obtain the sanction of Government for their being removed, it would leave us ample space (which we have not at present) should lines be required for a Dragoon regiment, which I understand is contemplated.

It would also be much better if mat barracks could be built on the ground, the same sort as the one already erected for one regiment, as it would economize space and be much more comfortable for the men in every respect, being cooler in the day and warmer at night. They could be erected very quickly by the executive officer, Mr. Rooke, who is a smart active man, and understands his work well.

Should the Major-General approve of what I suggest, I wish he would kindly represent it to Government at once, without the usual forms of sending it through different Departments, which only occasions delay, when every day is precious.

I have, &c.

R. HORSFORD, *Brigadier,*
Commanding at Raneegunge.

Inclosure 284 in No. 1.

Narrative of Events.

DURING the week ending on the 14th of November, the public peace remained unbroken throughout the Lower Provinces of Bengal, except in some places in the Chota Nagpore Division, and in Tuppah Beloonjah, in the District of Behar.

2. *Patna Division.*—The rumours of contemplated disturbances in the city of Patna have died away. They appear to have originated entirely from the desire of one party of intriguers to injure another, and the precautions taken by the Commissioner to prevent any breach of the peace, seem to have put an end to them. Some of these measures were still in operation at the end of the week. The opium godown continued garrisoned by a party of about forty Sikhs, and the steamer "Jumna" lay just below it, with the "Patna" laying about a mile farther down, off one of the principal ghauts.

3. It was reported by the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty that Baboo Bhan Pertab Sing, a relative and adherent of Umer Sing, had crossed the Soane from Rhotas, towards the end of October, with a number of rebel sepoys, and plundered the zemindars of Tuppah Beloonjah, returning the next day to Rhotas. In forwarding this report, the Commissioner urged the expediency of driving out the band of rebels under Umeer Sing, then infesting Rhotas, and a copy of this representation was forwarded to the Government of India, with the remark that an expedition against these insurgents would doubtless appear, to the Governor-General in Council a work of considerable importance, and well worthy of being undertaken, as soon as still more important affairs should permit of its being undertaken with the assistance of European troops and guns.

4. On the 12th of November the Magistrate of Shahabad reported that that district appeared to be resuming its former state of tranquillity, and that Umeer Sing was stated to have been wholly deserted by his rabble, and to have joined the 32nd mutineers in Chynepore. This latter intelligence was communicated also by the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty, who reported by telegraph that the two detachments of the 32nd had been joined by Umeer Sing and his party, adding that large bodies of mutineers and rebels were said to be collecting in Palamow and Budyghur, and among the hills south of Rhotas.

5. The Rance of Tikaree was reported, upon good authority, to have been raising men armed with firelocks. She was known to have four cannons mounted on one of the

gates of her fortress, and three jungals, and was said to have others concealed. It was also reported that she was making powder, and increasing her stock of arms. These proceedings seeming to be of a suspicious character, the Commissioner called upon her to submit an immediate explanation of her conduct, and without hinting that he suspected her of any disaffection to the State, but affecting to believe her preparations were directed against a Begum with whom she is at enmity, warned her against resorting to any violent measures. Mr. Samuells recommends a detachment of troops being sent to, and retained at, Gya, until matters are satisfactorily settled, and the extension of Section 26 of Act XXVIII of 1857, to the districts of his division, so as to give him a ground for demanding the surrender of the Ranee's guns, without appearing to aim the measure exclusively at her.

6. The fight at Dunchooah, on the 6th instant, when Captain Rattray came up with the mutineers of the 32nd Regiment, was a very obstinate one, the enemy being strongly posted, and defending their position with great vigour. Their loss amounted to sixteen men killed, and fifteen, including a subadar, severely wounded, besides others wounded in a less degree. The loss on our side was also heavy, consisting of eight men killed, including Lieutenant Boyd and seventeen wounded. On the morning after the encounter the party of Sikhs, with Mr. Wake, joined Captain Rattray, and a pursuit was commenced but soon abandoned, intelligence having been received that the sepoys had, by a tremendous march of upwards of forty miles immediately after the engagement, placed themselves entirely out of the reach of their pursuers. Mr. Wake had returned to Arrah, and Captain Rattray to Dehree.

7. In the districts to the north of the Ganges, the insurgents were reported to have assembled in large numbers under Reet Bhunwar Sing, a relative of Koer Sing, for the purpose of attacking the Mohowla Rajah, who has remained faithful to Government, but they lost heart on the advance of the Sewan brigade to Mirwah, and are said to have dispersed. On the 11th November, a telegraphic message was sent to the Commissioner, authorizing the march of the brigade and the Goorkhas still further on, if necessary, towards the Goruckpore District, but an intimation having been subsequently received from the Government of the Central Provinces, to the effect that that Government was not in a position at present to co-operate in that direction, the Commissioner of Patna was cautioned, on the 13th instant, not to allow the force to advance too far, and on no account beyond Selimpore.

8. The principal leaders of the rebels in Goruckpore at present, are Mahomed Hoossein and Mosurruff Khan, the latter a prisoner released from the district jail. They were reported to have thirteen guns with them, of which two are at Medo, two at Burrail, and the rest at Goruckpore. The fighting men with Mahomed Hoossein have been computed at 5,000 or 6,000 in number, besides a rabble equally numerous. There are also about 700 mutineers with Reet Bhunwar Sing, but many of these people were reported to be deserting their chiefs in consequence of the arrival of the European troops and the Goorkhas on the frontier.

9. A Brahmin having been detected in the camp of the Naval Brigade with seditious letters, one of them intimating that if the Magistrate of Chuprah could be killed it would probably be a good means of exciting a disturbance, was tried by a court-martial and sentenced to be shot.

10. The proposition of Shah Kubeer-ood-deen that he should be permitted to raise a body of 200 or 300 men for the purpose of apprehending Umeer Sing, which was referred to Lieutenant Stanton and Mr. Baker for their opinion, has not been supported by either of those officers. They both object to the duty being entrusted to any private individual; and one of them, Lieutenant Stanton, does not think that it would be advisable to supply arms to a body of men thus raised, as they would not succeed in getting possession of Rhotas if they met with the slightest resistance, and might lose a portion of their arms, which would fall into the hands of the enemy. If a military force should not be available for the service, they recommended a party of sowars being raised under the immediate superintendence of the officers of Government.

11. The Commissioner submitted a report from Mr. Wake, explaining that he did not succeed in preventing the mutineers of the 32nd Regiment from crossing the Soane, in consequence of having to wait at Arrah for the orders of Captain Rattray, in compliance with the instructions he had received from Mr. Samuells. It appears, however, that Mr. Wake had misunderstood the instructions of Mr. Samuells, who had merely directed him to take the necessary measures in communication with Captain Rattray.

12. The districts of the Bhangulpore, Rajshahye, Burdwan, Nuddea, Dacca, Chittagong, and Cuttack Divisions remained perfectly tranquil throughout the week under report.

13. *Bhaugulpore Division*.—The number of felonies in the district of Monghyr was still on the increase, owing to the great scarcity which had been prevailing in it for some time.

14. A hundred Europeans, trained under the superintendence of the officers of the Calcutta police, were sent up on the 12th instant for employment in the district of Purneah.

15. *Rajshahye Division*.—The accounts from Jelpigoree were satisfactory. The sepoys of the 73rd Regiment, whose conduct was noticed in the last narrative, having named one jemadar and four other sepoys, as privy to a plot in which he was implicated himself, the men thus pointed out have been expelled from the corps and from cantonments, and dispatched through the police, thannah by thannah, to their homes.

16. About 120 Goorkha recruits had joined the regiment, and 80 more were shortly expected. The Commissioner intimated his opinion that the number was too small for checking any disposition to revolt on the part of the old sepoys, and that Colonel Sherer should be authorized to raise 500 of them.

17. In the Pubna District considerable excitement was caused by a rumor that a regiment was about to march through it, and many persons removed their women, carts, and cattle into the interior, and provisions were hardly procurable for some days in the bazaar. The alarm was increased, it seems, on the receipt, by the Judicial Magistrate, of a requisition from the officer commanding a detachment of Her Majesty's Royal Horse Artillery for bread and meat for the detachment, which it was stated would reach Pubna on the 13th instant. The detachment was proceeding up by steamer, and the name of the Pubna station had evidently been erroneously inserted in the notice for that of Comercolly in the Pubna District, where the steamers touch for coal. Mr. Ravenshaw has used every endeavour to re-assure the people.

18. Messrs. D. Storm and A. Battersbey were appointed Honorary Magistrates in the Pubna District.

19. *Burdwan Division*.—It was intimated to the Commissioner of the Burdwan division that his report on the services performed and the offers of service tendered by the Maharajah of Burdwan, in connection with the present disturbances, had been perused by the Lieutenant-Governor with much satisfaction.

20. *Nuddea Division*.—In anticipation of the approval of the Supreme Government, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the expenditure of 40 rupees per mensem on account of the pay of the 10 extra burkundauzes temporarily entertained by the Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa for the purpose of watching all suspicious boats passing down the River Bhagiruttee.

21. *The Town of Calcutta*.—The streets of Calcutta being full of soldiers and sailors, the Commissioner of the Calcutta police reported that he had attached, to each of his police sergeants, a number of extra European constables to assist them in keeping the peace.

22. The Government of India, in the Military Department, having requested the return to the arsenal of the two 6-pounder guns which were lent to the Commissioner of police in August last, and the Commissioner having thereupon strongly urged the necessity of his keeping them at present for drilling the parties of European seamen, now being organized for service in the interior of the country, the permission of the Military Department has been solicited for their being retained by Mr. Wauchope.

23. *Dacca Division*.—The sailors on duty at Dacca, having been removed into the Mitford Hospital under the orders of the Commissioner, and Mr. Forbes, an English resident of Dacca, having represented to Government that the arrangement was an objectionable one, the Commissioner submitted an explanation, at the requisition of Government, satisfactorily showing that the arrangement which had been made was the best and the only one that could have been made under the circumstances, and that it was adopted in consultation with the Magistrate of the district and the officers commanding the detachment.

24. *Chittagong Division*.—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division was authorized to grant certificates in lieu of passports to the up-country cloth merchants settled at Chittagong, to enable them to proceed to Calcutta, for the purpose of making their annual purchases, without being stopped or molested on the road.

25. In passing a bill for the pay of 62 men enlisted at Noakhally, in the new police corps raised for that district, it was intimated to the Commissioner that these levies should not exceed 200 men for each of the districts in the division, and that upon that number being completed, a return should be furnished to Government showing from what classes the recruits have been drawn.

26. The Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Noakhally was informed that the

arms and ammunition for the district had been delivered to Synudeen Chuprassie, the person deputed by him to receive them.

27. In submitting his weekly report of the state of the district, the Joint-Magistrate mentioned a rumour of the advent of two strange priests in the district, who were said to be inducing persons to become Christians. He intimated his intention of ascertaining the particulars of the matter without delay.

28. *Cuttack Division*.—An intimation was received from the Supreme Government approving of the Lieutenant-Governor's having refused to grant a passport to Rajah Guddadhur Narain Bhung, of Killah Kinjore in Cuttack, for a large number of followers to accompany him to Purulea.

29. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—Towards the end of October, disturbances of a serious nature were reported by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to have broken out in Palamow. A large number of Cheroes and Khywars, the aborigines of Palamow, were stated to have assembled and plundered the towns of Shabpoie and Chainpore, and a body of Boghtahs, about 500 strong, led by two brothers named Petumber Sahee and Lillamber Sahee, Illakadars of Tuppa Chujmoo Lameea, to have pillaged Lesliegunge and other villages, and committed some murders. At the attack made on Chainpore, the insurgents, who were about 2,000 in number, were said to have been driven off by Thakoorea Rughoo-burdial Sing, against whom, on account of old enmities, their movement was stated to have been mainly directed. At Lesliegunge the Government thannah, Abkaree cutcherry, and a few horses belonging to private individuals, were burnt, but, on hearing of the advance of Lieutenant Graham with a small party of troops, the Boghtahs, it was reported, lost heart and dispersed. The various zemindars, Lieutenant Graham wrote, had to all appearance kept entirely aloof from these outrages.

30. The Commissioner learnt subsequently, however, that the insurgents had not dispersed, but had only retreated into the jungles and hills of Sirgoojah; and a further letter from Lieutenant Graham of the 10th instant, reported the assemblage, for purposes of plunder, of from 2,000 to 4,000 men, headed by Petumber Shah at Ranchee, twenty-eight miles from Chainpore. Lieutenant Graham, having a small force of only 50 men, was quite unable to go in pursuit of the insurgents, and the Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, asked for and obtained the sanction of the Supreme Government to employ the Shekawattee Battalion in that quarter.

31. In the Sumbulpore district, Soorunder Saiee, having escaped on the night of the 31st October from the station where he was at large on parole, and his sympathisers having collected together in several places, Captain Knocker, the officer commanding the detachment of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, located at Sumbulpore, was directed by the Senior Assistant Commissioner to proceed against Khinda and Kolaberah, where the rebels had mustered in large numbers. Captain Knocker commenced his march on the 5th instant, successively visiting the villages of Jhinghatty, Sanson, Cuttnobagah, Soma-singah, Kurrecapallee, Kolaberah, Saher, and Khinda, returning to Sumbulpore on the 9th, after having burnt down the houses of the Ghoroteah of Kolaberah at that place, and of Soorunder Saiee and Oodunt Saiee, at Khinda, both of which he found deserted, but perforated with loopholes for firing through in every direction. It was believed that the rebels had dispersed, no assemblage of armed men having been met with any where except at Jhinghatty, where their number was concealed by the dense jungles in which they remained hidden, and where five or six of them were killed, including a near relation of the Ghoroteah of Kolaberah. Since then no events of any importance have occurred in the district. The exact whereabouts of Soorunder Saiee and Oodunt Saiee, and of their other two brothers, has not yet been discovered, but it is reported that they are still endeavouring to collect men.

32. The zemindar of Pachete has been secured without bloodshed, having surrendered himself to Colonel Forster on his approach towards his camp, with a wing of the Shekawattee Battalion; possession has also been taken of his fortress, with all the stores, arms, and warlike ammunition contained in it, among which were found four pieces of artillery, which have been spiked, and many maunds of gunpowder recently manufactured, which have all been blown up.

33. The arrest of this zemindar seems to have removed all fears of further disturbances in the district of Maunbhoom. A warrant for his detention has been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Commissioner has been directed to institute proceedings against him, being vested, for the purpose with the powers of a Commissioner, under Section 7 of Act XIV of 1857, in the districts of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom.

34. The Commissioner having reported the result of an inquiry, made by Captain Davies, into the conduct of certain zemindars of the Lohardugga District, who were suspected of having taken part with the mutineers of the Ramghur Battalion, in acts of

rebellion against the State, was told that the trials of these persons should be proceeded with without any unnecessary delay, and that it appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that, if their guilt should be established, nothing short of capital punishment would be adequate to the crimes charged against them.

35. The conclusion of the trial of the Chyebassa mutineers was reported. Of the 100 prisoners surrendered up by the Borahat Rajah, 43 were condemned to death and were hanged, 26 were sentenced to transportation for life, 5 to fourteen years' imprisonment, 19 to imprisonment for seven years, 3 for two years, and 2 acquitted; the remaining two (who are released convicts, and were yet in jail at the time of the mutiny), being under trial before the Commissioner for joining in the plunder of the Treasury, &c., after their release.

36. Seven persons were tried in the Hazareebaugh District, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of September last, who were all sentenced to seven years' imprisonment each; and three persons were tried in the Lohardugga District, under the same Act during the month of October, of whom two were sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, and one to imprisonment for seven years.

37. In the Singbhoom District, six persons were tried, under Act XVI of 1857, during the past week, of whom one was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, and five to imprisonment for five years each.

38. *Assam, Arracan, Cachar, and Darjeeling*—Everything remained quiet in the Provinces of Assam and Arracan, and at Cachar and Darjeeling.

39. A letter was received from the Governor-General's Agent on the North-Eastern Frontier, stating, in reply to the representations submitted by the Chairman of the Assam Company, regarding apprehended dangers on that frontier, that, in his opinion, there was not the slightest ground for supposing that the peace of the province was likely to be disturbed.

40. An intimation, received from the Military Department, that the Commissary of Ordnance had been directed to forward, by the first opportunity, one 12-pounder howitzer of three cwt., with carriage, and 200 rounds of ammunition, to the officer commanding the 2nd Assam Light Infantry at Gowhatty, was communicated to the Governor-General's Agent, North-East Frontier.

41. The Superintendent of Marine was informed that the Governor-General's Agent, North-East Frontier, had advanced one month's wages from the Luckimpore treasury to the men of the Naval Brigade stationed at Debrooghur.

42. *General subjects*.—Reports were received from the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police and the Commissioners of the Burdwan, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions, as to the extent, and on what conditions, the provisions of sections 18 to 22 of Act XXVIII of 1857, might be carried out in the places subordinate to their control, and a letter was addressed to the Government of India in the Home Department, communicating the views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject.

43. A reference having been made by Mr. Money, the Government of India in the Military Department were solicited for orders as to the destination of the party of Yeomanry Cavalry that accompanied the detachment of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry in pursuit of the Rampore Haut mutineers.

44. The Military Department, having asked to be furnished with full information regarding the armed posts along the line of the Grand Trunk Road, and of all changes in their disposition which might be ordered from time to time, was furnished with an extract from the monthly return forwarded by Captain Rattray to the local Government, on the 2nd instant, showing the disposition on that date of the men under his command, and Captain Rattray was instructed to submit a copy of such returns in future direct to the Military Department, and to report to it all changes made in the posting of his men.

45. In reply to a reference made to the Government of India on the representation of the Superintendent of the Alipore jail, a letter was received from the Home Department intimating that the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment recently quartered at the Sudder Court, had been assigned as a guard for the Alipore jail.

46. The Commissary-General having pointed out the necessity of establishing cattle farms for the rearing of horned cattle for the use of the European troops henceforward to be located in the country, and the Supreme Government having asked for information as to the localities where such farms could be most conveniently establishment, the Commissioners of Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Rajshahye, were requested to report whether any suitable localities for their establishment were to be formed in the districts of their divisions.

47. In consequence of the stations of Taldangah and Fitcoorie having been reduced, and a new station established at Gya, and the transfer of Captain Forbes of the first-named

stage to the new station, Lieutenant Lucas, being no longer required at Fitcoorie, has been directed to place himself under Captain Grubb at Sherghotty, that officer having more work than he can get through alone.

48. Captain Robinson having been relieved by Lieutenant Haig at Armabad, has been removed to Raneegunge, where he will be employed in assisting Mr. Hampton in the supply department.

49. Major Jordan and Lieutenant Marsh, the officers in command of the detachments of Her Majesty's 34th Regiment, which have gone up by bullock train, have expressed their complete satisfaction with the arrangements made for the comfort of the men under their command.

50. The Director-General of Post Offices in India having represented the great inconvenience felt both by travellers and the assistants attached to the Post Office Department, in consequence of the continued occupation of the staging bungalows on the Grand Trunk Road by the officers employed at the several halting-places on the line, the Superintendent of Carriage, &c., has been directed to adopt immediate measures for remedying the evil complained of, by providing tents for the use of the subordinates of his department.

51. The Supreme Government in the Public Works Department having forwarded a copy of a letter, from the agent of the East India Railway Company, giving cover to a petition from one Gungadhur Kurr, complaining of the scarcity of carts at the station of Panaghur, owing to the alleged oppressive measures of the Motugsi police, the Commissioner of Burdwan was requested to institute an inquiry into the matter, and submit an early report to Government.

52. Mr. T. Campbell, Deputy-Magistrate, attached to Colonel Fischer's moveable column, having suggested that the settlement of the accounts of cartmen, &c., should be made by the officers in charge of the provision depôts on the Grand Trunk Road, and not by regimental officers, who have little time to attend to such things, and the Superintendent of Carriage, &c., objecting to the arrangement proposed, and suggesting that the duty should be entrusted to an officer especially appointed for the purpose; the latter has been informed that the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the work would be best performed by an officer subordinate to him, and that he can have any assistance he requires for carrying out the plan.

53. The Military Department having directed the employment of a qualified civil officer for passing elephants and bullocks into the service in Purneah and Tirhoot, in communication with the Commissariat officer at Dinapore, was informed of the arrangements already made for collecting elephants through the civil officers of the districts in question, and that a considerable number of bullocks had been purchased at Sovepore and other places, by the Commissioner of Patna, from whom a detailed report has been called for in connection with the purchase and dispatch of these animals, which will be communicated to the Government of India when received.

54. Her Highness the Nawab Ameroon Nissa Begum having offered to lend two of her elephants to the Government for employment on field service, the Governor-General's Agent at Moorshedabad was authorized to accept the offer, and to communicate to her Highness the Lieutenant-Governor's appreciation of her loyalty and good-will towards the Government.

55. The Superintendent of Marine was authorized to hire boats for the purpose of dispatching provisions to Debrooghur for the men of the Naval Brigade doing duty at that station, the Assam Company having reported that it was uncertain if sufficient tonnage could be provided for the conveyance of the same.

56. A copy of a letter received from the Military Department regarding the measures which should be adopted for ensuring the timely receipt in the office of the Joint Magistrate of Pubna of all indents for supplies for troops passing up and down the river through his district, was forwarded to the Joint Magistrate for information.

57. A report was received from the Collector of Rajshahye stating that, in the event of 100 Europeans being landed at Rampore Bauleah, arrangements could be made for their being marched and provisioned thence to Dinagepore. It has been resolved, however, that the better route for the parties proceeding to Rungpore and Dinagepore will be *via* Bugwah.

58. One lac and a-half of rupees having been sent up to Patna from Raneegunge, under the escort of a bullock-train party, the collector of Behar was directed to have a guard ready at Sherghotty and to arrange, if he could, to leave 10,000 rupees out of the remittance at Sherghotty, for Captain Rattray, to enable him to pay his men.

59. Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., having solicited permission to sell, by auction, a quantity of gunpowder, said to have been recovered from the wreck of the late ship "Rajah," were referred to the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police.

60. The Lieutenant-Governor authorized Dr. G. M. Porteous to purchase 700 maunds of crude brimstone for use in the Duckinsore chemical works.

61. Assistant Surgeon T. Moore having offered to perform the combined civil and medical duties at Sumbulpore for a salary of 600 rupees, was told that the Lieutenant-Governor was unable to hold out to him any hope of obtaining so large a salary.

62. The Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram was authorized to entertain an English writer for his office, on a salary of 20 rupees, until the excessive work caused by the present disturbances, and the march of troops along the Grand Trunk Road, should cease.

63. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the distribution of 500 rupees among the Nujeeb Guards, as a gratuity for their good conduct during the late disturbances at Patna.

64. The Commissioner of Patna was informed that the Supreme Government had sanctioned the grant of a pension of 25 rupees, being one-third of the salary of her late husband, to Mussut Edan, widow of Syudoodeen Kotegusht, Darogah of the city of Patna, who died of wounds received in the execution of his duty during the *émeute* on the night of the 3rd July last.

65. A communication received from Mr. Samuells, submitting his observations, and those of Mr. Farquharson, on the matters noticed by Mr. Tayler in his letter of the 2nd October, as calculated to endanger the safety of the Province of Behar, was forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Département, with the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks.

66. Thirteen intercepted letters were forwarded to the Foreign Department.

A. R. YOUNG,

Fort William, November 28, 1857.

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Inclosure 285 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Patna, October 21, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 18th instant, calling for a report on the services rendered by Kazee Ramzan Ali, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter from the Magistrate of Sarun of the 9th instant. I take this opportunity also of forwarding copy of a letter from the Judge of Sarun on the same subject, which appears to have been overlooked, and to solicit sanction to the reward of 500 rupees paid by the Judge to the Nujeebs.

2. My opinion of Kazee Ramzan Ali's services has already been recorded in my letter of the 18th September last.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 286 in No. 1.

The Magistrate of Sarun to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Chuprah, October 9, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated the 20th August, calling for a report as to the services rendered by Kazee Ramzan Ali at Chuprah, I have made particular inquiries regarding the way in which he conducted himself whilst in charge of this district, and the almost universal opinion is that he rendered great service to Government.

From the very commencement of the disturbances he appeared willing to assist, and several times he has given me valuable information regarding the return of deserters, &c., and on the day that I received intelligence of the mutiny at Dinapore, and of the murders at Segowlec, he came into Chuprah, and asked if he could be of any assistance, offering to sleep at my bungalow so as to be ready to assist me at a moment's warning. From the day on which he received authority from the Commissioner to take charge of the district he showed great energy and discretion; his arrangements appear to have been judicious and calculated to preserve the peace of the district. Immediately on hearing of Major Eyre's successes at Arrah, he proclaimed the news, by beat of drum, throughout the district, thus encouraging the well-disposed, and intimidating the evil-minded.

I certainly consider that he has done very good service, and deserves the special thanks of Government.

I have, &c.
W. T. Mc DONELL.

Inclosure 287 in No. 1.

The Officiating Judge of Sarun to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Chuprah, August 12, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to state, for your information, that all the European officials, including Mr. Lynch, the Deputy Magistrate of Sewan, returned to the station yesterday and resumed their duties.

Peace and good order prevail in the town of Chuprah, and the state of the district generally will be reported to you by the Magistrate when correctly ascertained by him.

The native officials, the vakeels, and all the respectable inhabitants of the place, speak in terms of gratitude and the highest praise of the courage, zeal, activity, and vigilance displayed by Kazee Ramzan Ali, who, with your approval, took upon himself the responsibility of acting as Magistrate in the absence of the regular constituted authorities. To him, and the native officials, who remained at their posts, is chiefly due the credit of having preserved order, with some exceptions, during a fortnight of great alarm and anxiety, and I beg to suggest that the same may be made known to the Government, in order that should it see fit a letter of thanks may be addressed to the Kazee, which I have reason to think he would prize more highly than any other acknowledgment.

I also beg to state that, in consequence of the very favourable reports made to me by Kazee Ramzan Ali, and confirmed by the respectable inhabitants of this place, of the good conduct and prompt obedience to all orders shown by the Nujeeb Guard, I have taken upon myself to disburse among them a sum of 500 rupees, as an acknowledgment on the part of Government of their loyalty and steady discharge of their duties during a very trying time.

I beg you will do me the favour to obtain the sanction of Government for the disbursement of the above sum, and I shall further feel obliged by your bringing to the notice of Major Nation the good services rendered by Sheik Bhutun Naib Foomundar and Jowahir Awasthie, of the Nujeeb Guard, as especially reported to me by Kazee Ramzan Ali.

I have, &c.
G. L. MARTIN.

Inclosure 288 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Fort William, November 9, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 21st October, with its inclosure, reporting on the services rendered by Kazee Ramzan Ali at Chuprah, and soliciting sanction for the distribution of 500 rupees amongst the Nujeeb Guards, as a gratuity for their good conduct and prompt obedience to orders during the late disturbance at Patna, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction this outlay.

I have, &c.
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 289 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Sir,

Patna, November 1, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th ultimo, inclosing a letter from Mr. Tayler, and desiring that, after affording Mr. Farquharson an opportunity of making any remarks he might wish to offer, I should submit my own observations on the matters noticed in Mr. Tayler's communication.

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2. I have now the honor to forward a copy of Mr. Farquharson's letter, dated the 23rd October, to me on this subject, and to record the following remarks on Mr. Tayler's letter.

3. There are certain circumstances, Mr. Tayler commences by saying, which are so eminently calculated to endanger the safety of Behar that, although now unconnected with the province, he is under the necessity of bringing them to the notice of the Government of India. One would have supposed, from this exordium, that Mr. Tayler had discovered some formidable plot, and was about to put the Government of India in possession of its details. I confess I was much relieved when I found that the grave circumstances to which Mr. Tayler alluded were the arrest of Nujcem-ood-deen, which terminated more than two months ago, an attempt of Mr. Farquharson's to obtain an advance from certain zemindars for opium purposes, which was stopped by Government about the same time, the reception by Mr. Farquharson of Lootf Ali Khan, the presentation of a petition by the inhabitants of Patna, in which Mr. Tayler was not praised, and the appointment of Moonshee Ameer Ali, all matters of history which I must be allowed to say have as much to do with the safety of Behar as with the safety of Pekin. Mr. Tayler's letter appear to me to be a mere ebullition of spleen directed principally against Mr. Farquharson and Lootf Ali Khan, but to some extent also against the Government of Bengal and myself.

4. It cannot be necessary for me to touch again on the case of Nujcem-ood-deen, which was laid before Government, and disposed of long ago. As to the redress which Mr. Tayler advocates in this case I can only say that, if compensation is to be afforded to every man who has been arrested and imprisoned on insufficient grounds since these troubles commenced, the list of claimants will be a long one, and that Nujcem-ood-deen's claim is weak compared to that of others. I believe Mr. Raikes to have been quite mistaken in the view he took of Nujcem-ood-deen's complicity in the murder of Major Holmes: but he, at least, stated intelligible grounds for the suspicion he entertained, and upon these grounds Mr. Farquharson acted. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that many more influential men than Nujcem-ood-deen, men whose arrest was much more likely to create a commotion, were imprisoned here for lengthened periods, and that none but vague and intangible charges have been preferred against any of them up to the present moment.

5. Mr. Tayler's attack on Mr. Farquharson upon the grounds of his application to the Bettiah and Doomraon Rajahs for advances to enable him to adjust the accounts of the opium ryots has been sufficiently answered by Mr. Farquharson, and calls for no remark.

6. Mr. Tayler imputes blame to Mr. Farquharson because, as he alleges, he received a visit from Lootf Ali Khan at a time when a proposal was before Government for further proceedings against that individual, on the ground of one of the men hanged for rebellion having been in his service. This is an entire mistake. It is true that Mr. Tayler did, after the acquittal of Lootf Ali Khan, apply to Government for permission to incarcerate him again on the ground stated, but the Government reply, of the 29th July, negating the proposition, and pointing out to Mr. Tayler that the fact stated did not justify any proceedings against Lootf Ali, was received by Mr. Tayler on the 1st of August, ten or twelve days before Mr. Farquharson took charge.* It is evident that Mr. Tayler has forgotten this letter altogether, for he not only declares that his proposal still remains unanswered, but he dwells in his present letter on the same idea, as that which formerly drew forth the rebuke of Government, viz., that the guilt of the servant is proof of the complicity of the master. Mr. Tayler should consider how he would like this doctrine to be applied to himself.

7. Mr. Farquharson is not the only officer who has received visits from Lootf Ali. The Judge has received him. I also have received him; and I have done so after satisfying myself that there was not the slightest ground for imputing guilt to him. Truth compels me to say that I think him a most ill-used man. As Mr. Tayler has brought the subject forward himself, he cannot be displeased if I run over the facts of the case. Mr. Tayler sent for this man, who is the head of the greatest banking house in Behar, and threw him into the common prison. He subsequently committed him to the Sessions Court on a charge of harbouring a mutinous sepoy. The evidence against him was that of a near relative of Wilayat Ali Khan, the notorious enemy of the prisoner, and several

* The Government letter of the 22th July does not expressly acknowledge Mr. Tayler's address of the 24th idem, but it is a complete answer to it, and was evidently considered to render any further reply unnecessary. The letter of the 29th of July, forwarded for the information and guidance of the Commissioner, an extract, paragraph 3, of the letter from the Government of India, dated the 25th of July.

servants and dependants of this relative. Except the principal witness, not one deposed to the sepoy ever having been within Lootf Ali's doors. their evidence was entirely hearsay, and the testimony of the principal witness to his having seen the sepoy twice at Lootf Ali's was so vague and inconsistent that it was entirely disbelieved by the Court. Of the specific offence of "harbouring," charged against the prisoner, which implies a knowledge of the fugitive's crime, and an intent to screen him from the pursuit of justice, no proof was even attempted.

8. Previous to the trial, and during it, Mr. Tayler attempted to influence the mind of the Judge against the prisoner by notes, copies of which were forwarded to you by Mr. Farquharson. In submitting his judgment, when he found that the Judge was inclined to acquit the prisoner, he sent in a supplementary calendar, with witness to prove, firstly, that one Ghuseeta Khuleefa, who had been hanged on a charge of rebellion, was a servant of the prisoner, secondly, that another, Ghuseeta Khan, who had been similarly executed (both as, I think, on very doubtful evidence), was the son of a woman who was the ayah of the mother of Lootf Ali, and thirdly, that Lootf Ali had given out that he had heard from the Judge that armed sepoys were coming to attack Patna. The last charge, supported by three intimate friends of Wilayat Ali Khan, was fully disproved. The second was denied by the prisoner, and was immaterial, if true. With regard to the first, it was not denied that Ghuseeta had been the servant of Lootf Ali, but evidence was adduced to show that he had absented himself, on the ground of sickness, for some time before the disturbance in the city of Patna, for complicity in which he was hanged, broke out. The Judge dismissed the case, recording his opinion that the incarceration and commitment of the prisoner were alike improper and unjustifiable.

9. Not satisfied with this, Mr. Tayler proposed to Government to incarcerate Lootf Ali Khan again, on the ground of his servant's conviction, although he altogether omitted to mention that he had adduced evidence on this point in the case which had just been dismissed. This attempt failing, he now endeavours to injure the man by representing him as a person unworthy of being received by an officer of Government, and to receive whom is a grave offence, deserving the reprehension of the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Tayler himself, before the late proceedings commenced, considered Lootf Ali Khan so respectable a person, that he undertook personally to arbitrate a dispute regarding property of considerable value, between Lootf Ali Khan and his nephew Wilayat Ali Khan.* Lootf has been honorably acquitted of all the charges preferred against him, and I know no reason, therefore, why he should not be received by officers of Government on the same terms as before. The case brought against him was manifestly got up, as every one accustomed to criminal investigation in this country would have seen at a glance, and all the probabilities are against Lootf Ali (a slothful unenergetic opium-eater, and a banker, with immense sums out on loan and mortgage to Europeans and others) engaging in conspiracies against the British Government. If the city of Patna had fallen into the hands of the mob, Lootf Ali must have been well aware that his own house would have been one of the first to be plundered.

10. It appears to me that in this matter Mr. Tayler has, unconsciously on his part, no doubt, been made a tool of by Lootf Ali's great enemy Wilayat Ali Khan. Of the confidence which Mr. Tayler reposed in this man, the Lieutenant-Governor has been enabled to form an idea by the extravagant praise which Mr. Tayler bestowed on him whenever he mentioned him in his correspondence with Government. Wilayat Ali Khan rented a house near this to be close to Mr. Tayler, and was constantly in his house from the commencement of the disturbances until Mr. Tayler's removal. Closely allied with this man was Mouda Buksh, the Deputy Magistrate of the city, of whom Mr. Tayler had so high an opinion that he made him take up his residence in his compound (though the city where his jurisdiction lay was four miles off, and was then declared to be in an inflammable state), and entrusted to him the preparation of all the cases connected with the rebellion, Altaff Hossein and Raza Hossein, who appeared as witnesses against Lootf Ali, are both intimate friends of Wilayat Ali Khan and Mouda Buksh, and were also in frequent attendance on Mr. Tayler. Mahomed Mehdee, who appears in the case as the informant and chief witness, is a cousin of Wilayat Ali Khan's. Mr. Tayler was thus surrounded by a perfect band of Lootf Ali's enemies, of all of whom he had the very highest opinion, and it is only to their influence that I can ascribe his committing Lootf Ali Khan on evidence which he would have been the first to ridicule if it had been submitted to him by any one else, and the persevering attempts which he has since made to injure him.

11. I have dwelt so long on this case, which is really, in more points of view than

* This is gravely quoted in one of the notes forwarded by Mr. Farquharson to Government, as applicable to the evidence submitted with the supplementary calendar.

one, a very important one, that I have left myself little room to reply to Mr. Tayler's remaining allegations.

12. The petition to which Mr. Tayler alludes was brought to me by the Nawab Jaffer Hossein Khan, a man universally respected, and Lootf Ali Khan. It was a "shookrana," or letter of thanksgiving and congratulation, addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor, on the Mohurram having passed over so peaceably, and was signed by seventy-two of the principal inhabitants of the city. With the exception of Wilayat Ali Khan and his party, it would have been signed, I have since understood, by every respectable man in the city, had it not been that it was known to be distasteful to Mr. Tayler. The first notice I had of the petition was from Mr. Tayler himself, who sent me a copy of it, informing me that my name and Moonshee Ameer Ali's were freely used to induce people to sign, and begging me to put a stop to it, as it was levelled at him. I looked at it, and could find no attack upon Mr. Tayler. The sentiments it expressed were those which had been personally expressed to me by nearly every native to whom I had spoken, and I therefore saw no reason to interfere. I inquired next day, however, into the alleged connection of Moonshee Ameer Ali with the petition, and ascertained that it amounted simply to this, that on the last day of the Mohurram, when the ceremonies were concluded, the principal people assembled crowded round Ameer Ali, who had been deputed to superintend the police arrangements, and offered their congratulations, on which he informed them that their congratulations should be addressed to Government, and not to him. The statement that Ameer Ali's name was used in getting up the petition, and that people were threatened with his displeasure who did not sign, I believe, from the inquiries I have made, to be simply an invention of Mr. Tayler's Mahomedan friends, as is also the statement that any respectable native in Patna really believed that Ameer Ali was appointed by the influence of Lootf Ali Khan, though I have no doubt that Wilayat Ali Khan and his party, on seeing how distasteful the appointment was to the European community, did everything in their power to foster the feeling, and to spread reports prejudicial to Ameer Ali.

13. Moonshee Ameer Ali, as you are aware, was not employed in duties which gave him any power whatsoever. His appointment owes its importance entirely to the clamour raised against it by the public press, the conductors of which misconceived its nature and object, and were besides actuated by a strong hatred to Mahomedans. Had they known how entirely Mr. Tayler was surrounded with Mahomedans, and how implicitly he confided in them, they would probably have hailed it as the substitution of one Mahomedan for half-a-dozen. Of this, however, as of many other things, luckily for Mr. Tayler, they were ignorant. The clamour, though originating in Calcutta, was caught up and kept alive by Mr. Manuel, a schoolmaster at Patna, and two other persons, who have been working the press for Mr. Tayler's benefit ever since his removal, and who saw in it, doubtless, an easy mode of exciting popular sympathy in his favour. Mr. Tayler has now come forward, as it seems, to endorse the slanders of his friends, and states broadly as matters of fact stories which, on the face of them, could only have had their origin with natives, who knew how agreeable to Mr. Tayler any story which appeared to be prejudicial to Ameer Ali, or to the wisdom of the Government in appointing him, was sure to be. Mr. Tayler, however, fails to see that his whole diatribe against the appointment of Ameer Ali hinges on the guilt of Lootf Ali. If Lootf Ali was, as Mr. Tayler wishes to make him out, a rebel of the first water, and the Lieutenant-Governor in the full knowledge of this fact, had appointed a person he knew to be his friend to a situation in the town, where he was plotting against Government, Mr. Tayler's indignation would have been intelligible, but the charge against Lootf Ali has been officially reported by the Judge to be groundless before the appointment took place, and Mr. Tayler to this day can give no better ground for his belief in Lootf Ali's complicity than a misapplication of the legal maxim, "*Qui facit per alium facit per se*,"* and the lady's reason, that this gossip and that, believe it, and therefore it must be true. If, therefore, Lootf Ali Khan is an innocent and persecuted individual, as he certainly appears to be, why should not his friend (if Ameer Ali is indeed the friend of Lootf Ali), be appointed to Patna, as well as the friend of Wilayat Ali Khan, or of any other Khan in the city? Mr. Tayler proceeds in his argument in this letter very much as he did in Lootf Ali's case—he forgets to prove his premises.

14. I must apologize for the tone of asperity which I fear I have not always been able to suppress in this letter. Overwhelmed with duties of a laborious and anxious nature, it is not pleasant to have my time taken up in answering the old stories and idle calumnies which Mr. Tayler in his leisure moments has thought fit to rake together; and

* Lootf Ali refused to abide by the decision of the arbitrator, which he declared to be unjust and illegal, and it has been set aside by the Civil Court.

I am afraid my letter has occasionally reflected the animus which pervades Mr. Tayler's communication to a greater extent than I could have wished.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 290 in No. 1.

The Judge to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Patna, October 23, 1857

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, giving cover to a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. William Tayler to the Government of Bengal, and kindly permitting me to make any remarks on the same I may feel inclined to offer.

2 The points calling for remark as impugning my official conduct are —

(1.) The arrest and detention of Moonshee Nujeem-ood-deen to my order.

(2.) The admission of Syud Looft Ali Khan, "the wealthy banker," to my private house, and his being "honored with especial notice," at a time when a question was pending before Government as to the propriety of taking proceedings against this said Looft Ali, on the ground of two servants of his establishment (one his jemadar) having been actually engaged in the outbreak in which Dr. Lyell was brutally murdered.

(3.) The opium agent's conduct as regards public loans from certain Rajahs for opium purposes, and his observations to the Board of Revenue on the Bettiah Rajah's flat refusal to any assistance.

3. The arrest of Nujeem-ood-deen was made by my order, at the instance of Mr. Raikes, Magistrate of Moteeharry, who suspected Nujeem-ood-deen of complicity in the murder of Major Holmes, and, after citing the various reasons for his suspicion, goes on to say: "I consider he should be carefully watched, or at once arrested." Having no means of watching him, I took advantage of a pretext for placing him in confinement afforded by his having delayed for some days delivering a message with which he was charged by the Rajah of Bettiah, who had previously written to the Commissioner, saying he had sent his dewan to deliver, verbally, a message too important to be entrusted to writing. Nujeem-ood-deen reached Patna on a Friday, and called at my house on the Saturday, but, not finding me at home, went away without waiting or leaving any message, and did not call again until Monday, when I found that the message he had to deliver was some frivolous objection of his master to having Goorkha troops sent to his neighbourhood, and praying for a regiment of Europeans.

4. I had received Mr. Raikes' letter the evening before, and, taking advantage of Nujeem-ood-deen's dilatory delivery of this so-called very important message, ordered him into confinement in the circuit-house, where Mr. Tayler had kept several Wahabee gentlemen, of undoubted respectability, imprisoned for some months.

5. I used the pretext of general suspicion on account of the evidently wilful neglect of his master's commission, rather than let him know the true cause of the arrest, and in order to strengthen Mr. Raikes' hands in the active inquiry then and still being made into the particulars of Major Holmes' murder, more especially with regard to by whom it was instigated. I was then daily expecting your arrival, and considered I was acting on the safe side in securing Nujeem-ood-deen at once, and before he could get any intimation of the suspicion entertained against him. He was treated with every respect and tenderness, and the Rajah was immediately written to, informing him of his dewan having fallen under temporary suspicion, with the assurance that it had nothing whatever to do with the Rajah himself, and pointing out a probability that the detention would last only a few days.

6. Mr. Raikes, in reply to my intimation of Nujeem-ood-deen's arrest, says: "I am glad to hear you have placed him in confinement; there are many circumstances in the case that appear to implicate him." I need not add that I immediately reported the matter to Government, and that all the correspondence has been subsequently laid before the Lieutenant-Governor, who, while approving of Nujeem-ood-deen's release, expressed no displeasure at the course I had pursued, which is stigmatized by Mr. Tayler as "a gross and glaring act of oppression and injustice, prejudicial to the best interests of Government, discreditable to the English name, and most dangerous in its effects," &c.

7. When the arrest was first made, Mr. Tayler wrote to me rather strongly on the subject, and requested me to let Nujeem-ood-deen be detained in his (Mr. Tayler's) house,

offering to be responsible for his safe keeping. This, of course, I refused. The real cause of arrest was studiously kept from Mr Tayler, simply because it was understood, from the terms in which he wrote of his friend, the prisoner, that he would immediately communicate it to him, and thus frustrate the main object of the imprisonment. Further, I would ask how, if Mr. Tayler's interest in the safety and welfare of this province was the real motive of this address to the Governments of Bengal and India, did it happen that, seeing the danger of my conduct towards Moonshee Nujeem-ood-deen as early as the date of his arrest, he did not report the same to Government at an earlier period, the arrest having taken place on the 17th of August?

8. I am very much surprised at Mr. Tayler's mooted point,* as I had hoped and believed that the open and in every way complete judicial inquiry into the charges brought against Looft Ali in my Court, listened to, as it was throughout, by many of Mr. Tayler's friends, to whom I gave seats on the bench for that purpose, and the entire refutation of these charges by the evidence adduced, would have shown Mr. Tayler how thoroughly wrong and mistaken he had been in pressing an accusation which had not one atom of proof or probability for its support. I will not for a moment suppose that Mr. Tayler implies anything beyond the disrespect to his appeal imputed to me in his remark on my receiving a visit from one I had every reason to consider an innocent and injured man. I own to having received a visit from Looft Ali some time after his acquittal. I received him as I received all other native gentlemen, with neither more nor less of the usual ceremonial and compliments. I congratulated him on having completely cleared himself from the charges brought against him in my Court, and hoped he would, in future, be careful to avoid all cause for suspicion. I shall be as glad as Mr. Tayler that the reference made by him should be answered, and trust that the summing-up will convey the Government estimate of both Mr. Tayler's and my own conduct with regard to the trial in question, which, having been fully reported to Government at the time, need not be again entered into here. I send, however, the papers connected with the case for your perusal, which I would thank you to return when done with.

9. Mr. Tayler, in another paragraph, alludes to "the active participation of Looft Ali's servants in the murder of our lamented countrymen being fully proved," as a reason why the Commissioner should not admit this man (Looft Ali) to his house; and conceives that "such conduct may yet bring back upon Patna the evils from which it has barely escaped." With regard to the participation of Looft Ali's servants in the murder of Dr. Lyell, I only hope that it was fully proved, as both men were hanged by Mr. Tayler on the charge. But I beg also to affirm that, of the two men I believe to be alluded to by Mr. Tayler as Looft Ali's servants, one, his jemadar, had been entirely absent from his master's house on leave, on pretext of sickness, for two or three months previous to the murder:† and the other also, called Ghuseeta, was not a servant of Looft Ali's, but a son of some old woman attendant of some female relation of his, with about as distant connection with Looft Ali himself as it is possible to conceive with reference to making Looft Ali answerable for Ghuseeta's evil deeds. That Patna has barely escaped many evils I cannot doubt; but none, I think, have been greater than the rule and system pursued by Mr. Tayler, which must, sooner or later, have driven such men as Looft Ali, and the zemindars with whose money-bags Mr. Tayler made so free for the establishment of his Model Institution, into open resistance and revolt.

10. The circumstances relative to a suggestion of the Opium Agent's,‡ that in the emptiness of our Mofussil treasuries, owing to all the money having been sent out of harm's way to Calcutta, the principal Rajahs and zemindars should be called on to help us with short loans of cash for opium advances, are fully known to the Government.

11. The observations I made with regard to the Bettiah Rajah's recusance were not concurred in by the Board, and have not, possibly, been laid before the Government. They were to the effect that, in so extensive and profitable a raj, the plea of poverty, if true, was indicative of mismanagement, which the Government would do well to look into.

12. The Durbangha and Bettiah Rajahs were, I believe, the only zemindars applied to who flatly refused assistance, the Bettiah Rajah first and, having no belief in his poverty, I thought his conduct open to inquiry and rebuke. I was, very probably, wrong,

* The admission of Syud Looft Ali Khan, the wealthy banker, to my private house, and his being honored with special notice at a time when a question was pending before Government as to the propriety of taking proceedings against this said Looft Ali on the ground of two servants of his establishment, one, his jemadar, having been actually engaged in the outbreak in which Dr. Lyell was brutally murdered.

† Vide evidence in case before me.

‡ The Opium Agent's conduct, as regards public loans from certain Rajahs for opium purposes, and his observations to the Board of Revenue on the Bettiah Rajah's flat refusal of any assistance.

and readily grant that, if Mr. Tayler may have a better insight into the state of his affairs than I have, the handsome contribution of 30,000 rupees by the Rajah and his brother to Mr. Tayler's model farm, and my certain knowledge of the vastness of the Bettiah raj and its rich resources, obtained during a three years' tenure of the Chuprah Collectorship, led to this error. I demur, however, to Mr. Tayler's conclusion, that either discredit or disgrace could attend the demand of assistance to the Government from its wealthy zemindars, nor need that gentleman entertain any apprehensions of the disaffection of the Bettiah Rajah under the present régime; the notorious under-assessment of his raj, and the vast benefits he enjoys under our rule, securing his cordial co-operation by that strongest of all human ties, self-interest. The general, though indirect, control over his finances aimed at by Mr. Tayler, through his friend Nujeem-ood-deen, would have been much more likely to divert the Rajah from his loyalty than any open demand for a temporary loan for Government purposes.

13. The comparison drawn by Mr. Tayler between the Rajahs of Doomraon and Bettiah, and the impolicy of accepting money from the former, will be better capable of estimate by yourself and the Government, than either by Mr. Tayler or myself. I never considered the Doomraon Rajah's conduct praiseworthy, inasmuch as he ran away from his home and estates on the first sound of alarm, and sent no intimation to Government of his whereabouts or loyal intentions; but why borrowing a lac of rupees from him for a few weeks for opium purposes, or otherwise making use of his local resources in furtherance of Government interests, should be abstained from, because of his falling off, Mr. Tayler has failed to show. My own light as a public officer would point him out as the very man to be made use of under the circumstances.

14. I have now, I trust, satisfactorily explained and refuted Mr. Tayler's objections to my official acts. It would be unbecoming, perhaps, to bring either his motives in making this attack or my estimate of his own conduct, as Commissioner of the Patna Division, under particular review in this place. I shall therefore confine myself to one or two remarks on other parts of his letter not immediately referring to myself, and leave the result in your hands, and those of the Government Mr. Taylor has addressed.

15. I will first advert to Mr. Tayler's remarks relative to Moonshee Ameer Ali and Lootf Ali Khan. Mr. Tayler asserts that "Lootf Ali Khan sent down large sums of money to Calcutta for distribution, and that Ameer Ali laboured hard to procure Lootf Ali's release." The first of these assertions is so vaguely put, all allusion to knowledge of the object of these remittances being carefully abstained from, that, coupled with the fact, forming no part of Mr. Tayler's charge against Lootf Ali in my Court, I am inclined to look upon it as one of the many unsupported allegations by which Mr. Taylor has so unjustifiably endeavoured to injure the enemy of his confidential friend and partisan, Wilayat Ali Khan, who, I believe, to be at the bottom of all the ill-will shown to his uncle Lootf Ali, in whose destruction, he, as one of the nearest heirs (Lootf Ali's only child is a young daughter) is deeply interested.

16. With regard to Ameer Ali's endeavours to procure Lootf Ali's release, I can only state that Lootf Ali was, from the time of his arrest, a close prisoner in the Patna Jail, debarred from all communication with his friends without, so much so, that when in Court before me, he was told he might take time to prepare and write out his defence, he requested that the jailor might be ordered to allow him the use of writing materials, which had as yet, he said, been denied him. I can further affirm that, with the exception of several private notes from Mr. Tayler, all tending to lead my judgment into a train adverse to the prisoner, I received no sort of communication on the subject from Ameer Ali or Lootf Ali, or any other person whatever. A messenger was sent to Mr. J. B. Elliott by Lootf Ali's mother, requesting him to interest himself in her son's release from jail, but that gentleman refused to interfere.

17. Mr. Tayler's remarks on Moonshee Ameer Ali's appointment as Assistant Commissioner, in connection with Lootf Ali's name, are so unjustifiable and uncalled for, so wantonly disrespectful, and utterly untrue, that I can only feel surprise and disappointment at his having thus publicly given them expression; surprise at the recklessness of the assertions, and disappointment at a man of Mr. Tayler's fine genius, and many good qualities, lowering himself by their publication.

18. Mr. Tayler makes mention of Lootf Ali and his friends having tried to get up a petition to Government, representing how very uncomfortable they were under Mr. Tayler's administration, &c. This petition was not merely an attempt, but an accomplished fact, as is probably known to Government, an answer having, it is said, been returned. I annex a copy, however, of the petition, with its seventy-two signatures, showing how large and respectable was the party who joined with Lootf Ali in self-congratulation at the event thus commemorated. You will remember, perhaps, that the fact of this paper being in

circulation was first brought to your notice by Mr. Tayler himself, who, at the same time hinted that rumour pointed to yourself as its originator. Mr. Tayler, you will remember, however flattering he may have considered it to his character, requested you to interfere for its prevention.

19. I may, perhaps, be allowed here to state, that Ameer Ali's appointment was, in the opinion of those best able to judge and appreciate the tone of Patna native society, a highly politic, popular, and useful measure. The better classes of natives in this city have, throughout these evil times, displayed nothing but loyalty and goodwill to the British Government. The appointment of Ameer Ali, a native of the province, and known to each and all, either as personal legal adviser, or a successful pleader in the highest Court of Judicature, to assist the Commissioner in his early communications with these classes, was precisely what was required to allay fears, which were daily gaining ground and strength, fears that the Government was bent on general and indiscriminate vengeance for the atrocities committed in other parts of India. There is no calculating what might have been the danger or mischief of a spread of this belief among a credulous and timid population. The fear was at once allayed by Ameer Ali's advent, and not only has the real justice of the Government been made apparent to the native mind, but its vast power and resources, previously not half understood or believed by the people, were made real and credible to all.

I have, &c.

R. N. FARQUHARSON.

Inclosure 291 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Extract.)

Fort William, November 12, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 5th ultimo, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a report dated the 1st instant, received from the present Commissioner of Patna.

As stress is laid in this correspondence on the circumstances connected with the trial of Lootf Ali Khan, and as in his minute regarding Mr. Tayler's removal, the Lieutenant-Governor has alluded to Mr. Tayler's conduct in that case, as among the causes which impaired his confidence in that officer, the Lieutenant-Governor has directed me to append to this letter the report of the trial by the Judge, together with the official and demi-official correspondence in original.

Inclosure 292 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Patna, November 3, 1857.

I BEG you will bring to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that a mistake has occurred with regard to the nomination of Honorary Magistrates in Tirhoot, which ought to be rectified as soon as possible.

2. In my letter of the 18th of September, I proposed as Honorary Magistrates amongst others, Messrs. John Gale and Charles Gale, two of the most respectable planters in Tirhoot. My nominations were approved of in your letter of the 1st of October, and I was directed to submit the Christian names of the gentlemen nominated. As I had given the Christian names of the Messrs. Gale in my first letter, I merely sent those of the others in my second, and from this second letter the list of nominees published in the "Gazette" appears to have been taken. This is very unfortunate, as one of the Honorary Magistrates nominated is an assistant of Mr. Charles Gale, and the latter gentleman is in consequence, I hear, much annoyed. Probably, in rectifying the mistake, the Lieutenant-Governor would not object to your informing Messrs. John and Charles Gale, that their exclusion from the first list originated in a mistake.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 293 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Fort William, November 13, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 3rd instant, I am directed to inform you that the appointment of the two gentlemen alluded to therein did not take place at the same time as that of the others, recommended by you for the appointment of Honorary Magistrates in Tirhoot from a mere oversight, arising out of the circumstance of their names having been entered in the margin, and not in the body of your letter, among those of the other gentlemen recommended. If you think it worth while, you can explain this to the Messrs. Gale.

I have, &c

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 294 in No. 1.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Governor-General of India in Council in the Financial Department, dated October 23, 1857.

READ an indorsement from the Home Department of the 28th ultimo, forwarding for consideration and orders, with remarks, a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal of the 19th idem, with its inclosures, recommending the grant, to the widow of Syudoodeen Kotegusht, a second-grade darogah of the city of Patna, who died from wounds received in the execution of his duty, of a pension of 30 rupees per month.

Under the special circumstances of the case, and on the strong recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant to Mussummat Edan, widow of Syudoodeen Kotegusht, darogah of the city of Patna, who died from wounds received in the execution of his duty on the night of the 3rd of July last, when Dr Lyell was killed, of a pension of 25 rupees per month, being equal to one-third of the deceased's pay as a second-grade darogah.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution, together with the original papers be sent to the Home Department for communication to the Government of Bengal.

Ordered, that a transcript of the Resolution, together with the Pensioners' Descriptive Roll, be sent to the Civil Auditor, Bengal, for his information and guidance.

Inclosure 295 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic)

Patna, November 7, 1857.

ALL quiet. No further news from Money or Wake. Templer preparing a force to attack a body of 400 sepoys at mouth of Raptree, has been superseded by Colonel Bush. Weston is with English. Bishop gone up country. Statement in papers regarding loss of records is a lie. Can you send me Hem Churn Rur, or Grish Churn Bose, or any other good Hindoo, as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patna, in place of deceased deputy.

Inclosure 296 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, November 12, 1857.

ALL quiet. Sewan force has moved to Mirwah. Four officers leave Patna this evening. Disturbances in Palamow should be looked to. Teharee Ranees said to be enlisting men and practising her guns, one burst and wounded one of her men; not clear weather; these preparations are against Government, or the Begum, or simply for her

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own protection. I have written to her. English's brigade should stand fast, lest troops may be wanted. Will Robert Stendale and young Hennesy, at Agra, do for the Patna Police Corps?

Inclosure 297 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

(Telegraphic.)

Fort William, November 13, 1858.

RECEIVED your message of 3 o'clock, P.M. yesterday; Palamow will be cared for I hope. No objection to the two names for the police corps; send Christian names and particulars and rank, and they shall be appointed.

Inclosure 298 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Patna, November 12, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report all quiet in the division.

2. The rumours of disturbances at Patna have died away; they appear to have originated entirely in the desire of one party of intriguers to injure another. I have still got the Sikhs (about 40) in the opium-godown; the "Jumna" lying just below the godown, and the "Patna" off one of the principal ghauts, about a mile farther down.

3. Reports from the neighbourhood of Palamow mention that much anxiety is felt in consequence of the state of affairs in that district. The tribes called Cheeroo and Khurwar are said to be in arms, to the number of 5,000 or 6,000, and to be attacking the zemindars, they are burning and pillaging in all directions. It is very desirable that a small force should move against them without delay.

4. The Ranee of Teharee is reported, upon good authority, to be raising men armed with firelocks. She has four guns mounted on her western gates and three jinjals, and is said to have others concealed. It is also reported that she is making powder, and laying in a stock of arms. She exercises her people at the guns daily, in firing at a mark; one of them burst a few days ago, and wounded a golundauze of the name of Torab Ali, but she concealed the man in the zenana, and put the police off with evasions when they called on her to produce him. She has surrounded the house of the Begum, Modenaram's mistress, and allows no one to leave it. These proceedings, it must be owned, are of a very suspicious character, and unwilling as I am to believe that a woman who showed such prudence, and so much fidelity in the early part of these disturbances, is now going to adopt a course which must lead to her speedy ruin, it behoves us to take care that her folly does not prove injurious to ourselves, and that she is not allowed to form a nest of traitors in the heart of Behar. I have called upon her to submit an immediate explanation of her conduct, and without hinting that I suspect her of any disaffection to the State, affecting, indeed, to treat her preparations as directed against the Begum. I have warned her strongly of the danger of the course she is pursuing. I have also sent for Hetnaram and spoken to him, although, as the Lieutenant-Governor is aware, he exercises little or no influence over his wife. I would strongly recommend either that Major English's brigade should be directed to stand fast at Gya, or that a similar detachment should be sent to that place until this matter is settled.

5. I would also recommend that section 26 of Act XXVIII, of 1857, should be extended to these districts. This would give us an excuse for demanding her cannon without appearing to aim the measure directly at her, and the Ranee would not feel the prohibition so much as if it applies only to her.

6. The fort of Tikaree is situated on high ground, with earthworks all round, brick walls, and a wet-ditch of considerable breadth; any force proceeding against it should be accompanied by a 25-pounder. If the 26th section of the Arms' Act, however, is extended to this part of the country, and troops are held in readiness to act at Gya, I do not believe that it will be necessary to employ a military force. This matter is one of some gravity, and I request early orders regarding it.

7. Mr. Money must be provided with a small body of trustworthy men, with whom he can move about in his district, and restore order. I have requested Captain Rattray,

if he can do so without weakening his own force to a dangerous extent, to send Mr. Money fifty rank and file of the Sikhs, under a steady native officer, and to keep the Gya detachment at that strength. I am not sure that Captain Rattray himself, with the chief portion of his party, would not now be more useful at Gya than at Dehree. Umur Sing, by the latest accounts, has not above 100 men with him. A small force under Captain Stanton, and one of Captain Rattray's Lieutenant's would suffice, with the constant presence of Europeans on the Trunk Road to keep Umur Sing in check, and to prevent him from descending into the low country. Captain Rattray's presence would be most useful at Gya.

8. I have not yet received any official account of Captain Rattray's action with the 32nd. The demi-official account, however, which I forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor, has put him in possession of all the material facts. The village into which the 32nd threw themselves is, I have since learnt from Mr. Wake, an exceeding strong place, full of ruined huts, with walls about 4 feet high, which formed a natural breastwork.

9. Captain Rattray and Mr. Wake abandoned the pursuit of the 32nd after following them as far as Behta. They found that the sepoys had made a tremendous march on the night of the engagement, and got quite beyond their reach. Mr. Wake has returned to Arrah and Captain Rattray to Dehree.

10. The Sewan force moved on to Myrwah, on the Chuprah frontier. The information sent by the Mujhowlee Rajah is that Rutbara Sing is advancing from Barhul to attack him, and has reached Selimpore, where he has occupied himself in clearing out an old fort, which he announces his intention of taking possession of. He has with him 700 sepoys. Your telegraphic message, conveying the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction to a march on Selimpore, if it should be deemed necessary for the defence of the Chuprah frontier, has been received and forwarded to the commanding officer. Colonel Bushe has not yet joined. Captains Barclay, Weston, Brookes, and MacGregor start for Sewan this evening. I have requested Colonel Bushe to arrange what corps they shall each be attached to.

11. Mr. Richardson, the Collector, has provided the force with an excellent marching establishment, a good Commissariat, and a military chest of 5,000 rupees. Mr. Lynch accompanies the force to conduct the Intelligence and Commissariat Departments. Mr. O. Reilly will carry on his duties in his absence.

12. I have received no orders about the permission to the officers to purchase horses from the batch collected by Mr. Macleod, for which I telegraphed.

13. Nor about the disposal of the "Jumna" and her crew.

14. The five Europeans on board the "Patna" may either be added to those on board the "Jumna," as a garrison for Buxar, or placed under Lieutenant Dobbin, who has charge of the mountain-train guns at this place.

15. When I have got the guns and ammunition out of the "Patna," I will test her capabilities as a steam ferry-boat. Her commander does not think she will answer, as she draws too much water and steers badly. If built by contract, the contractor might, perhaps, be compelled to remedy these defects. There does not appear to be any copy or specification in this office.

I have, &c

E. A. SAMUELLS.

P.S.—I see a statement in the papers that twenty-five Europeans have been selected to form a mounted police corps at Gya, but I have not heard anything on the subject from your office, nor have any instructions regarding the military defence of the Gya district, which you mention in a recent letter to the Magistrate of Gya, reached me as yet.

E. A. S.

Inclosure 299 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Patna, November 13, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report all quiet in this division.

2. The Sewan brigade advanced to Myrwah, and have halted there. The enemy had reached Selimpore and demanded 6,000 rupees from the Mujhowlee Rajah, but, on hearing of our approach, they fled to Byreah, where, it is said, the rebels from Buruj have also gone.

3. A Brahmin was detected in the camp of the Naval Brigade on the 10th, and, on being searched, seditious letters were found on his person, one of them intimating that if

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the Magistrate of Chuprah were killed, it would, probably, be a good means of exciting a disturbance. He was tried by a Court-martial of five officers, and sentenced to be shot, and the sentence was carried out on the evening.

4 On hearing of the letters, two Chuprah people seem to have become uneasy, and begged Captain Sotheby to let them have a few Sikhs. There are, at present, only Nujeebs at Chuprah. It is not likely Captain Sotheby will comply with this request without my sanction, however, I trust soon to be able to send fifty Sikhs from Arrah to Chuprah, in which case, a small party of fifteen or twenty may remain at Chuprah. It is evident, however, that so long as the frontier is safe, there is little to be feared at Chuprah, and my object, therefore, is rather to strengthen the frontier force than to provide against contingencies at posts further removed.

5. The seamen in the "Patna" all decline to serve on shore, with the exception of two, and, as they do not wish to join the "Jumna's" crew, it is not worth our while to keep them.

6. I have directed Captain White to make over his guns, ammunition, &c., to the officer in charge of the Bankipore magazine, and to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the channels and shoals of the river, preparatory to testing the fitness of his vessel for the purpose of a steam ferry.

7 I inclose an urzee of the Moonsiff of Sewan, which contains some information as to the state of Goruckpore.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 300 in No. 1.

Petition of Syed Mohammed Wazed, 1st Grade Moonsiff, of Sewan, to the address of the Commissioner, dated November 9, 1857.

SINCE the opening of the cutcherries I have been conducting my duties at Sewan, and I feel assured that you will have been informed by Mr. Lynch of what is going on here.

2. The rajahs, zemindars, and others, of Sarun and Sewan are heartily loyal to Government, and are prepared to assist it. The European troops and Goorkhas at this station are all in good health, and they receive a sufficient supply of provisions here. The fifty Sikhs who were at Sewan have lately been located at Thannah Dooroomee, and everything is going on well. The Deputy Magistrate and the Opium Sahib are both in charge of their duties, and the Collector has, also, lately arrived here.

3. The following is a report on the state of Goruckpore. A person named Mosurruf Khan, who was confined in jail during the time of the English Hokims, and who was set at large along with other prisoners, has won the favours of Mahomed Hossein Khan, who has styled himself to be the nazim and chuckledar. In consequence of the oppressions of those two persons, the moharajuns, zemindars, &c., have become helpless, and the names of the parties who have been assaulted, whose houses have been pulled down, and who have been robbed of many lacs of rupees, are mentioned in the margin.*

4. I know it to be certain that the chuckledar has thirteen guns with him, two of which are at Medo, two at Burrail, and the rest are at Goruckpore. Two of these guns were brought from Lucknow, and the rest are those which Mahomed Hossein found in the collectorate, and which he plundered from Shah Sulespore and others. He has 5,000 or 6,000 fighting men with him, and the rest are merely a rabble. The total number amounts to 10,000 or 12,000 men. The brother of Rajah Koer Sing, whose name is, perhaps, Ruttehojun Sing, has 700 mutinous sepoys with him, and he has now encamped at Burelet Bazar, and is now getting provisions collected at Selimpore. He has given out that he will soon reach Selimpore. The chuckledar is now at Goruckpore.

5. I have recently learnt that, since the arrival of European troops and Goorkhas at this station, the mutineers have got alarmed. Two thousand men have given up the service of the chuckledar and gone away. The brother of Rajah Koer Sing was formerly prepared to come to Sarun, but he has since been alarmed, and the mutineers who are with him will not proceed to that district without a supply of guns. I think that if a few European troops and Goorkhas be sent to the west of Sewan, near Mujhowlee, or to Kotee, the mutineers will be greatly frightened, for the location of fifty Sikhs at

* Hurshahye Nazir, Munnoololl Mohajun, Bhonnoo Chowdry, Kanthapersad Mohajun, Tekpendorah, Shahrossun Ally Sahib, and many others.

Thannah Dooroomee caused the flight of the Baboo of Mouzah Heibur from Sirdah, where he had come, accompanied by 300 men, but I don't know where he has fled.

6. The troops of Mr. Benny, the Magistrate of Azimghur, are at Doobooree, but they have not yet come in contact with the 2,000 mutineers at Burrail. The brother of Rajah Koer Sing, who was formerly at Burrail, has now encamped at Baretch Bazar. He is repairing an old fort belonging to the Rajah of Mujhowlee, and is collecting supplies by plundering the villages. He has 700 mutinous sepoys with him, and, besides the above, the Rajah of Nurporpore's men, and others, amounting on the whole to 1,500 men, are with him.

7. Of the several Rajahs of Goruckpore, only the Rajah of Sattahee has mutinied, and joined the chuckledar with his troops. The rest of the Rajahs, namely, the Rajahs of Bysee and Gopalpore, are heartily loyal to Government. They have recently been compelled to make some presents and pay some money to the chuckledar for the safety of their life and property. The Maharajah of Mujhowlee has been loyal, he has received no assistance from Government, and his villages and Burech Bazar have been plundered. The intentions of the Rajah of Tomkooee are not known.

8. I am glad to learn that the arrival of the Government troops at Sewan, and the location of the Sikhs at Dooroolee, have spread alarm among the mutineers, and that many of the chuckledar's men intend to relinquish his service.

Inclosure 301 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

(Telegraphic)

Fort William, November 10, 1857.

CAPTAIN BROOKE'S has misunderstood me as regards the allowance of the officers attached to the Goorkha Corps. I have no information on the subject. The military authorities will settle this. All the officers have been directed to report themselves to you with a view to your attaching them to one of the regiments.

Inclosure 302 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr. Campbell.

Sir,

Fort William, November 16, 1857.

YOUR services being no longer required on the Grand Trunk Road, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will proceed to Patna as speedily as possible, and join the appointment of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in that district, to which you were nominated on the 6th August last.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 303 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Fort William, November 16, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you that Mr T Campbell, lately doing duty with Colonel Fischer's Brigade, has been directed to proceed to Patna and join his appointment of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector without delay.

2. Should, however, you think that Mr. Campbell's services would be more useful in any other district of your division than at Patna, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to consider favourably any suggestion you may make for employing Mr Campbell elsewhere.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 304 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

(Telegraphic.)

Fort William, November 24, 1857.

ADVANCE 100 rupees to the telegraph establishment.

Inclosure 305 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Patna, November 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of a letter to the address of the Magistrate of Behar of the 31st ultimo, reporting that Baboo Bhan Pertab Sing, with a number of rebel sepoys, crossed the Soane from Rhotas on the 22nd ultimo, and plundered the zemindars of Tuppa Bellaungah, returning next day to Rhotas. It is very desirable that the band of rebels under Umur Sing now infesting Rhotas, should be driven out, but with the force at present at our disposal it is impossible to undertake an expedition against a place naturally so strong as Rhotas. As when the detachment of the 32nd, now entering the division, has been disposed of, however it is possible that Captain Rattray's party may be so disposed as to confine Umur Sing more strictly to Rhotas, and to render hazardous such expedition as that recently undertaken by Bhan Pertab Sing. I will communicate with Captain Rattray on the subject

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 306 in No. 1.

The Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty to the Magistrate of Behar.

Sir,

Sherghotty, October 31, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to state for the information of the Commissioner of Circuit and yourself, that from a report just this moment received, dated the 23rd instant, from the jemadar of Chowkee Runnjhe Awun, it would appear that Baboo Bhan Pertab Sing, with a number of rebel sepoys and budmashes, crossed over from Rhotas into Tuppah Belaungah, on the 23rd October, and having extorted large sums of money from the zemindars, went back on the 23rd following; the zemindars are, therefore, under great apprehensions that they will receive another visit from the above-named rebels and marauders. Baboo Bhan Pertab Sing is a relative and an adherent of Umur Sing, and must have come over the Soane for the purpose of obtaining money and supplies for him. Until Umur Sing is captured or made to fly from the vicinity of Rhotas, both the districts of Shahabad and Behar will continue to be disturbed; in fact, I much fear, they will combine with the disaffected in the Palamow district, and give us much trouble if something is not done to put them down immediately. The thannah of Shahpore, in the Kormuda subdivision has, I hear, been deserted by the police, owing to the disturbance there.

The dâk between Munghuowra and Nubbungor, seems to be partially interrupted, and I have, therefore, called upon the jemadar for a report.

I have, &c.

H. DAVIES.

Inclosure 307 in No. 1

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 12, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward you the accompanying copy of a letter dated 3rd instant, and of its inclosure, and to request that it may be laid before his Lordship in Council.

2. To dislodge the band of rebels from Rhotas will doubtless appear to his Lordship a work of considerable importance, and well worthy of being undertaken as soon as still

more important affairs shall permit of the assistance of European troops and guns being afforded.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 308 in No. 1.

The Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Sherghotty, November 9, 1857.

MR. BAKER, Deputy Magistrate, requests me to telegraph as follows —

“Camp, Dunchooah, 7th November.—Captain Rattray came up to the 32nd Native Infantry mutineers, very strongly posted in and around the village of Dunchooah, at half-past 3 P.M. yesterday. The enemy, after defending their position with the greatest obstinacy, retired about 9 P.M., leaving fourteen bodies on the ground, and carrying away their wounded, and probably some killed. They have moved towards Peiroo. Dunchooah is ten miles south-west of Nomore. Our loss is, Lieutenant Boyd and seven killed, and seventeen wounded.”

Inclosure 309 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Gya.

(Telegraphic.)

Fort William, November 9, 1857.

MR. BAKER, Deputy Magistrate, reports from Camp, Dunchooah, 7th November, Captain Rattray came up to the 32nd Native Infantry mutineers very strongly posted in and around the village of Dunchooah, at half-past 3 P.M. yesterday. The enemy after defending their position with the greatest obstinacy, retired about 9 P.M., leaving fourteen bodies on the ground, and carrying away their wounded, and probably some killed. They have moved towards Peiroo. Dunchooah is ten miles south-west of Nomore. Our loss is, Lieutenant Boyd and seven killed and seventeen wounded.

Inclosure 310 in No. 1.

The Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Sasseram, November 15, 1857

THE 32nd mutineers lost in the action of the 6th instant, sixteen killed, subadar and fourteen men severely wounded, and others less severely; also three elephants. They halted for three days at the foot of the hills in Chynepore. Umur Sing was last heard of near Sherghotty.

Inclosure 311 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Sir,

Patna, November 9, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a letter from the Magistrate of Arrah, reporting the failure of his attempt to stop the detachment of the 32nd Native Infantry.

Mr. Wake says that he waited at Arrah for Captain Rattray's orders, in obedience to my instructions, but the Lieutenant-Governor will observe, from the copy of these instructions which I forward, that my orders to Mr. Wake were to place himself in communication with Captain Rattray, and to carry out his orders. This, it is obvious, could have been most readily done by moving to the southward, either towards Peiroo or Urwal. There was nothing in the letter which necessitated his halting at Arrah. I do not mention this for the purpose of blaming Mr. Wake, who was naturally thrown out by the rapid

movements of the rebels, but merely to relieve myself from the imputation of having delayed Mr. Wake's movements

I have not yet received Mr. Money's report of his proceedings.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 312 in No 1.

The Magistrate of Shahabad to the Commissioner of Patna

Sir,

Nomore, November 6, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that, according to your instructions, having waited for Captain Rattray's orders respecting the disposal of the Sikh detachment, which orders did not reach Lieutenant Robertson until 10 A.M. yesterday, November 5, we were unable to intercept the 32nd mutineers who crossed the Soane at Urwal, on elephants, at 12 o'clock last night.

I received correct intelligence of the movements of the rebels, both from the moonsiff at Jehanabad and from my own men, whom I had sent to the other side, up to the arrival of the rebels at Urwal, where they were said to be unable to cross for want of boats; we accordingly pushed on, and Lieutenant Robertson and myself galloped on, with a few mounted Sikhs, to Urwal, where we arrived at 9.30 A.M. this day, and found that, as I had predicted from the lowness of the river, they had been able to cross on elephants. Captain Rattray was to have looked after the road above Nomore, and station sowars along it, but I can learn nothing of him or them. Major Inglis followed the rebels up as far as Kenjar, ten miles from this, where he now is.

I have, &c.

H C. WAKE.

Inclosure 313 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Magistrate of Shahabad

Sir,

Patna, November 1, 1857.

THE detachment of the 32nd which mutinied at Burhait are about to enter the Nowada subdivision and take a similar route to the last detachment, although it is of course uncertain where they will cross the Soane. The Jehanabad moonsiff and darogah of Jehanabad are instructed to keep you regularly informed of the progress of these rebels. You must, however, organize your own intelligence department besides. Send good men over to Jehanabad or that neighbourhood, on liberal salaries; let them retire before the rebels as they approach, sending you regular notice of the places at which they halt, by messengers who should be sent with them for the purpose, and who should be handsomely paid when they bring intelligence in good time. Pay the messengers of the Jehanabad moonsiff and darogah similarly, and have the ghauts watched by horsemen or men in ekkas from Behta (above which Captain Rattray has been instructed to post men) to Rochoar.

I have suggested to Captain Rattray, that if he were to post himself with his main body at Nokha, or somewhere in that neighbourhood, and to reinforce your Sikhs, and place them between Peiroo and Arrah, he would have a better chance of intercepting the rebels than by keeping close to the river, but I have left it entirely to him to act upon this suggestion or not, as he thinks fit; you will, therefore, be good enough to place yourself in communication with him, and carry out any orders he may give with respect to the disposal of the Sikhs now at Arrah.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 314 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Gya.

(Telegraphic.)

Fort William, November 9, 1857.

I DO not know where Boddam is with the detachment of the 13th. If in your district, please let him know that further pursuit is useless, as the mutineers have crossed the Soane.

Inclosure 315 in No. 1.

The Magistrate of Gya to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Gya, November 12, 1857.

BODDAM and the detachment of the 13th are to-day at Nowada. I sent him word yesterday that the mutineers were off.

Inclosure 316 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, November 11, 1857.

REET BHUNWAN SING has advanced to Selimpore with 700 sepoys, to attack the Mohowlee Rajah, who has remained faithful. The Rajah has written urgently to Sewan for assistance, and the brigade has moved to Myrwah, leaving 100 Goorkhas and 50 sailors, with one gun, at Sewan. Are they at liberty to move a short distance into Goruckpore to disperse the Selimpore force, or not? Such a move will have an excellent effect: I trust it will be sanctioned. Sikhs advanced to Derowly, and caught seven sepoys escaping into Ghazeepore. Rebel's force of 300 fled from frontier on their approach. All quiet here. Rattray has abandoned pursuit of rebels.

Inclosure 317 in No. 1

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

(Telegraphic.)

Fort William, November 11, 1857.

THE Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the advance of the brigade towards Selimpore, against the rebels assembled there.

Inclosure 318 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

Fort William, November 11, 1857.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has authorized the advance of a force from Sewan towards Selimpore, to disperse a body of rebels assembling there under Bhunwan Sing, for the purpose of attacking the Mohowlee Rajah. He hopes the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, may be able to co-operate.

Inclosure 319 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 12, 1857.

I AM directed to report, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that, on receipt of the annexed telegram from the Commissioner of Patna, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the advance of a portion of the Naval Brigade, and the Goorkhas, from Sewan towards Selimpore in the Goruckpore district, to disperse the body of insur-

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gents assembled there under Reet Bhunwan Sing, for the purpose of attacking the Mohowlee Rajah.

His Honor trusts that this proceeding will meet with the approval of the Governor-General in Council.

I have, &c.
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 320 in No. 1.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, November 12, 1857.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, much regrets that, excepting the small force now defending, against great odds, the Jounpore and Azinghur frontiers, there is not a single soldier at disposal for the defence of the Central Provinces, against internal or external enemies. He has, as yet, no police corps fit for use; it is therefore impossible to co-operate from hence, at present, in the Goruckpore direction.

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Inclosure 321 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

(Telegraphic.)

Fort William, November 13, 1857.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, cannot co-operate with you in Goruckpore. Be careful, therefore, that your force does not advance too far; on no account beyond Selimpore.

Inclosure 322 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 13, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, reporting the issue of orders, at the instance of the Commissioner of the Patna Division, for the advance of a portion of the Nawab Brigade and the Ghoorkas from Sewan towards Selimpore, in the Goruckpore district, I am directed to state, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that, finding the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces could not co-operate with this force, the Lieutenant-Governor has thought it necessary to caution Mr. Samuells against allowing it to advance too far, and prohibited its proceeding, on any account, beyond Selimpore.

I have, &c.
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 323 in No. 1.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, November 19, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 12th and 13th instant, and to state that the Governor-General in Council approves of the Lieutenant-Governor having authorized the advance of a portion of the Naval Brigade and the Goorkhas from Sewan towards Selimpore, in the Goruckpore district, to disperse the body of insurgents assembled there under Reet Bhunwan Sing, for the purpose of attacking the Mohowlee Rajah.

I have, &c.
J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 324 in No. 1.

The Superintendent of Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Raneegunge, November 8, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, regarding the supply of rations and carriage to Mr. Deputy Collector Mackenzie, and twenty-six troopers of the Behar Mounted Police proceeding to Gya.

2. I understand that the men are to march on foot without their horses, and that they will carry with them tents, baggage, ammunition, &c.

3. As no halting-places have been settled, I would recommend those mentioned in the accompanying list. There is abundance of carriage ready for the party. I would, however, solicit that an early intimation of the amount and description of carriage required be sent to this office.

4. As regards the rations, which I suppose will be on the same scale as those of European soldiers, this office will be able to make all the requisite arrangements, but on this point also I solicit early notice of the numbers of natives for whom we shall have to provide, as well as Europeans.

5. I should like to be informed also at once about what date they are likely to start.

6. It is necessary that we should know also whether we are to provide servants for the detachment, such as a cook and his mate; bheestees, mehtecs, a baker, and butcher ought to be dispensed with, if possible. There is such a dearth of cooks, butchers, and bakers, that it almost impossible to obtain any, especially up here.

7. I would have addressed Mr Mackenzie on these subjects, but I am unaware of his direction.

I have, &c.

E. JACKSON.

Inclosure 325 in No. 1.

LIST of Halting-places proposed for Mr Deputy Collector Mackenzie and troopers of the Behar Mounted Police.

						Miles.
Raneegunge	..	..	..	..	..	0
Assersole	..	..	..	..	..	12
Taldangah	..	..	..	..	..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gyah	..	..	..	..	..	13
Tifcoorie	..	..	..	..	..	12
Eossehanee	..	..	..	..	..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Doomiee	..	..	..	..	..	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Buggudhur	..	..	..	..	..	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bucootta	..	..	..	..	..	15
Burbee	..	..	..	..	..	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chumpaiun	..	..	..	..	..	12
Dumoah	..	..	..	..	..	8
Baria	..	..	..	..	..	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corta	..	..	..	..	..	15
Gya	..	..	..	..	..	15

E. JACKSON.

Superintendent's Office, Raneegunge, November 8, 1857.

Inclosure 326 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Deputy Magistrate of Behar.

Sir,

Fort William, November 10, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying letter, with its inclosures, from the Superintendent for Carriages, &c, and to request that you will place yourself in communication with Mr Jackson, on the several points referred to by that officer, in connection with the employ of carriage and rations for the Behar Mounted Police.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 327 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Gya.

(Telegraphic.)

Fort William, November 16, 1857.

MR. MACKENZIE, with Mr. Hely, with his twenty-five mounted policemen, left Raneegunge for Gya on the 14th. Some of the men have horses, others will have to be mounted at the Government expense. Shall you be able to procure horses for them?

Inclosure 328 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Collector of Behar.

(Telegraphic.)

Fort William, November 13, 1857.

ONE lac and a-half of rupees will leave Raneegunge to-morrow for you, under escort of a bullock-train party. Have a guard in readiness to receive this treasure at Sherghotty. Can you arrange for leaving 10,000 rupees of this remittance at Sherghotty for Rattray? He wants it to pay his men. If you can, send him notice, that he may send a party to fetch it.

Inclosure 329 in No. 1.

The Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Sherghotty, November 12, 1857.

AT the request of Mr. Baker, Deputy Magistrate, Sasseram, I telegraph as follows:—
“It is generally reported, that large bodies of mutineers are collecting in Palamow and Bidjyghur, and among the hills south of Rhotas. The first detachment of the 32nd mutineers awaited the arrival of the second detachment, they have been joined by Umur Sing and his party, and are in the hills south of Chynepore, expecting to be joined by the remaining companies of the 32nd Native Infantry, not knowing that they have been disarmed; and another party of rebels who are looting the country below Rhotas; and Captain Rattray having only 150 Sikhs available, is not in a position to proceed against any of these bodies of the enemy.

Inclosure 330 in No. 1.

The Magistrate of Shahabad to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Arrah, November 12, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that this district appears now to have resumed its former state of tranquillity; no aggravated cases of plundering have lately been reported to me, and the police are beginning to act with a little more vigour. Umur Sing is reported to have been wholly deserted by his rabble, and it is stated that he joined the 32nd mutineers in Chynepore, on their retreat from this district a few days ago.

I have, &c.

H. C. WAKE.

Inclosure 331 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Patna, November 3, 1857.

WITH reference to the accompanying letter of the 22nd ultimo, from Mr. Deputy Magistrate Baker, applying for sanction to the temporary employment of an English writer at 20 rupees a-month, I beg to recommend that the application be granted, while the disturbances, and the consequent march of European troops, continue. There is no

doubt that Mr. Baker has a great deal of correspondence to keep up, and accounts to make out, the copying of which must interfere much with his ordinary duties.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 332 in No. 1.

The Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram to the Magistrate of Shahabad.

Sir,

Camp, Dehree, October 22, 1857.

I REQUEST the favor of your obtaining the sanction of the Commissioner, for the temporary entertainment of an English writer for my office, at a monthly cost of 20 rupees, as the supervision of Commissariat arrangements, receipt and disbursement of revenue, and making up of accounts, have so greatly increased the English correspondence, copying, &c., that I find little time left to attend to the more active duties of my post, which at this time demand more attention and personal supervision than usual

I have, &c.

G. B. BAKER.

Inclosure 333 in No. 1.

The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Fort William, November 10, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, with its inclosure, and to inform you in reply, that under the circumstances therein represented, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, in anticipation of the sanction of the Supreme Government, to authorize Mr. Baker, the Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram, to entertain an English writer for his office, at 20 rupees per mensem, until the excessive work, caused by the present disturbances, and march of European troops along the Grand Trunk Road, ceases.

I have, &c.

C. T. BUCKLAND.

Inclosure 334 in No. 1.

Lieutenant Stanton to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Sherghotty, November 5, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, and in reply beg to state, that in my opinion it would not be advisable to supply arms, &c., to a body of men to be raised by Shah Kubeer-ood-deen, as I feel certain that his force would not succeed in taking possession of, Rhotas, if they met with the least resistance; and it is more than probable that, in such an event, a considerable portion of the arms might fall into the enemy's hands, Rhotas being naturally a very strong place, accessible only by a few difficult passes, where eight or ten regular soldiers (such as the mutineers are) could easily stop a large party of untrained men. If at all adequately defended, Rhotas could not be taken without a considerable force.

2. I would beg leave to suggest that a party of 50 sowars, raised by the Deputy-Magistrate, and placed under his orders, would do more, towards restoring order by apprehending rebels, than a body of men, such as Shah Kubeer-ood-deen wishes to raise and arm, could do.

I have, &c.

F. S. STANTON.

Inclosure 335 in No. 1.

The Deputy Magistrate of Dehree to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Camp, Dehree, November 10, 1857.

ON receipt of your letter dated 30th ultimo, forwarding a copy of a letter from Shah Kubcer-ood-deen Ahmud, who therein expresses a desire to be supplied with arms and

ammunition for a body of men he proposes to raise at Sasseram. It not appearing clear whether they were to be raised and maintained by him as an auxiliary force, or to be paid and equipped by Government, I communicated with Shah Kubeer-ood-deen, and have ascertained that he is prepared to raise the men, while he expects Government to take them into its service as a military police. Under these circumstances I have the honor to make the following observations on Shah Kubeer-ood-deen's proposition :—

2. There is reason to expect that, for some months to come, this district will require the presence of a military force, and that numbers of mutineers and deserters will, more or less, keep it in a state of disquiet, more particularly after the defeat and dispersion of the sepoy of the Dinapore regiments, now with Koer Sing, a large number of whom are Bhojpore men, who may be expected to return to their homes, or to infest the hills and jungles in the neighbourhood as armed banditti, to seize or exterminate these, a superior force to the present police will be required. If, therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor can spare a military force for this purpose, I do not think there is any necessity for raising men at Sasseram; but, on the other hand, if soldiers be not available for the above purpose, there is no doubt that 200 or 300 men might be raised there and in Chynepore (where the people have hitherto shown a loyal spirit), who, armed and disciplined as a military police, and acting as auxiliaries to the few regular troops who may be stationed in Shahabad, would doubtless do good service, and prove a most useful body of men.

3. Should his Honor decide upon raising men here, I would respectfully suggest that it should be done by Government servants, and not through any local influence; the reasons for this course I believe to be too obvious to demand explanation. I would also suggest that they be armed, both Infantry and Cavalry, with "tulwars," and with the carbines lately exchanged by the Bengal Police Battalion for muskets, and that an European officer be appointed to train and command them. Further details I am prepared to submit, if called for.

4. A copy of a letter from Shah Kubeer-ood-deen Ahmed on the present subject is herewith forwarded.

I have, &c.
E. B. BAKER.

Inclosure 336 in No 1.

Shah Kubeer-ood-deen to the Deputy Magistrate of Dehlee.

Dear Sir,

November 3, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of this day, I have the honor to inform you that I had written to the Government for my raising 100 sowars and 200 Foot Infantry as a military police, and the Government will pay them, and also the arms and ammunition, as in other forces, must be supplied by Government.

Also a party of about 10 men required to teach the above police with the drill, which party should be transferred to this police from other British regiments and cavalry for the purpose.

I wish this police to remain in this part of the country, till good order restores in the country, and everything goes on properly, and the revenue of the estates of rebels are regularly collected; and these men can be sent to any place wherever their services will be required: and I will be happy to raise this police with trustworthy men, and as also its requisite proportion of native officers, for whom I shall be answerable for their being honest. The Commandant of this police should be an European officer, and I wish Captain Baker would command it, if approved by Government.

I now beg to inform you that His Highness the Governor of Bengal is well acquainted with my power; but, however, I can pay the amount of monthly wages of this police, provided if I get the estates of rebels, which are in the district of Shahabad: I shall, after paying the amount of revenue to the collector's treasury, pay regularly to this force, and thereby a great protection will be for the country.

I shall be happy to get an answer from you, that will you report the above to Government, or what.

I remain, &c.
SHAH KUBEER-OOD-DEEN.

Inclosure 337 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Bhaugulpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Bhaugulpore, November 18, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to state that I have nothing particular to report as regards the state of affairs in this division for the week ending the 14th of this month.

I have, &c.

G. U. YULE.

Inclosure 338 in No. 1.

The Magistrate of Monghyr to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Camp, Sunyghur, November 14, 1857.

WITH reference to your circular of the 13th July, 1857, I have the honor to inform you that no persons were tried under Act XVII of 1857 during the past week; therefore I do not think it necessary to forward to you the usual statement.

I have, &c.

W. TUCKER.

Inclosure 339 in No. 1.

The Magistrate of Monghyr to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Camp, Sunyghur, November 14, 1857

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the tranquillity of this district remains undisturbed.

2. There is very great scarcity prevailing, and consequently felonies are very numerous.

I have, &c.

W. TUCKER.

Inclosure 340 in No. 1

The Officiating Magistrate of Purneah to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Purneah, November 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the condition of the district is peaceable.

I have, &c.

H. BALFOUR.

Inclosure 341 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Rajshahye to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Rajshahye, November 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to furnish the report on the state of the districts in this division for the past week.

2. All is quiet as usual. The only incident worthy of notice is the following, which occurred at Jelpigoree on the 5th instant. It appears that a sepoy of the 73rd Native Infantry, when on sentry duty, loaded his musket, and left his post, going in the direction of the officers' bungalows. He stated that he knew his name was Dowra, and that he had been betrayed by five of his comrades, whom he named, but that he was not going to be transported for nothing, and so intended to take an officer's life before leaving. The man was arrested by his comrades, but managed to break away from them and throw himself into the river, from which he was pulled out, tried by court-martial, and sent away in irons to the Alipore jail. A jemadar and four sepoy, named by the prisoner as parties to his plot, were on the same day turned out of the corps and cantonments, and sent through the police to their homes.

3. Some Goorkha recruits, 120 in number, were expected at Jelpigoree in a few days, but I fear so small a body of them would be of little avail in checking any disposition to revolt on the part of the old sepoys of the regiment, especially when their numbers are increased by the return of those who have been absent on furlough. If the Goorkhas are intended to act as a counterpoise to the up-country sepoys, Colonel Sherer should be authorized to raise not less than 500 of them.

I have, &c.
F. GOULDSBURY.

Inclosure 342 in No. 1.

The Officiating Magistrate of Rungpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Rungpore, November 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the district is quiet.

2. I have received news from Jelpigoree dated 12th instant, to the effect that 120 recruits, composed chiefly of Lepchas and other hill tribes, had reached that station, and that 80 more were expected.

I have, &c.
W. J. LONGMORE.

Inclosure 343 in No. 1.

The Officiating Joint Magistrate of Pubna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Pubna, November 17, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report this district is perfectly quiet during the past week.

2. Rumours have been going about that a regiment was to march through the district, and that all carts and cattle would be seized for carriage, and men impressed as coolies, this has caused a regular panic among the population, and every man has concealed his carts, cattle, and women. For some days provisions were with difficulty procurable in the bazaar. I have used every endeavour to counteract these false reports and reassure the people, and I have, in a measure, succeeded; but there is still a vague dread in the people's minds, that they are to be seized as "bagar," with their cattle.

3. I received notice during the week from the officer commanding a detachment of Her Majesty's Royal Horse Artillery, that the detachment would reach Pubna on the 13th instant, and requiring bread and meat to be in readiness. This news served to increase the previous panic, and, I am sorry to say, my office Amlah removed their women to the villages at a distance from the station, and even the schoolmasters, who should have known better, requested permission to close the school, which was, of course, refused.

4. The notice of the arrival of the detachment of European Artillery appears to have been sent under a mistake, as they came by steamer to Commercolly, and did not arrive at Pubna, as notified by the officer in command. With some difficulty I succeeded in getting the bread I had prepared, on board the steamer, some ten or twelve miles above Commercolly.

I have, &c.
J. H. RAVENSHAW.

Inclosure 344 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Rajshahye to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Rajshahye, October 30, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I have the honor to forward copy of one from the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Pubna, dated the 24th idem, mentioning the thannahs in which the gentlemen named therein could most effectively exercise their authority as Assistant Magistrates.

2. I concur with Mr. Ravenshaw as regards the jurisdiction he proposes to assign to

Messrs. Storm, Battersby, Barry, and Eddis. Mr. Stevenson has not been nominated by me, in consequence of his having declined the appointment. Mr. Gilmore, whose name was mentioned in my letter of the 21st ultimo, is not mentioned by the Officiating Joint Magistrate, owing, I presume, to his being unwilling to undertake the duties of the appointment.

3. I quite agree in the opinion that these gentlemen would render more useful assistance to Government, and could be employed with less detriment to their own affairs, if they were vested merely with the powers of executive police officers. I have heard the same objection made in this district; and I believe it is the general feeling among the European residents who have been appointed Assistant Magistrates, that they cannot efficiently perform the judicial duties assigned to them without neglecting their own concerns, while there are obvious objections to their exercising such powers in their own illakahs.

I have, &c.

F. GOULDSBURY.

Inclosure 345 in No. 1.

The Officiating Joint Magistrate to the Commissioner of Rajshahye.

Sir,

Rajshahye, October 24, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 15th instant, with inclosures, and to report as follows:—

2. Mr. D. Storm's head-quarters are at Dhullowaree factory, in thannah Shahzadpore, and I would recommend his being invested with the powers of an Assistant Magistrate in that thannah.

3. Mr. A. Battersby resides at Balliakundy factory, on the banks of the Chundra river, in the southern part of thannah Pangsa, in which his services would be most valuable.

4. Mr. J. Stevenson's residence is at Dhobiacle, in thannah Khoksa, but adjoining the northern portion of Pangsa thannah; he might with advantage be invested with powers in both Pangsa and Khoksa thannahs.

5. Mr. Barry resides at the sudder station of Seerajunge, and might assist the Deputy Magistrate in that thannah.

6. Since forwarding my former letter dated 16th September, in which I recommended the above-mentioned gentlemen, together with Mr. W. M. Eddis for investment with the powers of Honorary Assistant Magistrates, I have had opportunities of conversing with several of the most influential gentlemen in the district, and from what I can gather from them, they all object to being appointed as honorary Assistant Magistrates, on the ground that they cannot carry on their concerns, and, at the same time, conscientiously perform the duties proposed to be assigned to them; one and all are anxious and most willing to assist Government in every way in their power, and the opinion appears to prevail that they could be of more assistance to Government, and, at the same time act more promptly and efficiently, without detriment to their own affairs, were they invested merely with the powers of an executive police officer, such as would enable them to receive notice, and take primary steps in inquiry into all heinous offences, apprehend the offenders, and forward them, with a short report, and any evidence which might be obtainable, to the sudder station, there to be dealt with by the Magistrate. They might also, in this manner, be of the greatest assistance, in supervising the native police establishment, which is rotten to the core, and putting a check on fraud and corruption. One gentleman of considerable mofussil experience, very justly remarked, that were he made a Deputy Magistrate, it would only lead to endless petty litigation among the people in his neighbourhood; and all the little village disputes, which are so much better decided by the village Punchyte, would be made the subject of regular complaints, and that the people being innately litigious, the less opportunity afforded them the better.

7. I have heard privately from Mr. Eddis that he has written to the Secretary to Government, begging to decline the office of Honorary Assistant Magistrate already conferred on him.

9. Were every respectable European landholder or farmer in every district, and particularly in this, invested merely with the power of a police darogah, I am of opinion that every one would gladly accept the office, and would render the most efficient and inestimable services to the Government.

I have, &c.

T. E. RAVENSHAW.

Inclosure 346 in No. 1.

The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Messrs. Storm and Battersby.

Gentlemen,

Fort William, November 14, 1857.

THE Lieutenant-Governor having been informed that you are willing to lend your services to Government, and being assured of your fitness for the discharge of the duties of the office, has been pleased to appoint you as Assistant Magistrates in the district of Pubna.

2 You will exercise the powers of a covenanted assistant to a Magistrate under Regulation XIII of 1797, and IX of 1807, and section 1 Act X of 1854.

3. The Joint Magistrate will be directed to place under your control the thannah in which you reside, and you will have placed under your orders a body of police consisting of one jemadar and twenty burkundauzes.

I have, &c.

C. T. BUCKLAND.

Inclosure 347 in No. 1.

The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Rajshahye.

Sir,

Fort William, November 14, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th ultimo, and to inform you, in reply, that the gentlemen named in the margin* have this day been appointed Assistant Magistrates in Pubna. .

2. As respects the duties on which the above officers are to be employed, I am desired to refer you to the circular from this office, dated the 27th ultimo.

I have, &c.

C. T. BUCKLAND.

Inclosure 348 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Collector of Rajshahye.

Sir,

Fort William, November 3, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will report, immediately on the receipt of this letter, whether, in the event of 100 Europeans being landed at Rampore Beaulah, arrangements could be made for their being marched and provisioned from thence as far as Dinajpore.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 349 in No. 1.

The Collector of Rajshahye to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Rajshahye, November 6, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to inform you that in the event of 100 Europeans being landed at this station, arrangements can be made for supplying them with provisions, &c., at the halting-places within this jurisdiction, between Beaulah and Dinajpore.

I have, &c.

W. S. TAYLOR.

Inclosure 350 in No. 1.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, November 5, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter dated 10th October, I am instructed to transmit to you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the accompanying

* Messrs. D. Storm and A. Battersby.

letter from the Officiating Commissary-General, dated 24th October, with annexments, regarding the measures which should be adopted for ensuring the timely receipt, in the office of the Officiating Joint-Magistrate of Pubna, of all indents for supplies for troops passing up and down the river through this district.

I have, &c.

F. W. ATKINSON.

Inclosure 351 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissary-General to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, October 24, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter dated 17th October, I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the annexed copy of a letter, of the 23rd instant, from Assistant Commissary-General, Captain Hobday, regarding the measures to be adopted for ensuring the timely receipt, in the office of the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Pubna, of all indents for supplies for troops passing up and down the river through his district, and to observe that Captain Hobday's statements are perfectly correct.

I have, &c.

T. J. NUTHALL.

Inclosure 352 in No. 1.

The Assistant Commissary-General to the Officiating Commissary-General.

Fort William, October 23, 1857.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your docket dated 22nd instant, with its accompaniment, I have the honor to represent that the only article required from the Civil authorities for the supply of troops on river steamers, is bread. The ability of the Commissariat to give information of probable wants in this respect must depend upon the orders of Government as to the number of troops who are likely to proceed by the water route. Present arrangements would seem to indicate that very few men will be so moved. If an estimate were now framed, it might be all wrong, causing considerable expense to no purpose. The Commissariat, from the absence of data, has not the means of stating what will be required; consequently the detail requested by Mr. Eddis cannot be furnished.

2. Moreover, the department has not hitherto given notice of the probable dates of arrival of vessels at particular stations on the river. This is the proper duty of commanders of detachments, in conjunction with the captains of steamers, who, of course, have much better means of knowing the probable length of the voyage or of any part thereof, than the Executive Commissariat officer at the Presidency. Indeed, the interference of the latter would be highly inadvisable, as he can know nothing of the progress or detention of steamers proceeding to the North-West after their departure from Calcutta.

3. Commanding officers with detachments are invariably furnished with printed instructions by this office, prior to embarkation, enjoining the necessity on their part of giving timely notice of their arrival and wants to the Civil authorities on the river; a copy of these instructions accompanies for your information.

Inclosure 353 in No. 1.

*The Assistant Commissary-General to the Officer commanding a Detachment of ———
proceeding to ———.*

Sir,

Fort William, , 185 .

I HAVE the honor to inform you that it will be necessary for you to give timely (at least two days) intimation to the authorities at the river stations, as per margin,* on your route to Allahabad, where bread is procurable, of the strength of your detachment,

* Pubna, Rampore Beaulah, Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Dinapore, Ghazeepore, Benares, Mirzapore.

with its probable date of arrival at the several places indicated, to enable them to have the number of loaves required in readiness.

2. At Dinapore, Benares, and Allahabad, the Commissariat officers should be written to; the Collectors at the other stations.

3. The contractor is bound to have agents in waiting with slaughter-cattle at each of the places named, and should this not be done, I request you will arrange with the several Collectors to give necessary supplies, forwarding their bills to me for adjustment. I beg you will report to me any failure of supply on the part of the contractor, in view to his being punished.

4. The conductor in charge of my godown at Balloo Ghaut has been instructed to furnish you with a muster bottle of rum, supplied for your detachment, for reference in case of dispute on the way.

5. I would request the favour of your causing the rum to be placed under a guard, and that the non-commissioned officer in charge be instructed to permit the opening of the kegs by the gomastah only in the presence of yourself, or some person deputed by you. If part of the contents of a keg is expended, the cask should be resealed in the presence of yourself or your deputy.

6. Pray furnish my godown subordinate with a receipt for the muster bottle.

I have, &c.

Inclosure 354 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Burdwan, October 31, 1857.

I HAVE the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your circular dated 31st August, and, in reply, to inform you that there are no Hindoo or Mahomedan subjects whose names I can at present send as having displayed conspicuous loyalty and fidelity to Government.

2. The very peaceful condition which this division has hitherto maintained has deprived people from showing what their services might be in this respect, but I am glad to have the opportunity of noticing that the zemindars have not been altogether indifferent to what has been going on in other parts of the country.

Several have furnished elephants free of charge, and, though I intend preparing a regular list hereafter, I may mention now that the Rajah of Burdwan has sent eight elephants and sixteen bullock-carts for transport service.

He still maintains nine sowars at the disposal of the Magistrate to bring early intelligence from Beerbhoom and Berhampore; and, from the 10th July to the 18th August, he kept a horse dâk on the Grand Trunk Road, to enable the Magistrate to exercise a vigilant superintendence over the road police. On the occasion of the mutiny at Hazareebaugh and Purulea, he offered to entertain, at his own charge, fifty European pensioners to guard the station, should such an arrangement be considered desirable.

I have, &c

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 355 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan.

Sir,

Fort William, November 10, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 31st ultimo, and, with reference to your second paragraph, to state that the Lieutenant-Governor has received with much satisfaction the report therein submitted of the services performed, and offers of service tendered, by the Maharajah of Burdwan in connection with the present disturbances.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 356 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Burdwan, November 13, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report that nothing has occurred within the last week in the districts of this Division, noted in the margin,* of a political or general nature, in any way connected with the disturbances which exist in other parts of India.

2. I have not yet heard from the Magistrate of Hooghly regarding the state of his district, but when I receive his statement I will again address you if necessary.

I have, &c.

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 357 in No. 1.

The Officiating Magistrate of Midnapore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Midnapore, November 7, 1857.

IN acknowledging the receipt, this day, of your letter dated the 31st October last, I have the honor to solicit that I may be furnished with the original Nagree document, as it is necessary it should be attached to the record.

I have, &c.

C. F. MONTRESOR.

Inclosure 358 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Magistrate of Midnapore.

Sir,

Fort William, November 14, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, and, in reply, to transmit herewith the original Nagree document therein referred to.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 359 in No. 1.

The Judge of Beerbhoom to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Beerbhoom, November 4, 1857.

AS I have been given to understand that the formation of the local corps at Beerbhoom has been put off for some time, I have the honor again to request that I may be supplied with the ammunition I have applied for, namely:—

500 rounds of musket-ball cartridge,
100 rounds of blank ditto,
50 musket flints.

2. I would also beg to state that, if my men are to act as instructors to the men that may be entertained, it is necessary that they should themselves know how to fire, as well as the other parts of their duty.

I have, &c.

O. W. MALET.

Inclosure 360 in No. 1.

Mr. Perry, District Engineer, East India Railway, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Sir,

Calcutta, November 10, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 12th October (which, owing to my absence from Beerbhoom, I only received yesterday), informing me

* Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Burdwan, Howrah, Midnapore, Raneegeunge.

that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint me an Assistant Magistrate in the district of Beerbhoom.

2. In accepting the appointment, I beg to assure the Governor-General that I will endeavour to render every assistance to the Government which lies in my power.

I have, &c.

JAMES PERRY.

Inclosure 361 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Nuddea to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Alipore, November 1, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith the tabular statement called for in your letter dated the 14th ultimo.

I have, &c.

A. GROTE.

Inclosure 362 in No. 1.

STATEMENT.

Office to which the proposition refers.	Nature of Charge.		Proposition.				Casual or Extraordinary.	Grounds of Proposition.
			Permanent.		Temporary			
	Present Scale.	Proposed Scale.	Increase per Month.	Decrease per Month.	Increase per Month.	Decrease per Month.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		This extra police force is employed by the Deputy Magistrate of Cutwah for watching all suspicious boats passing down the Bhaghirutty river.
		10 extra Burkundauzes at 4 rupees each per month	40 0 0	.. ..	40 0 0		

F. R. COCKERELL.

Nuddea, October 18, 1857.

Inclosure 363 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Nuddea.

Sir,

Fort William, November 14, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, with its inclosure, and to inform you in reply that, in anticipation of the approval of the Supreme Government, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the expenditure of 40 rupees per mensem on account of the pay of ten extra burkundauzes, temporarily entertained by the Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa for the purpose of watching all suspicious boats passing down the Bhaghirutty.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 364 in No. 1.

RETURN of Persons tried and punished in the Nuddea Division, under Act XVII of 1857, for the week ending November 7, 1857.

None.

A. GROTE, *Commissioner.*

Commissioner's Office, Nuddea, November 18, 1857.

Inclosure 365 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Nuddea to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Alipore, November 18, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 2nd instant, I beg to report, for the information of Government, that all is perfectly tranquil in this Division. I have separately brought to notice the outrages committed by the recruits and European soldiers on the people of Nyabushee and the surrounding villages, in which some of the more respectable residents are reported to be living.

I have, &c.
A. GROTE.

Inclosure 366 in No. 1.

The Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Moorshedabad, November 3, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 14th ultimo, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, an abstract translation of a Persian letter to my address from her Highness the Nawab Ameeroon Nissa Begum, offering to lend two elephants to the Government for employment on field service.

I have, &c.

G. H. MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 367 in No. 1.

Abstract Translation of a Persian Letter from Her Highness the Nawab Ameeroon Nissa Begum to the Address of the Agent to the Governor-General of Moorshedabad, of October 31, 1857.

AFTER the usual compliments —

It has lately come to my knowledge that it is the intention of Government to send large forces into the disturbed districts for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the Government requires from allies, dependents, and zemindars, the loan of elephants for the use of the troops.

The well-being and splendour of my Dhearee, and, indeed, of the Nizamut also, are entirely dependent upon the supremacy of the British Government. I have more especially experienced the kindness and the favor of Government for a very long period of time. Taking this into consideration, it is the sincere wish of my heart, as it is the bounden duty of all friends, to be useful to the Government upon this occasion.

I intended to send four elephants for the above purpose, but one of them has lately become unmanageable, and another is necessary for the purpose of keeping it quiet. For this reason, being unable to send four, as I originally intended, I beg to place two elephants at the disposal of Government.

True abstract translation,
G. H. MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 368 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad.

Sir,

Fort William November 10, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, giving cover to an abstract translation of a Persian letter to your address from her Highness the Nawab Ameeroon Nissa Begum, offering to send two of her elephants to the Government for employment on field service.

2. In reply, I am desired to authorize you to accept of the offer, and to request that

you will communicate to her Highness the Nawab Ameeroon Nissa Begum the Lieutenant-Governor's appreciation of her loyalty and goodwill towards the Government.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 369 in No. 1,

RETURN of Persons tried and punished in the District of Berhampore, under Act XVII of 1857, for the week ending Saturday, November 14, 1857.

None.

J. HANNYNGTON, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding at Berhampore, and vested with the powers
contained in Act XVII of 1857.

Berhampore, November 16, 1857.

Inclosure 370 in No. 1.

The Superintendent of Alipore Jail to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Alipore, November 5, 1857.

IN the month of September last, 108 men and 6 officers of Her Majesty's 59th Regiment were stationed in the army clothing offices as a guard over the Alipore jail, which is in the immediate vicinity of those offices. These Europeans continued to guard the jail till yesterday morning, when they were withdrawn, and, instead of them, only six men and one serjeant, of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment, have been placed at the jail.

2. These seven men are absolutely the only armed guard I have over 1,725 convicts, of whom several are mutinous sepoys and sowars from Berhampore, Jelpigoree, Barrackpore, and other stations; nearly the whole of the remainder being convicts sent from other jails because they are so desperate and dangerous that it was found unsafe to confine them in any less-strongly guarded prison than that Alipore has hitherto been. But, besides being a guard over 1,725 of the most dangerous characters in Bengal, these seven Europeans have to keep in check the whole Alipore Militia, and, more directly, 86 men of that regiment who are stationed within a few yards of the jail gate, and some of whom are known to have friends imprisoned in the jail. I may add, that I am in daily expectation of receiving from Patna and other stations considerable numbers of life-prisoners, among whom are more sepoys and sowars. The militia sepoys, being from the same villages, are nearly certain to have friends among these convicts also, with whom they naturally sympathise, and whose escape they would therefore, in all probability, assist. I consider it my duty thus prominently to allude to the militia, because I have been lately informed that, when the men of Her Majesty's 59th were sent to guard the jail, some militia sepoys were heard openly boasting that their regiment, even without arms, was more than a match for such a small number of Europeans.

3. Under these circumstances, I trust that the Lieutenant-Governor will agree with me that seven armed men is a most inadequate guard over the Alipore jail and the Calcutta Militia, and that at least 100 Europeans should be immediately stationed again in the army clothing offices. I understand that there are upwards of 100 of Her Majesty's 54th at the Sudder Court, which is far too distant from the jail to admit of their giving immediate aid in case of a sudden outbreak among the convicts, for which we should always be prepared. You are aware that several such outbreaks have occurred, in all of which the military have had to act without one moment's delay in order to prevent the escape of all the convicts.

4. I trust I may be pardoned for suggesting that there cannot exist such an absolute necessity for a strong guard at the Sudder Court as at the Alipore jail, which should never, in my opinion, have a weaker guard than 100 Europeans. I therefore hope that the European soldiers now at the Sudder Court may be sent without delay to the army clothing offices, where the quarters are good and suitable, as I was informed by Captain Montmorency, the officer in command of the portion of Her Majesty's 59th which lately occupied those quarters.

I have, &c.

H. FERGUSSON.

Inclosure 371 in No. 1.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, November 10, 1857.

WITH reference to the letter from the Superintendent of the Alipore jail, dated the 5th instant, received under your endorsement dated the 6th idem, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th, recently quartered at the Sudder Court, was removed yesterday to the Army Clothing Offices.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 372 in No. 1.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, October 30, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter dated 13th August, I am directed to transmit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the accompanying copy of a letter dated 26th October, from the Inspector-General of Ordnance, and to request that his Honor may be moved to direct the return, to the Commissary of Ordnance in charge of the Arsenal, of the two 6-pounder guns lent to the Commissioner of Police, if they can be spared.

I have, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

Inclosure 373 in No. 1.

The Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, October 26, 1857.

WITH reference to your despatch dated the 15th August last, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter from the Commissary of Ordnance in charge of the Arsenal, Fort William, requesting the return of the two 6-pounder guns lent to the Commissioner of Police.

The indent referred to by Lieutenant Currie is for a 6-pounder battery required for the instruction of Artillery recruits at Dum Dum, as we have no 9-pounder battery to spare.

I have, &c.

A. ABBOTT, Colonel

Inclosure 374 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

Fort William, November 2, 1857.

WITH reference to this office letter dated the 15th August last, and the accompanying copy of a letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department of the 30th ultimo, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will return the two 6-pounder guns which were furnished to you from the Arsenal.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 375 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Calcutta, November 7, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 2nd instant, with inclosures, requesting me to return the two 6-pounder guns made over to me some time ago, I have the honor to inform you that, at the request of the Commissary of Ordnance, I lately exchanged those I had for others of an older pattern.

2. I would submit that these cannot be spared. I have raised a considerable body of men for service in the interior, and have drilled them to the use of these guns; and as each detachment is to be provided with two light field-guns, it is absolutely necessary that I should keep these guns at the police to exercise my men, otherwise they will be sent away with weapons which they are unable to use.

I have, &c.

S. WAUCHOPE.

Inclosure 376 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 12, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th ultimo, with annexure, requesting the return to the Arsenal of Fort William of the two 6-pounder guns which were lent to the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta in August last, and in reply to forward, for the information and orders of the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a letter of the 7th instant from Mr. Wauchope, on the subject of these guns.

The guns originally supplied, have, it will be seen, been exchanged for others of an old pattern, and these have been of great use in instructing the European seamen engaged by Mr. Wauchope for the defence of Calcutta in the first instance, and subsequently for employment at different stations in Bengal. Parties of seamen thus collected and instructed have already been found very useful. One detachment has been for some time in Assam, another has just started for Purneah, and two more parties are now being organized for service in Rungpore and Dinagopore.

It is evident that, unless to some extent drilled and instructed before they leave Calcutta, bodies of seamen picked up indiscriminately out of the merchant ships in the port, could not be much relied on, and without the guns they could not be instructed. On this account the Lieutenant-Governor earnestly hopes that his Lordship in Council will permit Mr. Wauchope to retain the guns which he now has.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 377 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Calcutta, November 10, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report that Calcutta has been in a perfect state of tranquillity during the past week.

2. The Coroner's jury which investigated the murder of my native policeman by an European, which I reported last week, brought in a verdict of manslaughter only against the offender, notwithstanding the Coroner pointed clearly out in his charge that the offence was murder.

3. Considering it my duty, as Chief of the Police, to take steps on all occasions to bring persons to trial for the offences which they have actually committed, I requested the Magistrate of the Division in which the murder was committed, to investigate the matter. To this he has consented, and the case is now in progress.

4. In order to keep the peace, which was likely to be disturbed by the large number of soldiers and seamen on shore, I have attached to each of my regular police serjeants a number of the European extra constables, who, being for the most part sailors, could not be trusted in the bazaar on duty by themselves, and I have consequently

always at hand a force of European police capable of clearing the streets, or putting a stop to any disturbance

I have, &c.

S. WAUCHOPE.

Inclosure 378 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Calcutta, November 17, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report that Calcutta has been perfectly tranquil during the past week.

2. The seaman of the "Hotspur" who murdered my chokeedar, as formerly reported, has been committed by the Magistrate of the Southern Division to take his trial for wilful murder.

3 A woman has been murdered during the past week by her paramour, who has eluded the vigilance of the police. I have offered a reward of 100 rupees for his arrest. The cause of his committing the crime was jealousy.

4. Two of the persons who assassinated Madhall Dutt on his way from the Hooghly railroad-station, have been this day tried by the Judge of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and sentence of death recommended. The remainder of the gang were arrested in Oude, and confessed their guilt, but made their escape on their way to Calcutta during the mutiny.

5. One hundred European police were sent by me, on the 12th instant, for service at Purneah, and I have nearly a hundred more in readiness to go anywhere.

I have, &c.

S. WAUCHOPE.

Inclosure 379 in No. 1.

Dr. Porteous to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

October 31, 1857.

WITH reference to the accompanying letter from the Commissioner of Police, I shall esteem it a favor if the Government of Bengal will kindly sanction the purchase by me from Bunge and Framju, sulphur merchants, of 700 maunds, more or less, of crude brimstone, to be used in my vitriol manufactory. Considerable manufacturing interests are involved, and I am, with only one exception, the only vitriol manufacturer on this side of India. It is largely used by all the soda-water makers in Bengal, as well as by the stearine candle manufacturers. Many dye-stuffs and mordants prepared with it are used in the bazars all over the country.

I am the contractor for the supply of chemicals to the Government gun-cap manufactory at Dum Dum, as also to the Mint, and of drugs, &c., to the Honorable Company's Dispensary, in all of which the consumption of vitriol largely enters.

As the supply of brimstone, of which the Commissioner of Police can authorize the sale, is quite inadequate to my consumption, which ranges from four maunds to seven maunds per day, I trust the Government of Bengal will authorize the purchase and removal of this brimstone to my manufactory, which is completely and strongly inclosed, and I am ready to guarantee that not a single pound will be sold or carried off my premises on any pretext.

I have, &c.

G. N. PORTEOUS, M.D.

Inclosure 380 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to Dr. Porteous.

Sir,

Calcutta, October 30, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 26th instant, I have the honor to draw your attention to the orders of Government, dated the 26th October, that the sale of more than one maund of sulphur at a time, and of more than ten maunds to the same person within one

Y 2

month is prohibited. I regret, therefore, that I cannot give you a pass for the removal of the sulphur until you obtain the consent of Government to the sale.

I have, &c.

S. WAUCHOPE.

Inclosure 381 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Sir,

Fort William, November 9, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter dated the 30th ultimo, to Dr. G. M. Porteous, I am directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the purchase, by that gentleman, of 700 maunds of crude sulphur for use in the Duckinsore chemical works.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 382 in No. 1.

Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Exchange, Calcutta, November 16, 1857.

A QUANTITY of gunpowder, say sixty-six whole and seventeen half-kegs, have been recovered from the wreck of the late ship "Rajah," and our object in now troubling you is to know whether you have any objections to our selling the same by auction, under the usual conditions: an early reply will oblige, as we intend selling early this week.

We are, &c.

MACKENZIE, LYALL, AND CO.

Inclosure 383 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co.

Gentlemen,

Fort William, November 16, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, soliciting authority to sell by auction a quantity of gunpowder said to have been recovered from the wreck of the late ship "Rajah," and to inform you that you should communicate on the subject with the Commissioner of Police, who is the officer in Calcutta authorized to grant licenses to deal in arms and ammunition.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 384 in No. 1.

The Officiating Joint Magistrate of Furreedpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Furreedpore, November 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you, in continuation of my letter of last Saturday, that the district is still quiet.

2. The dhan cutting season has begun, and, as usual, several complaints have been preferred. Stringent orders have been passed to all the police to be on the alert.

I have, &c.

J. H. RAVENSHAW.

Inclosure 385 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chittagong, October 10, 1857.

THERE are some up-country cloth-sellers who have, it may be said, settled at Chittagong. Some of these men are anxious to proceed to Calcutta, for the purpose of making their annual purchases of cloth; but no boatman will take them, on the plea that, being up-country men, their boats will be liable to be stopped at the different stations between this and Calcutta.

2. The men applied to the Magistrate for a certificate or pass, but their application was not acceded to, on the ground that the grant of passports or certificates had been distinctly prohibited, agreeably to Government orders in the Home Department, under date the 24th November, 1856.

3. They have now applied to me, and I am equally unable to render them any assistance. The men are respectable, and may be considered as residents of this place; and if they cannot proceed to Calcutta, their own trade will not only be stopped, but much inconvenience also will be suffered by the inhabitants, who look to them for their supply of cloth; under such circumstances, and at the present time it might, perhaps, be deemed advisable by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to obtain a modification of the Government order above quoted by me, insomuch as to allow Magistrates to furnish well-known men, who are proceeding to a fixed place, and on a known business, with a pass for their protection *en route* to their destination.

4. I see no harm in this, as long as the Magistrate is cautious to whom he grants such passes; and I think it would tend to restore confidence to many men who, if they are prevented from pursuing their usual avocations, might have a mistrust in the present state of affairs.

I have, &c.

C. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 386 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 3, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the consideration and orders of the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Officiating Commissioner at Chittagong, bringing to notice how certain up-country cloth-sellers, who have settled at Chittagong, are prevented from proceeding to Calcutta, for the purpose of making their annual purchases of cloth, by reason of the operation of the orders of the Supreme Government of the 24th November last, which prohibit the practice of granting passports or certificates to persons travelling from one part of the country to another, and suggesting a modification of the orders referred to, so as to allow Magistrates to furnish well-known men, who are proceeding to a fixed place, and on a known business, with a pass for their protection *en route* to their destination.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to remark that the case submitted by the Commissioner of Chittagong is clearly an exceptional one; and his Honor is not aware of any objection to a simple passport being furnished to travellers at a time like this.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 387 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, November 12, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 3rd instant, with its inclosure, and, in reply, to state that, if the Lieutenant-Governor considers that passports are necessary for the protection of the men referred to by the Commissioner of Chittagong, against the police of the districts through which they have to pass on their way to Calcutta, the Governor-General in Council has no objection to their being given.

2 But his Lordship in Council does not understand why persons of this kind, proceeding to Calcutta for purposes of trade, should be liable, or be supposed to be liable, to be stopped for being up-country men, and it seems probable that the case might be met by withdrawing any order that may have been issued for the stoppage of up-country-men passing from one part of Bengal to another.

I have, &c.
CECIL BEADON.

Inclosure 388 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Chittagong.

Sir,

Fort William, November 20, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 10th ultimo, and, in reply, to inform you that, having referred the matter for the consideration of the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor considers the case of the up-country cloth merchants, therein alluded to, to be clearly exceptional to the orders of the Government of India, in the Home Department, dated the 24th of November, 1856, quoted by you; and that if the men are about to travel in the prosecution of their known business, a certificate to that effect should be given them, and would be sufficient to protect them from any molestation on their way.

I have, &c.
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 389 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chittagong, November 7, 1857

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the station and district of Chittagong have remained, during the past week, in the usual tranquil state.

2. Captain Dewaal says that the detachment under his command is orderly and quiet.

3. The enlistment of men for the new police corps in Chittagong is proceeding in a very satisfactory manner, at the rate of about forty men a week. The recruits are progressing very rapidly with their drill. Captain Dewaal is, in this, of the greatest assistance; he looks after them himself, and has given me the services of some of his best men.

4. In your letter, of the 27th ultimo, you convey the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor to my continuing to enlist candidates, but no authority has been given me regarding their payment or the amount they are to receive.

5. They have been enlisted on the understanding that they are to receive 6 rupees per mensem, and the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Bulloah has just submitted, for my counter-signature, bills for the salary of those enlisted by him up to the end of October last. It is important that these men should obtain their pay with regularity, but as the Civil Auditor will, most probably, decline to pass the bills without a distinct authority from the Government of Bengal, I have directed the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Bulloah to advance the amount required to pay them for October, as per annexed bill, and I have to solicit early orders from the Lieutenant-Governor under what head their pay is to be charged, and whether the salary fixed by me is approved of.

6. The Magistrate of Chittagong and the Officiating Magistrate of Tipperah will also be directed by me to pay them in a similar manner for last month.

I have, &c.
C. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 390 in No. 1.

BILL for Salary of sixty-two men enrolled for the Local Battalion at Noakhally, under orders of the Government dated 20th August, 1857, conveyed by Commissioner's letter dated 16th September, 1857, from the 15th to the 31st October, 1857.

Date of Enrolment.	Number of men	Period of Service.	Amount of Salary.
1857 Oct. 15	34	From October 15 to 31, 1857, being 17 days, at 6 rupees each per month ..	Rs. A. P. 111 14 8
„ 16	3	„ October 16 to 31, „ 16 days, „ „ ..	9 4 6
„ 20	18	„ October 20 to 31 „ 12 days, „ „ ..	41 13 0
„ 21	1	„ October 21 to 31 „ 11 days, „ „ ..	2 2 1
„ 22	5	October 22 to 31 „ 10 days, „ „ ..	9 11 0
„ 24	1	„ October 24 to 31 „ 8 days, „ „ ..	1 8 9
Total	62	Total Company's rupees	176 6 0

November 4, 1857.

F. B. SIMSON.

Inclosure 391 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Chittagong.

Sir,

Fort William, November 17, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 7th instant, and, in reply, to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to pass the inclosed bill for the pay of sixty-two men, enlisted at Noakhally, in the new police corps in progress of formation.

2. It is not desired that these series should exceed 200 men for each of the districts in your division. You will be good enough to report when that number has been completed, and to furnish a return, showing from what classes the recruits have been raised.

3. A copy of this letter will be forwarded, together with the original bill, to the Civil Auditor, with instructions to return the latter to you after audit.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 392 in No. 1.

The Officiating Joint Magistrate of Bulloah to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Noakhally, October 30, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you, with reference to your letter of the 17th instant, that a guard-boat has been sent to Calcutta, and that Joynuddeen Chuprassie will call at your office for the muskets and ammunition referred to.

I have, &c.

F. B. SIMSON.

Inclosure 393 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Bulloah.

Sir,

Fort William, November 16, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the arms and ammunition referred to therein have this day been delivered to Joynuddeen Chuprassie, deputed by you to receive them.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 394 in No. 1.

The Officiating Joint Magistrate of Noakhally to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Noakhally, November 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the past week has been a quiet and orderly one, undistinguished by any particular occurrence.

2. I have heard a rumour of the advent of two strange priests, who are inducing persons to become Christians. The place where they were is far off, but I shall ascertain all particulars without delay.

I have, &c.

F. B. SIMSON,

Inclosure 395 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Cuttack to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Cuttack, November 17, 1857.

REFERRING to my letter dated the 11th instant, I have the honor to report that the public peace in this division remains unbroken.

I have, &c.

G. F. COCKBURN,

Inclosure 396 in No. 1.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, November 12, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 5th instant, and to state that the Governor-General in Council approves of the refusal of the Government of Bengal, under present circumstances, to grant a passport to Rajah Guddhadhun Narrain Bhunj, of Kullah Kinjore, in Cuttack, for a large number of followers to accompany him to Cossipore, in Purulea.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 397 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Medical Board.

Gentlemen,

Fort William, October 23, 1857.

WITH reference to the annexed marginal extract of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal of the 17th instant, I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to direct an Assistant-Surgeon to proceed immediately to Cuttack, and thence to Sumbulpore, to take up the medical duties at that station.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH.

Inclosure 398 in No. 1.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, November 6, 1857.

IN continuation of Military Department endorsement dated the 23rd of October, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the Medical Board have nominated Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Moore, recently returned from England, for the medical duties of Sumbulpore.

I have, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

Inclosure 399 in No. 1.

Dr. Moore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Cuttack, November 9, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, my arrival at Cuttack, *en route* to Sumbulpore, to assume temporary medical charge of the troops stationed there, and of the station itself.

2. Understanding that it is in contemplation to combine the medical duties of the small station of Sumbulpore with the duties of an Assistant Commissioner, I beg you will do me the favour to submit an application from me for the combined appointment, to the Lieutenant-Governor.

3. I would most willingly devote my time to the performance of an Assistant Commissioner's duties, and remain at Sumbulpore, were the pay and allowances made equal to the medical charge of a regiment of Cavalry or Infantry, which, in my case, would amount to nearly 600 rupees a-month.

I have, &c

THOMAS MOORE,
Assistant-Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service.

Inclosure 400 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Dr. Moore.

Sir,

Fort William, November 17, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, and in reply to inform you that there is no probability of so large a salary as 600 rupees per mensem being assigned to the officer in charge of the combined civil and medical duties at Sumbulpore, and as the Lieutenant-Governor understands your application for that appointment to be conditional on the salary being fixed at that amount, he is unable to hold out any hope of obtaining it.

I have, &c,

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 401 in No. 1.

The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Sumbulpore, November 11, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, copies of accompanying letters, copies of which I have also transmitted to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

I am about to proceed into the district for the purpose of instituting inquiries regarding these disturbances.

I have, &c.

R. T. LEIGH, *Captain.*

Inclosure 402 in No. 1.

The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore to Captain Knocker.

Sir,

Sumbulpore, November 4, 1857.

SOORUNDER SAIE and Oodunt Saie, fugitives from the Hazareebaugh jail, and others, having, as is reported, collected armed men in this district, towards the north and north-east, I have the honor to request that you will do me the favor to order a detachment of such strength as you may consider necessary to proceed towards Khinda and Koleberah, either under your own command, or of such officer as you may select, for the purpose of dispersing any hostile assemblage of armed men, and, if possible, of apprehending the persons of Soorunder Saie, Oodunt Saie, and Kurna Ghurotea of Kholaberah. Should you succeed in apprehending these persons, or any others who may be found in arms against the State, I beg you will be so good as to forward them to me, under safe custody, or order them to be brought in by the detachment on its return to the station.

2. I have directed Baboo Roy Roop Sing Bahadoor, Moonsiff and Native Assistant, to accompany you, and render every assistance in procuring information, supplies, &c.

I have, &c.

R. T. LEIGH, *Captain.*

Inclosure 403 in No. 1.

Captain Knocker to the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Sumbulpore.

Sir,

Sumbulpore, November 9, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of 4th November, 1857, I have the honor to inform you that I marched on the 5th instant with a detachment, strength as per margin,* for Jhurghatty, at which ghaut I had every reason to believe the rebels were collected in great force, under Kurna Ghurotea, of Kolaberah.

2. Learning at Sansun that no news of our coming had preceded us, we pushed on with the utmost despatch for the ghaut, our object being to arrive there before the rebels should gain information of our approach; in this we were entirely successful.

3. The rebels were, with three or four exceptions, completely concealed from us in the dense jungle covering the hills to our right, left, and front, but they maintained a straggling fire for some twenty minutes, by which we had one man wounded mortally (since dead), and another slightly. I gave them six rounds of canister and shell, and detached parties to scour the hills in the directions above mentioned. All returned in the course of half-an-hour, without having met with any of the rebels. One party came upon what was evidently a supply depôt, consisting of rice and otta grain, to the amount of eighteen elephant loads: this, being unable to carry it away, was destroyed as far as possible.

4. We halted for three hours at the foot of the ghaut, and then proceeded over it to Kutterbugah, where we encamped for the night.

5. On the 6th we marched to Samanujah.

6. On the 7th to Kurreepallee, passing through Kolaberah, which appeared to be deserted by the people. I halted, however, in front of the Ghurotea's house, and, finding the walls loopholed for fire-arms, and the gate closed, I detached a party of skirmishers to examine it. The gate was fastened on the inside, and was opened by one of our men climbing over the wall. There was no one in the house, but the walls were found perforated for firing through in all directions. I directed Second Lieutenant Hadow to fire the house, and we marched on to our halting-ground.

7. On the 8th we proceeded to Salur, visiting Kheenda on our route, and finding in Soorunder Saie's and Oodunt Saie's house preparations had been made for defending it, I followed the same course as mentioned in paragraph 6.

8. We returned to Sumbulpore this day, and I have every reason to believe that the rebels are totally dispersed. Of their strength, or loss at Jhurghatty, we are in ignorance; all reports, however, go to prove that they had assembled there in considerable force, and that from five to twelve of their number were killed, amongst whom was a near relation of

* 2 Mountain-train howitzers, under 2nd Lieutenant Hadow, of the Madras Artillery; 2 Companies of the 40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, with Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Hart and Ensign Nepean; 1 jemadar and 30 men of the Ramghur Battalion, 30 sebandees

the Ghurotea of Kolaberah. The villagers, some of whom had been most cruelly tortured by the rebels, crowded round us as we passed, and loudly expressed their joy and gratitude at the dispersion of the rebels.

I have, &c.

J. B. KNOCKER, *Captain,*
Commanding Sumbulpore Field Force.

Inclosure 404 in No. 1.

The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore to the Officiating Commissioner, Chota Nagpore

Sir,

Sumbulpore, November 11, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward copies of accompanying letters, copies of which I have also forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I purpose going to visit the part of the country from which Captain Knocker has just returned, and instituting inquiries as to the late disturbances; after which, I propose, with your permission, proceeding on the usual cold-weather tour through the district.

I have, &c.

R. T. LEIGH, *Captain.*

Inclosure 405 in No. 1.

The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Sumbulpore, November 14, 1857.

ANNEXED I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a copy of my weekly report, this day forwarded to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

I have, &c.

R. T. LEIGH, *Captain.*

Inclosure 406 in No. 1.

The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Sir,

Sumbulpore, November 14, 1857

I HAVE the honor to report that no events of any importance have occurred in this district, since my letter of 11th instant, informing you of Captain Knocker's operations.

The exact whereabouts of Soorunder Saie, Oodunt Saie, and their three brothers, is not known, but there are reports that they are still endeavouring to collect men.

I have, &c.

R. T. LEIGH, *Captain.*

Inclosure 407 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government

Sir,

Chota Nagpore, October 20, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, that the trial by court-martial, of the Chyebassa mutineers, brought in by Urjoon Sing, of Parahaut, commenced yesterday. Twenty-five non-commissioned officers and men were produced before the Court; twenty were condemned to death and hanged, between 6 and 8 A.M. this morning the remainder were sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen years each.

2. Another section of twenty-five men are now being tried.

3. The execution, this morning was conducted with great solemnity, passed off without accident, and was calculated to make a deep impression on the bystanders.

4 The gallows was erected where three roads meet, in front of the ruins of the cutchery burnt by the mutineers. The guns were on the ground, and each approach was guarded by a detachment of Madras sepoy. Every precaution was thus taken by Major Macdonnel, the officer in command, to keep order; his arrangements were excellent, and his troops behaved admirably. I am happy to say that, in the crowds assembled, no one appeared to sympathize with the mutineers. The Madras sepoy certainly did not do so, and their late comrades of the Ramghur Battalion, the native officers and men now present, who remained faithful to their allegiance, declined having any communication with them before the execution, and would not touch their bodies when dead.

5 The native commissioned officers of the Chyebassa detachment, Subadar Hurnath Sing, and Jemadar Hurrucknarain Sing, did not join in the mutiny, but, by all accounts, exerted themselves to keep their men to their allegiance. The trial was delayed, pending their arrival from Chyebassa to give evidence, which they yesterday appear to have done in a straightforward and unflinching manner.

6. When the trials are concluded, I will do myself the honor to submit a further report on this mutiny.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

Inclosure 408 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chota Nagpore, November 6, 1857.

THE trial of the Chyebassa mutineers by court-martial having been concluded, I have the honor to report the result for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor

2. The Parahaut Rajah made over 100 prisoners to the Senior Assistant Captain Davies. Of these, 98 were committed for trial as mutineers to the officer commanding the force at this station; and the other two, who were not, at the time of the mutiny, sepoy, but convicts in the Chyebassa jail, were committed to take their trial before me, for joining the plunder of the Chyebassa Treasury, &c.

3 Major Macdonnel has favoured me with a perusal of the proceedings of the court-martial convened by his order, from which, in regard to the mutiny at Chyebassa, I have been only able to elicit the following facts.

4. From about the 6th or 7th August, after receiving tidings of the mutiny at Dorundah, and after Major Sissmore had left the station, disaffection began to show itself in the detachment; but, according to the two native officers, Subadar Hurnauth Sing, Jemadar Hurrucknarain Sing, was, by their efforts, kept down, till two sepoy, emissaries from Dorundah arrived, when a great portion of the detachment were again disorderly, and would not permit these two sepoy to be arrested. They went away, and returned after fifteen or twenty days with another sepoy named Okas Pandey, and during the interval there was no outbreak, but some grumbling about pay; the detachment wished to open the treasure chest and take their pay; the native officers, by their own account, opposed this, and pacified them for the time by procuring money elsewhere to pay them for the month of June; but towards the end of the month of August, two of the Chyebassa sepoy who had absented themselves without leave, returned with a sepoy from Dorundah, named Ramad Sing, who proposed to the detachment to shoot the native officers, then to take the treasure and march to Dorundah.

5. On this the detachment threw off all order. The treasure chests were broken open, the money taken out on the parade-ground and divided, after which they released the prisoners, loaded them with their baggage, and started for Dorundah on the 5th September.

6. The native officers, who state they used every exertion to keep the detachment to their post and to their allegiance, concealed themselves when the mutineers marched, and with the party of five sowars of the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry remained at Chyebassa.

7. The mutineers, after leaving Chyebassa, found themselves opposed by the Coles in whatever direction they attempted to move, and eventually surrendering to the Parahaut Rajah's men, they were taken to Chukurdharpore, disarmed, and the treasure taken from them by the Rajah and detained by him till made over as prisoners to the authorities at Ranchee.

8. The Court acquitted two of the prisoners, who, it was proved, were not free agents in leaving Chyebassa, one being helplessly sick, the other, who was shown to have supported his officers to the last, having been carried off by main force.

9. The remaining prisoners, 96 in number, were, according to their different degrees of guilt in the estimation of the Court, sentenced as follows —

10. Forty-three, who, from the first symptoms of disaffection, were most violent and insubordinate, including several non-commissioned officers and old sepoys, from whom a better example was expected, were sentenced capitally and hanged.

11. Twenty-six, not conspicuously insubordinate till the final outbreak, were sentenced to transportation for life.

12. Five, reported by the native officers to have in the first instance assisted them in deterring the detachment from mutinying, were sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labour, for fourteen years.

13. Nineteen who had, till the final mutiny, more zealously co-operated with their native officers in maintaining order, were sentenced to seven years, and three who had, during the same period behaved exceedingly well, and had given useful information, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with labour.

14. We thus have in jail at present fifty-three of these sentenced mutineers. Those who are ordered for transportation will of course be sent to Alipore, as soon as arrangements can be made for guarding them in transit.

15. I do myself the honor to submit the above, not as a report containing all the information on the subject that is obtainable, but as a précis of what has been elicited by the Court.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

Inclosure 409 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chota Nagpore, October 31, 1857

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, copies of correspondence relative to the conduct of sundry landholders of this district, reported to have taken part with the mutineers of the Ramghur Battalion in acts of rebellion against the State, and hope that the instructions issued by me will be found in accordance with his Honor's wishes.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

Inclosure 410 in No. 1.

The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Lohardugga to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Sir,

Chota Nagpore, October 29, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for your consideration and orders, my proceedings of inquiry into the conduct of certain zemindars of my division, who were reported to have taken part with the mutineers of the Ramghur Battalion in various acts of rebellion against the Government

2. It appears that Thakoor Bishnath Sahae of Burkaghur was in communication with the sepoys of the battalion long before the mutiny, and as far as back as the Ruth Jattrra, contemplated breaking out into open rebellion, and was probably then prevented doing so only by the circumstance of the battalion not being then prepared to join him. This much is gathered from the reply of Subadar Jymungul Pandey, one of the leaders of the mutineers, taken just before his execution. From the same source I gather that on the mutiny at Ramghur of the detachment of the Ramghur Battalion, under Lieutenant Graham on the 30th July last, Madho Sing, the leader of the mutineers, immediately sent word to the thakoor, informing him that the sepoys had thrown off their allegiance to Government, and it appears in evidence, that on the return of the above detachment to Dorundah, and defection of the entire battalion at head-quarters on the 2nd August, the thakoor came the same evening from his ghur at Hattna to Dorundah, and was acknowledged by the mutineers as their chief, and in company with the subadars held cutcherry, in the bungalow of Captain Nation at Dorundah, and was in almost daily communication with him until the month of September, when, hearing the mutineers

had elected another chief, and were about to march towards Jugdespore, he almost ceased his visits, and apparently endeavoured to dissolve his connection with the mutineers. They, however, brought him by force from Burkaghur to Dorundah, whence he accompanied them on their march towards Chuttra, when they were dispersed by the British troops.

3. The thakoor is further guilty of having, at the instigation of the mutineers, closed all the ghauts leading into Chota Nagpore, to prevent the ingress of the British troops, for which purpose he received money from the mutineers.

4. The next zemindars who appear to have rebelled against the Government, are Baboo Gopal Sahae, a natural son of the Maharajah of Chota Nagpore, and Lall Khooda Sahae, who holds office under him. These two were at Ranchee when the outbreak took place, as was also Lall Gopendernath Sahae, nephew and heir-apparent to the Maharajah. He immediately left for Palcote, thus disavowing any connection or sympathy with the mutineers. The Baboo and Lall above named remained here; they were instrumental in causing the plunder of the houses of the European residents, and those of many of the Amlahs and Mahajuns; they were in constant communication with the mutineers at Dorundah, and eventually left this with them, whether voluntarily or under compulsion, is not clearly apparent. Both, however, appear to have left the mutineers at Chandwa, below Tuko Ghaut, about forty miles from this.

5. About ten days after the mutiny of the battalion, Lall Juggutnath Sahae, son of Thakoor Kupilnath Sahae of Sulgee, joined the mutineers at Dorundah, and took up his residence in the bungalow of Captain Nation. He was received by the mutineers as the agent of Koer Sing, of Jugdespore, whose son-in-law he is represented to be. He had two sepoy constantly in attendance on him, as orderlies, and his maintenance was provided by the sirdars of the battalion. He was accompanied from Sulgee to this by two mutinous sepoy of the 8th Native Infantry, and a portion of the detachment of that corps which mutinied at Hazareebaugh.

6. It appears that when the two companies of the 8th Native Infantry on duty at Hazareebaugh, mutinied and plundered the treasury there, and went off in the direction of Sulgee, they were entertained there for some days by Thakoor Kupilnath Sahae, and eight of the sepoy remained with him. Two of them accompanied the Lall to Dorundah. It is supposed that the Lall was the medium of communication between the mutineers and Koer Sing, and that it was at his suggestion the mutineers marched from this with the intention of joining Koer Sing. He remained at Dorundah until their march, and voluntarily accompanied them as far as Baloomat, where it is reported that he left them.

7. Although Thakoor Kupilnath Sahae does not appear to have taken an active part in these acts of rebellion against Government, there can be no doubt that they were committed with his sanction, and it is probable that his age and infirmities alone prevented his appearing amongst the mutineers of Dorundah, he is certainly guilty of having harboured mutineers, and his conduct is the more culpable since he is and has been for years the recipient of a pension from the Government.

8. The thakoor has appeared before me, and is now under restraint; and you will observe from his answer, although tacitly admitting some of the charges against him, he avers that the apparent acts of rebellion were committed under compulsion.

9. The next zemindar who appeared in open rebellion against the Government was Pandey Gunput Roy, a man of indifferent character, and notorious for intrigue. It appears that after the mutiny a correspondence went on for some time between him and the sirdars of the mutinous sepoy, which resulted in his joining the latter at Dorundah early in the month of September last, when he was formally installed Commander-in-chief of the forces. He took an active part in the plunder of various merchants and others of the Ranchee Bazar, and eventually left with the mutineers, and accompanied them as far as Chuttra, whence, on their being attacked by the British troops, he effected his escape.

10. The zemindars of less note who joined or were in any way instrumental in assisting the mutineers, so far as my inquiries have yet extended, appear to have been Boraik Bhola Sing, of Choorea, who met his death in the engagement at Chuttra.

11. Lall Indurnath Sahae, of Doomree, and Lall Shamsundur Sahae of Hessul, both related to Thakoor Bishnath Sahae, appear to have personally superintended the closing of the Ramghur and Chumunghatec Ghauts, in the Hazareebaugh and Purulca roads respectively; and Tickiet Oomrao Sing, of Kuttunga, Tickiet Kummull Rae, of Oolattoo, and Tickiet Lodhur Sing, of Oormanjhee, in the Hazareebaugh Division, voluntarily assisted in the closing of the Ramghur Ghaut against Tickiet Oomrao Sing. Complaints of various acts of plunder and oppression have been instituted in my office.

12. The conduct of Lall Jeetnath Sahae, Moonsiff of Lohurdugga, is open to the grave suspicion that he in some measure colluded with the mutineers, as on their march

through his village, Thakoor Gaon, they halted there, and were plentifully supplied by him with provisions, he being himself in the village, and further, that he repaired to the mutineers' camp at Choorea, one march beyond Thakoor Gaon. This he states he did under compulsion, but I am disinclined to believe it, as those zemindars, through whose estates the mutineers passed, and who were disinclined to assist them, deserted their villages, and refused compliance with their demand.

13. It has also come to my notice, and is not denied by the Moonsiff, that he was at Burkaghur, the residence of Thakoor Bishnath Sahae, the day previous to our return at Ranchee, though he did not appear here till some days subsequent thereto. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that the Lall should not be allowed to resume his appointment as Moonsiff of Lohurdugga. I should mention that he is related to Thakoor Kupilnath Sahae, whose conduct has been reported on in paragraphs 7 and 8.

14. In the above report I have made only incidental mention of the acts of plunder almost all the zemindars herein referred to, are said to have participated in, but I believe, in the course of inquiry, it will be found that most of the property of the European and other residents of both Dorundah and Ranchee, was carried off by them or their followers.

15. In addition to the vernacular records herewith submitted, the records of the case noted in the margin,* which are at present with the Deputy Commissioner, throw additional light on the part taken by some of the zemindars herein mentioned, subsequent to the mutiny of the battalion.

16. May I request the favour of your returning my vernacular proceedings when you have quite done with them?

I remain, &c.

J. S. DAVIES.

Inclosure 411 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga.

Sir,

Chota Nagpore, October 31, 1857.

WITH reference to Captain Davies' letter of the 29th October, and vernacular proceedings, herewith returned, in the case of sundry zemindars of this district, reported to have taken part with the mutineers of the Ramghur Battalion in acts of rebellion against Government, I have the honor to record the following observations.

2. Thakoor Bishnath Sahee, of Burkaghur, Lall Juggurnath Sahee, son of Thakoor Kupilnath Sahee, of Sulgee, and Pandey Gunput Rae, appear to be guilty of sundry treasonable acts. They are known to have left this with the mutineers; the two former are said to have been with that body when attacked, but are supposed to have effected their escape, and to be now at large. It does not appear that orders for their apprehension have been issued. This should be done, and if found they should be committed for trial to the Court having jurisdiction under Act XIV of 1857. If they cannot after diligent search be found, you will refer the cases to the said Court for an adjudication of forfeiture under section 2 of Act XXV of 1857, and report, if you consider it expedient to offer rewards for their apprehension.

3. Thakoor Kupilnath Sahee should be tried for harbouring the mutinous sepoys of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lall Indurnath Sahee and Lall Ramsoondur and others, for their share in closing the Ramghur and Chamurghattee Ghauts, which appears from the evidence to have been done with the intention of obstructing the progress of the British troops, and was therefore an act of hostility to Government.

4. The presence here of Gopal Sahee and Khoonda Sahee whilst Dorundah was in possession of the mutineers, may be susceptible of explanation; but if they do not on citation appear before you to account for their apparent collusion in the rebellion, they should be treated as rebels, and proceeded against under the Act above quoted. In regard to their alleged participation in acts of plunder, the evidence on which this rests is not before me, and I do not, therefore, give any opinion.

5. I concur with the Senior Assistant in considering that the conduct of Lall Jeetnath Sahee, Moonsiff of Lohardugga, is open to grave suspicion, in addition to what appears on

* 1. Government and Bishnathiam v. Koorbanally, jemadar; 2. Government and Rumpeshad, native doctor, v. Balgobind Sahae and Shiek Bhannak; 4. Government v. Koorbanally, jemadar, and Balgobind Sahae; 5. Government v. Koorbanally, jemadar, Balgobind Sahae, and Nutkay Khan.

the papers under consideration. I am not aware that he made any attempt to communicate with the authorities during their temporary absence from the Sudder station, and pending further inquiry, I direct that he be suspended from office. His conduct since the mutiny should be thoroughly inquired into, and a full report on his case submitted through the Deputy Commissioner.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

Inclosure 412 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Sir,

Fort William, November 13, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, reporting the result of an inquiry made by Senior Assistant Commissioner Captain Davies, late in charge of Lohardugga, into the conduct of certain zemindars of his division, who are suspected of having taken part with the mutineers of the Ramghur Battalion, in acts of rebellion against the State, and to inform you, in reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor entirely approves of the instructions issued by you in the matter.

2. The trials of these persons should be proceeded with, without any unnecessary delay, and should their guilt be established, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that nothing short of a capital sentence would be adequate to the crimes charged against them.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 413 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chota Nagpore, November 7, 1857.

WITH reference to paragraph 5 of your circular dated the 15th August, 1857, I have the honor to forward herewith, in the prescribed form, returns of cases tried under Act XVI of 1857, for the months of September and October last.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

Inclosure 414 in No. 1.

RETURN of Persons tried and punished in the Division of Chota Nagpore, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of September 1857.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Hazareebaugh	1857 Sept. 16	1. Ootim Kooimie 2. Munbodh Bhooeea 3. Karum Koomai 4. Kanoo Soutiai 5. Kunchum Kooimie 6. Buluk Ram Gunjoo 7. Dewa Telie	Riotous assembly with offensive weapons and plundering property in the village of Mandoor Maio, and for an attempt at dacoity in the house of Krishna Maito of the said village on the 5th September, 1857.	Each sentenced to imprisonment with labour and flogs for seven years, from 16th September, 1857	None

E. T. DALTON.

Commissioner's Office, Chota Nagpore, November 7, 1857.

Inclosure 415 in No. 1.

RETURN of Persons tried and punished in the Division of Chota Nagpore, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of October 1857.

District.	Date.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence charged.	Sentence	Remarks.
Lohardugga ..	1857 October 3	Posa Moondarie	Dacoity on the night of 21d Bhadoor, 1264, Fuslee, in the house of Bhagoo, attended with slight wounding	To be imprisoned with hard labour and irons for seven years	
Ditto ..	.. 21 "	1. Rugonath Misser 2. Sewnath Sing	Rebellion against Government of India, with plundering the Government Treasury, and being apprehended with the mutineers of the Ramghur battalion with arms in their hands	Each to imprisonment and banishment and irons for fourteen years	The prisoners were convicted of receiving a share of the Government treasure, knowing it to have been obtained by plunder. They had been sepoy in the Ramghur battalion, and were convicts in the Chyebassa jail, and released by the sepoy when the detachment there mutined.

Commissioner's Office, Chota Nagpore, November 7, 1857.

E. T. DALTON.

Inclosure 416 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir.

Chota Nagpore, October 27, 1857.

HAVING received information that a number of Cherows and Khyrwars, aborigines of Palamow, had assembled in arms in that pergunnah, and had plundered the towns of Shahpore and Chynepore, and also that through fear of these insurgents, the darogah of Lesliegunge and the tehseldar of Palamow, with some Government revenue, had retreated to Karar of the same pergunnah, where they were protected by an ellaquadar called Thakoor Kupilnath Sing, I consider it advisable that there should be no delay in re-asserting the authority of Government over these lawless tribes, and have determined to send out Lieutenant Graham and another officer, with as strong a party of reliable men of the Ramghur local force as we can muster.

2. Lieutenant Graham has been instructed to proceed as speedily as possible towards Lesliegunge; the ellaquadars and ijaradars will be required to give him every assistance. His mere presence will, I think, do much to restore order, and he will, I hope, with the aid he will receive from the well-affected landholders, find himself sufficiently strong to break up any combination that may be formed for the purpose of plunder, and bring the offenders to justice.

3. I beg to solicit that the Lieutenant-Governor will be pleased to sanction the nomination of Lieutenant Graham, to officiate in the appointment of Junior Assistant in charge of the Korundah subdivision, which includes Palamow, till the arrival of the officer appointed to the situation. Lieutenant Graham has had experience in civil employ, having had charge of the Singbhoom district.

4. The party to accompany Lieutenant Graham, will consist of 4 native officers, 8 havildars, 5 naiks, and 47 sepoys, and 5 troopers, most of these are men who have behaved well during the mutiny. This is a small force, but I depend also on the assistance which my information leads me to expect Lieutenant Graham will receive from the zemindars, and the well-affected portion of ryots of Palamow.

5. If Lieutenant-Graham, from the information he will receive as he proceeds, finds the disturbance more serious and general than it is now considered to be, he will be directed to halt, and report from the borders of Palamow, and other measures can then be adopted, but it is not considered advisable to detach from this at present any portion of the Madras troops if it can be avoided.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

Inclosure 417 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chota Nagpore, October 28, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to submit copy of a communication since received from Captain Davies, Senior Assistant at Lohardugga, embodying the substance of the different reports that have reached him regarding the disturbances in Palamow.

2. In receiving these reports, due allowance must be made for the proneness of alarmed native officials to exaggerate. The information on which I wrote yesterday, was derived from two chuprassies of my Intelligence Department, who were at Lesliegunge, in Palamow, when the disturbance broke out, and had passed through Shahpore, a day or two before, when they heard from the zemindar Thakoorae Rughooburdeal Sing, that he was expecting and preparing against an attack; it is probable, therefore, that it is, as Captain Davies surmises, a party affair, and that the measures already adopted may prove sufficient.

3. It will be as well, however, to prepare for the necessity of having to send a stronger force into Palamow, and it occurs to me, if the right wing of the Shekawattee Battalion, under Colonel Forster, now at Purulea, were moved on in this direction, two companies left at Golah to operate against Sonthals and others implicated in the depredations that have been committed in that part of the country, and the remainder of the force to come on here to garrison Dorundah and Ranchee, I should be able to move into Palamow, with

the wing* of the 27th Madras Infantry and two guns, under Major Macdonnel, and with the Ranghur Irregular Cavalry, expected back here about the 6th proximo, and the detachment of Ranghur Infantry proceeding with Lieutenant Graham, we should have a moveable column sufficient to put down any disturbance likely to occur in Palamow or elsewhere in this vicinity.

I have, &c.
E. T. DALTON.

Inclosure 418 in No. 1.

The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Lohardugga to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Sir,

Chota Nagpore, October 27, 1857.

I REGRET to have to report that disturbances of a somewhat serious nature have broken out in pergunnah Palamow.

2. On the evening of the 25th instant, I received reports from the darogah of Lesliegunge and the Government tehseldar, whose head-quarters are there, dated the 21st idem, to the effect that a body of armed men, about 2,000, said to be Khyrwars and Cherows, from Koomaree and adjacent villages, had assembled near Chynepore, which village, and the surrounding country, within the Shahpore thannah jurisdiction, they were marauding, and that great fears were entertained that they would endeavour to plunder the Government tehseldaree.

3. Yesterday I received further reports from the above-named, and from the darogah of Thannah Manka, dated 22nd idem, confirming the reports previously submitted, and intimating that the rebels had considerably increased in numbers, to about 5,000; they had plundered the town of Shahpore and village of Khurma, only five miles from Lesliegunge; that Lesliegunge was deserted by almost all its inhabitants, and, therefore, it was deemed expedient to retire with the police and tehseldaree establishments, and Government thannah, to Kurar, about sixteen miles to the east of Lesliegunge, where they were loyally protected by Thakoor Kupinath Sing, and that unless immediate measures were taken for putting down the rebellion, it would spread throughout the pergunnah.

4 These reports have been further confirmed by a mohurrir of my office, who arrived last evening from pergunnah Palamow, and by two chuprassies attached to your office, who have this day returned from that pergunnah.

5. You are aware that these Khyrwars and Cherows are the aborigines of the district; it is reported that they are acting under the direction of Petumber Sae Bhogta and Neelumber Sae Bhogta (brothers), Illaquadars of Tuppa Cheymo Sunneea, themselves Khyrwars and zemindars of much influence amongst their own caste; and as the Khyrwars and Cherows appear to have coalesced and made common cause, the other zemindars of the district, who appear well affected towards the Government, are unable to make head against them, unless immediate assistance is rendered.

6. Without more precise information, it is difficult to speak with certainty as to the origin of this disturbance. It is rumoured that Thakoorac Tiluckdaree Sing, who is known to be at enmity with Thakoorac Rughuburdeal Sing, is the instigator of it, and, as yet, the latter has been the greatest sufferer; it may be only a party movement which a small force would be sufficient to put down; should, however, the rise amongst the above-named tribes be general, it will not be so easily suppressed. Up to the latest accounts, the disturbances have been confined to the jurisdiction of the Lesliegunge and Shahpore thannah.

I have, &c.

J. S. DAVIES,

Inclosure 419 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Sir,

Fort William, November 2, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters dated the 27th and 28th ultimo, relative to the disturbances which have recently broken out in Palamow, and the measures adopted by you for their suppression.

* Only 220 sepoys.

2 A 2.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor anxiously awaits your report on the result of Lieutenant Graham's march to Palamow. In the meanwhile, Lieutenant Graham will be authorized to officiate as Junior Assistant in charge of the Korundah subdivision, pending the arrival of Lieutenant Moncrieff, who has this day been appointed Junior Assistant, and if you should think it advisable he may continue to exercise the powers of an Assistant in the district, even after Lieutenant Moncrieff has joined.

3. Adverting to the third paragraph of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, in which it is suggested that the right wing of the Shekawattee Battalion, now at Purulea, should be ordered to move in your direction, I am to inform you that the corps alluded to is at present destined for a special service elsewhere, and cannot leave the district of Maunbhoom till that object is accomplished. Hereafter his Honor will be prepared to take into consideration your proposal for the march of troops into Palamow, if found to be still necessary.

I have, &c.
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 420 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Adjutant, Ramghur Light Infantry.

Sir,

Fort William, November 2, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint you to officiate as Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, in charge of the subdivision of Korundah, until the arrival of Lieutenant Moncrieff.

I have, &c.
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 421 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 2, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council, a copy of the communication from the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, relative to certain disturbances which have recently broken out in Palamow, together with a copy of the reply of this date.

2. I am also desired to transmit, for the information of his Lordship in Council, a copy of a telegraphic message which has just been received from the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty on the subject of the disturbances in Palamow.

I have, &c.
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 422 in No. 1.

The Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Sherghotty, November 1, 1857.

JUST received information from Mr. Grundy, Manager, Rogoonah Colliery, in a note dated 28th instant, that Palamow is in a state of rebellion. The rebels have been fighting with a zemindar of the name of Bhowani Buksh Roy for five days.

Tuxa Roy, a zemindar of Chundpore, sent Mr. Grundy word that he must give up if troops are not sent to his assistance.

The rebels intend to conquer Palamow.

If Umur Sing is not dislodged from the vicinity of Rhotas he will join the Palamow people, and give much trouble.

Inclosure 423 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chota Nagpore, October 30, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit a further report from Captain Davies, Senior Assistant Commissioner, on the disturbances in Palamow.

2. I beg to add that Lieutenant Graham, with his detachment, left this yesterday.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

Inclosure 424 in No. 1.

The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Lohardugga to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Sir,

Chota Nagpore, October 29, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated 27th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I yesterday received a report from the darogah of thannah Mānka, dated 25th idem, intimating that the Khyrwars of several villages within his jurisdiction had gone off to join the rebels.

2. A further report, copy of which is herewith forwarded, has this day been received from the same darogah, informing me that 600 of the rebels in the vicinity of Chynepore had proceeded to Leshegunge, plundered the town and the village of Ranchee, and were supposed to be moving on the Manka thannah.

3. As it is hardly likely that, at this early stage of the rebellion, the rebels would break up into several parties, I think it highly probable that the reports of the tehseldar alluded to in my last letter were greatly exaggerated, and that the body of 600 men mentioned by the Manka darogah may comprise the whole of those reported to be plundering the country.

I have, &c.

J. S. DAVIES.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have received by dāk, *vid* Sherghotty, a report, from the darogah of thannah Shahpore, dated 22nd instant, confirming the reports previously submitted, and intimating that, consequent on the disturbances, he had been compelled to retire with his police establishment, to Rajurah, the Bengal Coal Company's station, whence he wrote his report.

J. S. D.

Inclosure 425 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chota Nagpore, October 31, 1857.

AS the intelligence that has reached me to-day confirms the reports previously received and submitted of serious disturbances in Palamow, I have the honor to state, after consultation with Major Macdonnel, that I consider it necessary to make arrangements for moving out, with the two guns, and a detachment of Madras Infantry, and have written to Major Simpson to send over fifty men of the detachment of the Bengal Police Battalion to this station to assist in taking the duty here.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor, will, I presume, hear from Sherghotty, by electric telegraph, all that is reported there of the disturbances in Palamow, and thus obtain the news more speedily than I do.

3. From Aurungabad, on the Grand Trunk Road, there is a good road, *vid* Moharajgunge, into Palamow, by which troops could easily march to the scene of the disturbances, and if a detachment of about 200 Europeans could be spared for a short time for this service, the insurrection would be promptly put down.

4. Mr. T. Campbell, on the Grand Trunk Road, knows the road and the country thoroughly.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

Inclosure 426 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 4, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 2nd instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, a copy of two further communications from the Officiating Commissioner at Chota Nagpore on the subject of the disturbances in Palamow.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 427 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Fort William, November 4, 1857.

THE emergency in Palamow seems greater than that in Maunbhoom.

You are at liberty, if you think it necessary, to retain Captain Davies.

Inclosure 428 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chota Nagpore, November 6, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt, last evening, of your telegraphic message of the 4th instant, intimating that I was at liberty to keep Captain Davies at his own station, if I thought necessary, with reference to the disturbances at Palamow.

2. I beg to state, in reply, that, as far as regards Palamow, it is immaterial to me whether Captain Oakes or Captain Davies is in charge of the district of Lohardugga for the time; and as his Honor was desirous of availing himself of Captain Davies' services, temporarily in Maunbhoom, and Captain Davies has entered on his duties in that district, and Captain G. N. Oakes has taken charge of Captain Davies' office, I think the arrangement had better continue till his Honor is pleased to sanction the return of the two officers to their respective districts.

3. Captain Davies, in addition to his Maunbhoom duties, will be able to assist Mr. Lushington to a knowledge of Singbhoom affairs, if the arrangement transferring that district to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Burdwan is to continue; but I beg to express a hope that his Honor will soon consider this measure as no longer necessary or expedient. It would be very detrimental to the influence this office has always exercised over that part of the Division, if I am obliged to refer cases, petitions, or applicants from thence to the Burdwan office.

4. In regard to Palamow, since my last letter on the subject I have not received any authentic reports of fresh disturbances. Thakoorai Rughooburdeal Sing appears to have repulsed the attack made on his house, and the Choochahs had fallen back. It is rumoured that they were preparing for another outbreak, but this requires confirmation.

5. Meantime, Lieutenant Graham is steadily advancing with his party, and by this evening or to-morrow I hope to receive from him full information as to all that has taken place.

6. Major Simpson having sent out a detachment of 100 Sikhs to operate against the Choochahs in the Gomea direction,* is unable to comply with my requisition for 50 men to assist in taking the duties at this station should I find it necessary to move out the Madras detachment and guns; but I expect back Captain Nation's Rcssallah of Irregular Cavalry to-morrow, and propose to send them at once to Palamow.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

* A chuttee on the old trunk road near the Damoodah.

Inclosure 429 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Sir,

Fort William, November 12, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 6th instant, and, with reference to its 2nd paragraph, to state that, for the reasons adverted to by you, and as you do not require the services of Captain Davies in Lohardugga, it seems advisable that that officer should, for the present, remain at Purulea.

2. With reference to the remarks in the 3rd paragraph of your letter, I am instructed to inform you that the transfer of the districts of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Burdwan is strictly a temporary arrangement.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 430 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chota Nagpore, November 12, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to state that no further reports of disturbances in Palamow have been received since the date of my last letter on the subject of the 6th instant.

2. Lieutenant Graham has not written for some days; but I have to-day authentic information that he had reached Chynepore and Shahpore, where the insurgents had collected, and that they had all dispersed as Lieutenant Graham advanced.

3. The Officiating Junior Assistant will now be aided by Thakoorai Rughooburdeal Sing, whose house the insurgents had unsuccessfully laid siege to, and will soon, I hope, find himself at the head of a large and strong party, whose interest it is to maintain order, as other zemindars are reported to have joined Thakoorai Rughooburdeal Sing.

4. Rewards of 300 rupees each have been offered for the apprehension of the Bhogtas Lelumber and Petumber Sahee, who are considered the leaders of these disturbances.

5. Lall Bindhessur Pershad Sing Deo, the Surburahkar of Sirgoojah, is now here; he has been successful in restoring order in his own country, and volunteers to aid in putting down disturbances in any quarter. I have directed him to have 200 of his men in readiness on the Palamow border to co-operate with Lieutenant Graham. He tells me that he has issued the necessary orders.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

Inclosure 431 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Sir,

Fort William, November 23, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, intimating that you have received no further reports of disturbances in Palamow since the date of your last communication on the subject.

The Lieutenant-Governor has received this intelligence with much satisfaction, as well as that of the insurgents, who had collected at Chynepore and Shahpore, having dispersed on the approach of Lieutenant Graham.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 432 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chota Nagpore, November 16, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit copy of a report from Lieutenant Graham, commanding detachment, and Officiating Junior Assistant in charge of the subdivision of Korundah,

from which it appears that his presence with his small force in Palamow has already done much towards repressing disturbances there.

2. From another communication, of later date, just received, I am inclined to think that the insurgents have not dispersed, they have only retreated into the jungles and hilly portions of the pergunnah bordering on Sirgoojah, and may make head again, if active measures are not taken to disperse them, and punish the ringleaders.

3. Lieutenant Graham should not attempt to enter the fastness of the Bhogtas, with his present small force; but if the aid promised by the Sirgoojah Surburakhar be speedily given, and is efficient, he may be able to effect something.

4. The postal arrangements with Palamow having been placed on a better footing, I hope to-morrow to receive much later intelligence, and I will defer till then to submit any further suggestions for his Honor's consideration.

5. I have authorized Lieutenant Graham to employ as many matchlockmen as he may require to assist him; and requested him to inform Baboo Shew Churn, Roy of Nowaghur, that his good conduct in protecting the Government treasure and servants will not be overlooked.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

Inclosure 433 in No. 1.

Lieutenant Graham to Captain Oakes.

Sir,

Camp, Chynepore, November 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report that, after halting for two days at Lesliengunge, for the purpose of collecting information and collecting petitions, I reached Chynepore this morning.

2. It would appear that about 500 Boghtas, &c., under Petumber Sah, Jagheerदार of Cheonosunea, and his brother Lelumber Sah, partly plundered Lesliengunge and a few other villages.

3. At Lesliengunge, the Government thannah, Abkary cutcherry, the Malkhannah, and a few houses belonging to private individuals, were burnt, but the greater portion of the office papers, and all the treasure (amounting to about 1,864 rupees), are safe.

4. At an attack made on Chynepore, the insurgents, if they can be considered in that light, numbered about 2,000; and after, it is said, murdering a Government peada, a woman, and two children, were driven off, with slight loss, by Thakoorite Rugburdial Sing, of Chynepore, against whom, on account of old enmities, I feel pretty sure this movement has been mainly intended.

5. By all accounts, the Boghtas, who appear to be a complete set of savages, had half persuaded themselves into the belief that the Government authorities had left for ever, and thought the opportunity for plundering with impunity too good a one to be lost.

6. Had some show of Government authority been much longer delayed, serious mischief would, without doubt, have taken place; but on hearing of my advance, the Boghtas, it is reported, lost heart, and have almost dispersed; the various zemindars, &c., have, to all appearances, held entirely aloof from them; and I trust, ere long, to be able to report that the district is perfectly quiet.

7. A little night-plundering is still carried on by the village choohars, and other bad characters; and this will also, I hope, be put a stop to ere long.

8. The Government treasure and servants were protected by Baboo Sewchurn, Roy of Nowaghur, whose name I have the honor to request you will be good enough to bring to the favorable notice of the Commissioner.

9. As, with my small party, too great precautions could not be taken, I have made small advances for food to a few matchlockmen, whom I have employed at outlying picquets, and will request you to obtain the sanction of the Commissioner to the same when the accounts are made up.

10. With my present very small force, I fear I shall be unable to undertake very active measures against the ringleaders of the late disturbances; but were my force temporarily increased to 100 bayonets, something might be done. Sowars are useless in the Boghta country.

I have, &c.

J. M. GRAHAM.

Inclosure 434 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Sir,

Fort William, November 24, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 16th instant, with its inclosure, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of the measures suggested by you for the repression of the disturbances in Palamow, and of your instructions to Lieutenant Graham, regarding the employment of matchlockmen for his assistance.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 435 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 24, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter dated 16th instant, from the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, and of its inclosure, detailing certain measures taken for the repression of disturbances in Palamow.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 436 in No. 1.

The Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic)

Sherghotty, November 12, 1857.

RECEIVED a letter from Lieutenant Graham, Officiating Junior Assistant-Commissioner, Chota Nagpore, dated 10th November, Chynepore, Palamow; reports assemblage for purposes of plunder, of from 2,000 to 4,000 men, headed by Petumber Shah, at Ramka, twenty-eight miles from Chynepore. Lieutenant Graham has only 50 men fit for duty, and has his magazine and treasure to guard, therefore cannot risk pursuit of rebels; absolutely requires immediate presence of a force of 150 men. Much plundering and murder has already occurred; incalculable mischief will ensue unless prompt aid is given.

Inclosure 437 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 13, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a telegraphic message from the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty, relative to the state of affairs at Palamow, and to state that, unless orders to the contrary are received from his Lordship in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to direct Colonel Forster, as soon as the duty on which he is at present so well employed at Purulea has been accomplished, to march to Dorundah, in order to strengthen the hands of Captain Dalton, in the suppression of the Palamow insurrection, which is beginning to assume formidable proportions, and which, in the event of the insurgents at Rhotas, with Umur Sing joining in it, will, his Honor fears, become a really serious affair.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 438 in No. 1.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, November 17, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated the 13th instant, and its inclosure, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council approves of the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to employ the Shekawatee Brigade to aid in quelling the disturbances in Palamow.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 439 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Colonel Forster.

Sir,

Fort William, November 24, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to transmit, for your information, copy of a correspondence with the Supreme Government, on the subject of the proposed employment of the regiment under your command, in strengthening the hands of the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, in the suppression of the insurrection which has taken place at Palamow.

2. It is the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor that you should march to Dorundah with as large a number of the Shekawatee Battalion as you can collect together, and there undertake the duty of quelling the insurrection in question, using for the purpose the regiment under your command, and such guns, and such other troops, as the Commissioner may be able to detach from Dorundah, and place under your orders.

3. The Commissioner will be directed to afford you all possible information and assistance, to enable you to perform this important duty, but you will understand that the conduct of the expedition is committed entirely to your hands, and that it will rest with you to determine upon all military movements and measures necessary for the object in view.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish you to cause all your detachments to join your head-quarters, and accompany you on this expedition, which, when the primary object of pacifying Palamow has been accomplished, will probably extend to the clearing out of the followers of Umur Sing from Rhotas and its neighbourhood, and the restoration of order on the southern part of the Shahabad district.

5. The civil functionaries on your line of march will be directed to give you all the assistance in their power, and the Superintendent of Trunk Road carriage and supplies will also be instructed to give his utmost attention to any requisition you may make for, and in the way of, elephants, carriage, and supplies.

6. You are requested to notify to this office the time when you will be able to march, and to report your movements and proceedings from time to time in like manner

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 440 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chota Nagpore, November 17, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to submit an extract from a demi-official communication received this day from Lieutenant Graham, on deputation in Palamow, under date the 14th instant, from Chynepore

2. From the information given, it appears that the insurgents have not dispersed; they have fallen back on the jungle tracts to the south of Palamow, bordering on Sirgoojah, and hold the ghauts in front of them. There have been no fresh depredations since Lieutenant Graham marched into Palamow, but, as surmised by that officer, it is probable they will be emboldened, and in a measure compelled again to take to a course of plunder, if not dispersed.

3. We are short of troops for offensive operations against them; and, unless

reinforced, it will not be easy for us to muster a sufficient number of men for a campaign in the Palamow jungles.

4. I have issued fresh instructions to the Surburahkar of Sirgoojah, directing him to employ his whole force, and give his personal attention to the aid of Lieutenant Graham in putting down this disturbance. He has a considerable body of men at his disposal, and they could not be better employed. The insurgents have been troubling Sirgoojah as well as Palamow, and the bands are formed of Sirgoojah as well as Palamow marauders.

5. In Chota Nagpore all is quiet; but with the prisoners that we have now in jail, the trials that are pending, and with the number of people, chiefs and others, coming in, who are all anxious to see what force we have, I do not think it would be right to denude this place of troops.

6. I was in hopes of being able to get fifty Sikhs from Hazareebaugh, or to have sent fifty from thence to Lieutenant Graham's assistance; but though the Hazareebaugh district is now quiet, Major Simpson will not be able adequately to punish the Choochars, who have committed atrocious crimes, and made disturbances in his district, and provide for the duties of his station with a smaller force than that he has now at his disposal.

7. From a letter just received, I find that the detachment sent out by Major Simpson to Goomea had returned to Hazareebaugh. They have not been able to effect much, as the parties they were in search of retired into the hills and jungles on their approach, and nothing was seen but deserted villages. Major Simpson intends going out again in the Rampore direction, and in his search after Choochars is likely to be aided by some influential Sonthal headmen who have been assisting us in procuring Sonthal recruits.

8. His Honor is aware that, Soorunder Sahee having broken his parole and absconded from Sumbulpore, a strong detachment was sent out to disperse any of his sympathizers that could be found collected, and to apprehend the brothers, if possible, and the Sumbulpore gurhowteah or zemindar, who is suspected of having rendered them most active assistance. I have directed Captain Leigh to proclaim that every village, the inhabitants of which harbour these rebels, will be liable to destruction; and similar stringent orders having been issued from this office to the Gurhat Chiefs, whilst at the same time large rewards (500 rupees each) are offered for their apprehension, I have reason to think they will not long escape punishment.

9. I receive satisfactory accounts from all the Gurhjat Mehals, with exception of Odeypore, in which insignificant place the authority of Government has to be re-established.

10. In my report of the 23rd of September, 1857, paragraph 12, I mentioned that the deposed Rajah Dheraj Sing and his brother, Shewraj Sing, who were detained here under surveillance, had, on the evacuation of Ranchee by the authorities, proceeded to Odeypore, and, by extravagant misrepresentations, induced the ignorant jagheerdars and ryots to acknowledge them. The tehseeldar, on the part of Government, was forced to quit the Mehal, and Dheraj Sing appropriated some 500 rupees of Government collections that were in hand.

11. The messengers and spies sent out by me, on my first arrival, have only recently returned. My perwannah was not received; they would not credit the re-occupation of Ranchee.

12. I have now issued proclamations, warning the inhabitants against paying revenue to any unaccredited person, or acknowledging any authority but that of the Government officers deputed by me, and required the Surburahkar of Sergoojah and Rajah of Jushpore (the former has just left me, and the latter is now here), to assist my chuprassies in making known the contents to all concerned; I have also called on them to seize and send into me all escaped convicts, including Dheraj Sing and his brother. It is reported that the former is dead, and that the latter has succeeded to the usurped post; if so, we are rid of the most determined villain of the two, and I do not anticipate much opposition to my orders. Should these measures prove insufficient, it will be easy for me to take Odeypore in my tour, and restore order, with such a force, as I may be able to procure, to accompany me as an escort.

13. I am most anxious to move out, and it is very desirable that I should proceed through the division to Sumbulpore, via Palamow, Sirgoojah, and Odeypore, returning through Singbhoom) as soon as possible, to convince all that our re-occupation of the division and defeat of the mutineers is a reality, but am just now kept in the station by the difficulty of providing myself with such an escort as it is expedient I should take with me.

14. I am very anxious to avoid making inconvenient requisitions for additions to our force, and his Honor may rely on our doing the most we can with what we have; but as Hazareebaugh is to be a station for European troops, and accommodation there of from 300 to a wing could at once be provided, in the now vacant buildings,

of the Agency jail and Government bungalows, it might, perhaps, be practicable to occupy that station immediately with a portion of one of Her Majesty's regiments. The Sikh detachment could then be spared for Palamow. If disturbances there cannot otherwise be put down, and if the duties of Sumbulpore can be taken permanently by Madras troops, the detachment of Ramghur Light Infantry now there could be withdrawn and added to our strength here. This would give us sufficient men at Ranchee and Dorundah for garrison duties, and a moveable column besides. It would greatly aid us in the formation of a new battalion or police corps, and enable us, in a short time, to be able to dispense with the services of the Madras detachment now here. It would also give us acclimatized men, which I find to be very necessary. Thirty Madras sepoy were sent the other day only two marches from this; the whole party have since been laid up with fever.

15. I take the opportunity of soliciting early instructions in regard to the new levies. I have enlisted about 200, mostly Coles and Sonthals, and they are getting on very well at their drill. I have stopped at this number, waiting to be favoured with his Honor's orders on my report dated the 7th of October last.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

Inclosure 441 in No. 1.

Lieutenant Graham to Captain Oakes.

(Extract.)

Chynepore, November 14, 1857.

THERE is nothing new, that I know of, to tell you about; all is quiet here, and the various bodies of insurgents quiet for the present, but this can't last many days, as they must be fed, and their food can only be procured by plunder. The main body of the Bogtaks are now at Mundal, about twenty miles from this, keeping the Boogloomara Ghaut, they are said to be making preparations, both offensive and defensive, and to have an immense quantity of plunder, including, amongst other things, 1,200 head of cattle, buffaloes, and an enormous quantity of ghee, &c. An advanced party of 100 or 150 of them are watching the Tungpurwa Ghaut, which is about twelve miles from this, on the road to Mundul. I can send you a rough map of the road towards Mundul, if you like. Reports from Sutterpore also state that the Khyrwars, &c., are up in that direction. One thing there can be no doubt of, and that is, that if plundering is to be stopped and the country settled, more Infantry must be sent: with the exception, perhaps, of the Bogtaks, the mere sight of them will be enough to disperse the budmashes; and reward ought to be set on the heads of Jeea Sing, sepoy, and Petumber Sha, with, perhaps, one or two others. Spies of Rugburdial Sing have just come in, who report parties of insurgents on the Chittra and Tatkie Ghauts, and that Lelumber has returned from the Jushpore direction with assistance. Beekaree Sing, of Monkah, reports that, in five days from this day, all are to assemble at the Palamow fort and Poojah Kur, and, having done so, come down on this.

Inclosure 442 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 24, 1857.

WITH reference to my letters dated 17th, 20th, and 21st November, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a further communication from the officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore on the subject of the disturbances in Palamow.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 443 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Camp, Rughoonathpore, November 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated 31st ultimo, regarding the measures to be adopted against the Zemindar of Pachete.

2. In obedience to the instructions it contained I marched to Rughoonathpore on the 5th and 6th instant, in progress to Purulia. On my arrival at Rughoonathpore yesterday. I found a large assemblage of people in the bazar, forming the retinue, as I was informed, of the Zemindar of Pachete, who shortly afterwards sent a message, soliciting an interview,

3. I immediately dismissed the Moktear who brought this message, with a reply to the effect, that I considered it highly presumptuous on the part of the Zemindar to ask for such an honor; that he had long been acting most contumaciously, and that he must at once consider himself as a prisoner, with permission to remain in his tent that night, and to surrender himself early on the following morning.

4. To-day, about 12 o'clock, Colonel Forster, according to a communication he had made me, arrived with a wing of the Shekawattee Battalion, and, as Neelmoney Sing had not then come in, I sent an order to him to attend in a quarter of an hour, or otherwise I should have to enforce obedience. At the end of this time a Moktear came with a petition, to which I refused to listen, and I called upon Colonel Forster to seize Neelmoney Sing's person.

5. It was not until the soldiers were within a few yards of the tent he was occupying, that Neelmoney gave himself up, thus evincing to the very last that contumacy and opposition to the Government which have marked his conduct from the commencement of the late disturbances.

I shall report further proceedings to-morrow, and in the meanwhile would request the favour of receiving instructions in continuation of those now under acknowledgment.

I have, &c.

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 444 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan.

Sir,

Fort William, November 10, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 7th instant, reporting the surrender of Neelmoney Sing, Zemindar of Pachete, and soliciting further instructions as to the course to be adopted in regard to that individual.

2. In reply, I am desired to convey the Lieutenant-Governor's approval of the measures you have taken against Neelmoney Sing, and to forward to you for execution, if you should deem it necessary, the accompanying warrant for his detention at Burdwan.

3. You will be informed, by my separate letter of this day's date, of your appointment as a Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857, in the districts of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom. You already possess those powers in the districts of the Burdwan Division.

4. You will ascertain what evidence there may be against Neelmoney Sing, and not hesitate to proceed against him, even to the passing of a capital sentence, in the event of sufficient proof of treason being forthcoming against him; but, should it become necessary for you to collect the evidence, you must not sit as a Judge to try him

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 445 in No. 1.

Warrant.

Fort William, November 10, 1857

WHEREAS the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for good and sufficient reasons, has seen fit to determine that Neelmoney Sing, the Zemindar of Pachete, shall be placed under personal restraint at Burdwan, you are hereby required and commanded, in pursuance of that determination, to receive the person above named into your custody, and to deal with him in conformity to the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor and the provisions of Regulation 3 of 1818.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. R. YOUNG.

To the Magistrate of Burdwan.

Inclosure 446 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Sir,

Camp, Rughoonathpore, November 9, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated 7th instant, I have the honor to report as follows :

Yesterday morning I left this at 4 A. M., in company with the Principal Assistant-Commissioner, Captain Davies, and Colonel Forster, and his detachment, taking with me the prisoner Neelmoney Sing, to occupy his house, as directed in paragraph 11 of your letter dated 31st October.

Our route lay through a wild, uncultivated country, which so far impeded our march that we did not reach Neelmoney Sing's house till nearly 8 o'clock.

I shall leave the description of the whole place to Colonel Forster, who will be better able to detail to the Lieutenant-Governor what a formidable stronghold we found it, simply mentioning that it appeared to me to be a building surrounded by a lofty wall, with large outworks, consisting of a deep ditch, with a raised embankment on the inner side. It is worthy of notice that some portions of this earthwork were of very recent construction, having evidently been raised within the last fortnight.

Immediately facing the front gate leading to the inner court-yard, two cannons had been, till very lately, placed in position; a masonry platform has been erected for the guns to work on, and behind each gun there had been two large beams firmly fixed in the ground, to prevent their recoil. The news of our arrival which had, notwithstanding all our precautions, unfortunately preceded us by a few hours only, had enabled Neelmoney's servants to pull up one of the beams, and dismantle the guns, which were subsequently shown to us in different parts of the inclosure.

Our first care was to make a search for both ammunition and arms, but we were very unsuccessful at the commencement, being only able to find about a handful of gunpowder, which the servants declared was all they possessed, being the remains of one rupee's worth Neelmoney had purchased of a Poojah.

After a short delay, we forced an entrance into a godown, which contained all the implements and materials for manufacturing powder, several vessels showing that they had only been very recently employed for this purpose. As I then felt it useless trifling either with Neelmoney or his servants in a matter which had assumed such a serious aspect, I went up to the former and told him that I would hang him then and there, if he did not immediately disclose the place where his powder and ammunition had been concealed. This threat had the desired effect, and I was at once taken to a rubbish heap, and requested to search within. In the course of a few minutes we dug up numerous earthen pots and sacks containing sulphur, saltpetre, gunpowder, grape, canister, bullets of all sizes, and a few iron cannon balls, the probable quantities of some of which I have given in the accompanying list.

Our inquiries were then directed to other similar deposits of rubbish, from which we collected swords, pistols, matchlocks, and other weapons. Many of these were old, but six of the swords found in an inner apartment were quite new, not having handles fitted to them, and the several powder-horns and powder were also new, and charged with bullets, priming powder, and slow matches for immediate use. The English guns belonging to Neelmoney had been privately sent into the village, and we had some difficulty in insisting on their being given up to us.

The powder was blown up, and the guns spiked by Colonel Forster, as we could procure no means for removing them, but all the other arms were brought away with us. I beg to state that I have every reason for suspecting that many guns, and perhaps other weapons, were not discovered, in spite of our diligent search. Among the former there are probably some muskets, as we found a bag of flints, and also more English guns, to which some of the bullet-moulds necessarily belonged.

We found no loose cash; but, after a long search, we obtained two large brass lotas, which we were informed were full of money, but their mouths are carefully soldered up. We have of course brought these away with us, but do not purpose opening them till we reach Purulia.

The doors leading to the rooms containing the records and papers were carefully sealed by the Principal Assistant Commissioner, and, as they probably contain much useful information for carrying out the orders for attaching the estate, they will be subsequently removed to Purulia under his superintendence.

Our search over the premises was not concluded till the afternoon, and I left the house in the occupation of the police, with one of Neelmoney Sing's own servants, whom I

allowed him to choose for the purpose of seeing that none of his master's effects were improperly made away with.

In conclusion, I beg to state that every care was taken during the search to prevent any inconvenience to the women occupying the private apartments, though we subsequently discovered they had all been previously removed. I would also mention that Colonel Forster's exertions and precautions throughout the day to prevent pilfering on the part of the sepoys, were all that could have been desired from so able and experienced an officer.

I have, &c.

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 447 in No. 1.

List of Arms and Ammunition found within the premises of Neelmoney Sing Deo, of Pachete.

Several earthen pots, sieves, &c., and materials for making powder, with powder in several stages of preparation.
 Gunpowder, in quantity about 7 maunds.
 Sulphur, " 2 ditto.
 Saltpetre, " 3 ditto.
 Grape, " 1 ditto.
 A box of canister.
 A few large balls, for cannon.
 Several hundred bullets, of sizes.
 4 cannons.
 17 swords, small and large
 32 matchlocks, small and large.
 2 pistols
 2 spears
 11 ammunition pouches, complete.
 A bag of flints, for muskets
 15 matchlock-moulds.
 3 English rifles.

E. H. LUSHINGTON, *Officiating Commissioner.*

Inclosure 448 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan.

Sir,

Fort William, November 12, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 9th instant, reporting that, in conformity to the instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor conveyed in my letter of the 31st ultimo, you proceeded in company with Assistant Commissioner Captain Davies, Colonel Forster, and his detachment, to the house of Neelmoney Sing Deo, of Pachete, and after having secured, without a struggle, the arms and ammunition, together with other property found therein, you left the house in the occupation of the police, with one of Neelmoney Sing's own servants, pending further proceedings against that refractory zemindar.

2 In reply I am desired to convey to you the Lieutenant-Governor's approbation of the manner in which this important business has been managed, and to express his high sense of the service which, with Captain Davies and Colonel Forster, you have rendered on this occasion.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 449 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Camp, Rughoonathpore, November 9, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward a petition received this day from Neelmoney Sing Deo to the address of the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 450 in No. 1.

Petition.

To the Hon. F. J. Halliday, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, &c.

The humble Petition of Neelmoney Sing Deo,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioner is possessed of extensive zemindarees and estates, situated in Pachete and Bengal, and is the lineal descendant of a long race of ancestors, who have been Rajahs of Pachete :

That during his minority, and after he came of age, your petitioner was styled the Maharajah Bahadoor of Pachete, until he was ordered by your Honor to desist from assuming that rank, as the sanction of the Government had not been obtained for that purpose :

That your petitioner, thereupon, presented a petition to your Honor, through the Commissioner, soliciting the sanction of your Honor to his assumption of the rank, and with which request he was informed your Honor had graciously complied :

That, shortly after, your petitioner was directed to attend at Raneegunge, before Mr. Lushington, the Commissioner, in order to be invested with the rank of Maharajah Bahadoor ; and was also, on subsequent occasions, directed by that gentleman, and other authorities, to appear before them :

That, unfortunately for your petitioner, he disobeyed those orders, under the apprehension that if he left his house, in the then disturbed state of the district, it would be plundered by the Sonthals ; and being also having been falsely assured, by designing persons around him, that he was to be arrested on the road, on charges which had been privately preferred against him to the Government, that, in addition to this disobedience of orders, your petitioner deeply regrets he has been guilty of having addressed a letter to Captain George Oakes, the Assistant Commissioner, couched in disrespectful language, in consequence of your petitioner being under the erroneous impression that Captain Oakes was degrading him before his people, by addressing him as Neelmoney Sing Deo, zemindar, after your petitioner had been informed that your Honor had sanctioned his assuming the title of Maharajah Bahadoor .

That your petitioner was yesterday arrested, by the Commissioner, in his house, and is now in close confinement under a military guard, and his estates and property placed under sequestration .

That for this disobedience of orders, and his improper letter to Captain Oakes, your petitioner expresses his deep and sincere contrition :

That your petitioner is not aware of any other charges which may have been preferred against him ; and he confidently asserts his unvarying loyalty to the State, and that he ever has been, and still is, ready and willing to serve it in every way to the utmost of his power :

That it is well known to the Commissioner and other authorities that your petitioner is young, and has little experience ; and he also begs to add, that he now believes that he has been influenced by bad and interested advice.

Under these circumstances, your petitioner solicits that your Honor would be graciously pleased to direct his release from arrest, and the restoration to him of his estates, your petitioner offering to give security to any amount for his appearance when required, and for his implicit execution of all orders which may be issued to him by the Commissioner or other authorities.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

Rugoonathpore, November 9, 1857.

Inclosure 451 in No. 1.

Colonel Forster to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Camp, Rughoonathpore, November 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 31st ultimo, forwarding copy of a communication addressed to the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan of the same date, expressive of the views and wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in respect to the Pachete Chief, and the manner in which his Honor proposes to avail himself of the services of the force under my command, and noting, also, that neither

Europeans nor guns could be spared for attacking the stronghold of the above-named powerful zemindar, who had four pieces of artillery and a number of followers in the fort, within which he himself resided.

In obedience to his Honor's wishes I communicated with Mr. Lushington, the Commissioner of Burdwan, on the subject of future proceedings; and having deemed that the immediate advance of my force appeared to me advisable, with the view to bring that contumacious Chief into subjection, and the same meeting with his approval, I commenced my move to Rughoonathpore, and after two very long and fatiguing marches reached Mr. Lushington's camp this day at noon; I did not dismiss the men, but, with the concurrence of the Commissioner, I lost no time in proceeding to secure the recusant Chief, who had his camp a short distance off, but who had, up to this time, refused to come in and deliver himself up to Mr. Lushington, but, on hearing the approach of my column of sepoys towards his camp, he immediately came forth and delivered himself up to me, and I conducted him into our own camp, and duly made him over to Mr. Lushington.

The Chief is now a prisoner in my camp, and I hope by to-morrow the fort and the guns will be in our possession.

I have, &c

H. FORSTER, *Colonel,*
Commanding Shekawattee Battalion.

Inclosure 452 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Colonel Forster.

Sir,

Fort William, November 11, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 7th instant, reporting the measures taken by you, in furtherance of the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor, conveyed to you in my letter of the 31st ultimo, and stating that the zemindar is now a prisoner in your camp, and that you expect to take possession of his fort and guns in course of the following day.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to convey to you his acknowledgments for the service performed by you so promptly, and it is the more satisfactory that the object in view has been attained without bloodshed.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 453 in No. 1.

Colonel Forster to the Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Sir,

Camp, Rughoonathpore, November 9, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated 7th instant, I have now the honor and satisfaction to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that I proceeded on the 8th instant, with the head-quarters wing of the regiment, towards the stronghold of the Chief of Pachete, being about nine miles south from our camp, accompanied by Mr. Lushington, Commissioner of Burdwan, and Captain Davies, Principal Assistant Commissioner of Purulia, Maunbhoom.

On reaching Kasheepore, which is a place of some strength, and much more capable of protracted defence than generally represented to be, the doors were shut, but on my peremptory demand for its being immediately opened, for the entrance of the troops, and Neelmoney Sing, the Chief, being brought up (under surveillance), the gates were thrown open, and the Commissioner, Mr. Lushington, and Captain Davies, Acting Principal Assistant Commissioner of Maunbhoom, together with myself and troops, proceeded in, and at once took possession of the fortress, and of the stores, arms, and warlike munitions which it contained.

There were found four pieces of artillery (two old English 6-pounders and two smaller iron native guns): these had been evidently displaced in haste from their position, facing the gates, on seeing the approach of troops, and thrown among weeds and long grass. These I should have preferred bringing away, had means of transport been available: however, they have been spiked, and rendered useless, and still are in our possession; Mr. Lushington having made over the fortrees to his police when we evacuated it.

In searching for arms and warlike stores, we found matchlocks, spears, English guns

and swords, also pistols of various kinds, concealed under heaps of rubbish in various parts of the ground ; we also discovered many maunds of gunpowder, recently made and carefully filled in ghurrahs, or earthen pots, covered over with earth and leaves, put hastily over them, there were many bags of saltpetre, sulphur, &c., and there is no doubt but that a manufactory of gunpowder had been established within the defences. The whole of the gunpowder, &c., which was found concealed, I have destroyed.

I am happy to add that the utmost readiness and alacrity was evinced by the troops under my orders, for carrying into execution the desire of the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan, Mr. E. Lushington, whose energy, decision, and untiring activity and personal superintendence, aided by the valuable local experience and zealous co-operation of Captain Davies, Acting Principal Assistant Commissioner of Maunbhoom, obtained so promptly the successful results which, I trust, will prove equally meriting the approbation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and of his Lordship in Council, when the Commissioner's full report reaches his Honor.

I have, &c

H FORSTER, Colonel,
Commanding Shekawattee Battalion.

Inclosure 454 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Colonel Forster.

Sir,

Fort William, November 12, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 9th instant, reporting that possession has been taken by you of the fortress of Neelmoney Sing Deo, of Pachete, and of the stores, arms, and ammunition which it contained; and, in reply, to convey to you the acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor for this further service rendered by the force under your command.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 455 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan.

Sir,

Fort William, November 10, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint you to be a Commissioner, under Section 7, Act XIV of 1857, in the districts of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom, for the trial of all crimes and offences punishable under the said Act.

2 It is to be understood that when two or more officers, specially empowered under this Act, happen to be present at the same station, the Sessions Judge, should he be one of them, will try prisoners committed under the Act in question. If the Sessions Judge be not present, then the Commissioner of Circuit will try the cases, and in the absence of both the Sessions Judge and the Commissioner, the Senior Officer possessing the requisite powers will hold the trial.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 456 in No. 1.

The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Maunbhoom to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Purulia, November 14, 1857.

I HAVE much satisfaction in reporting, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that, owing to the energetic measures adopted by my predecessor, and the prompt punishment with which he visited all plunderers and disturbers of the peace, perfect tranquillity has been restored throughout the Maunbhoom division

2. It is reported that several bad characters, called Sonthals, but in reality escaped

convicts, and others, are still assembled in the vicinity of Golah in the Hazareebaugh division, but their depredations have not extended to my division

3. The recent proceedings against the Pachete zemindar have had a most beneficial effect throughout this district. The people were not prepared to see such rigorous measures adopted towards their Rajah, who had so long bearded the authorities with impunity; and the intelligence of his apprehension is said to have been received with a feeling of consternation not unattended with satisfaction his pride, rapacity, and oppression are so well known that, I need hardly say, he has few sympathisers; and his arrest has removed all fears of further disturbances in this division.

I have, &c.

J. S. DAVIES.

Inclosure 457 in No. 1

The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singbhoom to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chyebassa, November 9, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that no punishment has been awarded under the provisions of Acts XIV, XVI, and XVII of 1857, within the limits of Singbhoom division, during the week ending Saturday the 7th of November, 1857.

I have, &c.

R. C. BIRCH.

Inclosure 458 in No. 1.

The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singbhoom to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Sir,

Camp, Burkellah, November 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that no punishment has been awarded under the provisions of Acts XIV and XVII of 1857, within the limits of Singbhoom division, during the week ending Saturday the 14th of November, 1857.

I have, &c.

R. C. BIRCH.

Inclosure 459 in No. 1.

RETURN of Persons tried and punished in the District of Singbhoom, under the provisions of Act XVI of 1857, during the week ending November 10, 1857.

District	Date.	Name of Prisoner	Offence established.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Singbhoom ..	1857 June 8	Parikhit Kamla,	Manslaughter of his wife, Mus-soomut Tookmony	Sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen years, with hard labour in 1100s.	The prisoner and his wife had a quarrel in June last about two rupees, supposed to have been given to her to take care of. The man kicked the woman in the abdomen, thereby bringing on premature confinement, and the woman died in labour, within an hour of receiving the injury. The evidence, both to the fact and circumstances, was clear.
Ditto ..	July 5	1. Lukum, Paik .. 2. Koonu, Paik .. 3. Jaunoo, Paik .. 4. Bhugwan, Bhajal .. 5. Unkurpanee, Pathei .	Highway robbery	Sentenced each to be imprisoned for five years, with labour and 1100s	This was an ordinary case of highway robbery. The plaintiff was seriously beaten and robbed.

Camp, Burkellah, November 10, 1857

(Signed) R. C. BIRCH, Lieutenant.

Inclosure 460 in No. 1.

The Officiating Superintendent of Cachar to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Cachar, November 14, 1857.*
I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that there is nothing to narrate with reference to any disturbances in Cachar during the last week. All remains quiet.

I have, &c.
R. STEWART.

Inclosure 461 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissioner of Arracan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Akyab, November 14, 1857.*
IN continuation of my letter of the 7th instant, I have the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that to all appearance everything continues orderly and quiet in this province.

I have, &c.
G. VERNER.

Inclosure 462 in No. 1.

The Superintendent of Darjeeling to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Darjeeling, November 15, 1857.*
I HAVE the honor to report that my district has been quiet and orderly during the past week: there has been no sign of disaffection, and the efficiency of the civil administration is complete.

I have, &c.
A. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure 463 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Fort William, October 5, 1857.*
IN reply to your letter of the 18th ultimo, I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the Governor-General in Council approves of the entertainment of the establishment proposed for the post-guns at Gowhatty for the present, in the manner and on the pay suggested

2. The proposal that a third gun should be added to make a complete half-battery, and that the men should be armed with a light carbine and sword-bayonet like those used by the local Artillery in Upper Assam, is also sanctioned.

3. The Public Works' Department will be addressed regarding the services of Serjeant Stewart, of the Barrack Department, being made available to instruct the men in the gun-drill, as a temporary arrangement.

I have, &c.
R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 464 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Fort William, October 23, 1857.*
WITH reference to paragraph 2 of my letter dated 5th of October, 1857, I am instructed to inform you that the Inspector-General of Ordnance has intimated to this Department that he has requested the Commissary of Ordnance, in charge of the Arsenal,

to forward, by the first opportunity, a 12-pounder howitzer of 3 cwt., with carriage, and 200 rounds of ammunition, to the officer commanding the 2nd Assam Light Infantry at Gowhatty.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 465 in No. 1

The Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Gowhatty, November 14, 1857.

I HAVE just had the honor to receive your letter of the 3rd instant, and I beg to state that, in my opinion, there is not the slightest ground for supposing that the peace of the province is likely to be disturbed by the sepoys, or that we have not the means of punishing any aggression of the Hill men that may occur; and I believe there is an excellent spirit of perfect confidence and content pervading the great mass of the population of Assam.

I have, &c.

F JENKINS.

Inclosure 466 in No. 1.

The Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Gowhatty, November 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that peace and tranquillity has invariably prevailed throughout this province up to this date.

I have, &c.

F. JENKINS.

Inclosure 467 in No. 1.

The Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Gowhatty, October 21, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to annex copy of a letter, of the 10th instant, from Colonel Hannay, commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry, giving a list of the articles of provision for the Naval Brigade now stationed at Debrooghur, and would beg the favor of your causing their transmission from the Department concerned, by the first steamer coming on this line.

2. Should it appear that no steamer is likely to come to Assam for some time to come, I would beg to recommend that store sufficient for two months' consumption should be dispatched on small light boats, with as little delay as practicable, for it is to be remembered that light pansways cannot reach Debrooghur from Calcutta under two months, and probably may be longer on the trip.

3. I think it is probable that the Assam Company would be willing to undertake the transport of the stores, as they must have occasion to send up several boats for their teas now in store.

4. I beg to remark, that I do expect we shall be able to provision the brigade for two months, but our supplies are uncertain, and markets for these foreign articles are not to be depended on.

I have, &c.

F. JENKINS.

Inclosure 468 in No. 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.

Sir,

Debrooghur, October 16, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit that, if a steamer is sent to Assam, after the arrival of the "Hoorungatta," which brought the Naval Brigade to this station, provisions for the whole party of 104 men should be sent as follows —

Meat (salt)	.	..	..	..	..	1 month
Bread (biscuits)	.	.	..	..	..	2 "
Sugar	.	.	..	..	.	2 "
Dall (urruhi and peas)	.	.	..	..	.	2 "
Wheat	.	.	.	.	..	1 "
Ghee	..	..	..	..	..	1 "
Rum	..	.	.	.	..	1 "
Tobacco	.	.	.	.	..	1 "

Whatever is in excess and not required, with the exception of meat, will be readily taken by the Commissariat or Bazar at this station.

I have, &c

S. F. HANNAY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding Assam Light Infantry.

Inclosure 469 in No. 1

The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Acting Superintendent of Marine.

Sir,

Fort William, October 30, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward herewith a copy of a letter dated the 21st instant, from the Agent to the Governor-General on the North-East Frontier, and of its inclosure, and to request that you will make the necessary arrangements for dispatching to Debrooghur, as early as possible, provisions for the men of the Naval Brigade lately sent up to that station, in the manner suggested by Colonel Jenkins.

I have, &c.

C T BUCKLAND.

Inclosure 470 in No. 1.

The Acting Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, November 3, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter from the Agent to the Governor-General on the North-East Frontier, and directing that the necessary arrangements be made for the dispatching of provisions to Debrooghur, as suggested by Colonel Jenkins, I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, a letter in original, from the Secretary to the Assam Company, stating that it is uncertain that sufficient tonnage can be provided for the conveyance of the provisions in question.

Under these circumstances, I would request his Honor's permission to hire the requisite boats, and forward the provisions without delay.

I have, &c.

H. HOWE.

Inclosure 471 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Assam Company to the Acting Superintendent of Marine.

Sir,

Calcutta, November 2, 1857.

IN reply to your favour dated the 31st ultimo, requesting to know if any of our boats were shortly proceeding to Assam, available for the carriage of provisions to Debrooghur,

I have the honor to inform you that we are hourly expecting the arrival of a boat from Assam, which will return upwards without delay. As to the amount of freight which may be available for the purpose you mention, I shall be glad if you will be so good as to inform me if it is the intention of Government to send up a steamer with a further force, as intimated in one of the newspapers a few days ago, and if so, whether she could tow up our boat in question. We have a vast quantity of stores essential for our operations to send up, the conveyance of which has been necessarily, choked by the withdrawal of the steamers from the line, and in case a steamer is again to be dispatched, we could, owing to the speed of transit, afford much more space for Government stores. I may mention that our boat, without steamer, cannot be relied upon in reaching her destination under a period of from three and a-half to four months.

I have, &c.
H. M. MORNAY.

Inclosure 472 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Acting Superintendent of Marine.

Sir,

Fort William, November 9, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 3rd instant, with its inclosure, and to inform you in reply that, under the circumstances therein set forth, the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your proposition to hire boats for the purpose of dispatching provisions to Debrooghur for the men of the Naval Brigade lately sent up to that station.

I have, &c.
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 473 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

Sir,

Fort William, November 9, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 18th September last, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to inform you that the Government of India have sanctioned the monthly outlay of 5,875 rupees as per margin,* on account of the wages of the party of Europeans who proceeded, on board the Company's steamer "Hoorungatta," under the command of Lieutenant Davis, for service in Assam.

2. I am at the same time desired to state that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of the proposition contained in paragraph 5 of your letter, dated the 11th September last, to incur on account of Government the mess-charges of the officers attached to the expeditionary force, according to the rates prevailing on the Assam line during the trip to Debrooghur, and to allow such of the officers as are on the Bengal establishment to draw the usual boat-allowance while on detached service.

3. You will be so good as to place yourself in communication with the Commissioner of Assam, with a view to arrangements being made for the payment of the salaries of the force under Lieutenant Davis from the Luckimpore Treasury during their stay at Assam.

I have, &c.
A. R. YOUNG.

* Inclosure 474 in No. 1.

The Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Gowhatty, October 29, 1857.

CAPTAIN BINAR, the Collector of Luckimpore, having applied to me for authority to his having advanced 5,875 rupees to Lieutenant Davis, in command of the brigade now

				Rupees.
* Mr. Staveis.	2nd officer	..	..	150
103	European sailors,	at 55 rupees each	..	5,665
1	ditto	to serve as cook	..	60
				<hr/> 5,875

stationed at Debrooghur, on account of their pay for one month, I beg to say that I have done so, and would solicit the Lieutenant-Governor's confirmation to the same.

2. As neither Lieutenant Davis nor Captain Binar seems to know from what Department the bills, on account salary of the Naval Brigade, are to be passed and adjusted, I shall be obliged by your favoring me with the information for communication to the above officers.

I have, &c.
F. JENKINS.

Inclosure 475 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

Sir,

Fort William, November 14, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 9th instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying copy of a communication, from the Agent to the Governor-General, North-Eastern Frontier, from which it will be seen that a-month's wages have already been advanced from the Luckimpore Treasury to the men of the Naval Brigade stationed at Debrooghur under the command of Lieutenant Davis.

2. You will no doubt have taken the necessary steps for carrying into effect the arrangements indicated in paragraph 3 of my letter above-mentioned.

I have, &c.
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 476 in No. 1.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, November 11, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated the 23rd ultimo, and its inclosure, respecting the victualling of the party of seamen sent to Assam, I am directed to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that a copy of that communication will be forwarded to the Military Department, whence the orders suggested in paragraph 2 of your letter will be issued.

I have, &c.
J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 477 in No. 1.

Mr. Campbell to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Benares, October 15, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the force to which I have had the honor of being attached, crossed the Kur-rumnassa on the 11th instant. At the request of Colonel Fisher, I accompanied him to Mogul Serai and this place, rendering him whatever assistance he required.

2. Although I have been put to much trouble and inconvenience in providing the continued demands for carriage of every description, consequent on desertion on the line of march, I am glad to be able to say that the movements of the column have not in any way been retarded.

3. I have taken great pains to ascertain the true cause of these desertions, and my impression is that they have arisen partly from irregularity in paying the men, and, in some cases, from their being roughly handled, but in most, from the aversion the people of Bengal have to go any distance from their homes.

4. At Neeamutpore I spoke to the officer commanding the brigade on the subject, and he ordered all the officers attached to the force to see personally to the daily payment, in full, of all the cartmen, coolies, &c., of their respective companies. Desertions, however, still continued to take place daily; the fact is, officers coming off a long and fatiguing march, tired themselves, and having to see to the wants and comforts of their own men, especially when those men are Europeans, have not time to look properly after

the payment of the carriage attached to them. The cartmen, &c., are themselves also very careless. I have myself repeatedly seen an officer stand for half an hour on the parade-ground at the time (5 p. m.), set aside for the payment of these people, and obliged to leave it without having paid half, because the men did not choose to present themselves, and he had other and important duties to perform.

5. Should the plan proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor, of establishing depôts for the supply of carriage, be found to answer, and it doubtless will, I would beg leave to suggest that the settlement of the accounts of cartmen, &c., should be left to the officers in charge of the different depôts, for as long as that duty is entrusted to regimental officers, on the line of march, there will be confusion.

6. The arrangements for the conveyance of the sick men and doolies attached to brigades will, I fear, be found difficult, especially if doolie bearers alone are employed. It has occurred to me that light four-wheeled vehicles, drawn by country tattoos, might be advantageously employed for hospital purposes. The light Native palkee garee would, I think, answer admirably, and I am informed that any number of them may be procured in Calcutta. Tattoos are to be got all over the country at an average price of about 25 rupees each : they are easily trained, and cost but little in keep. One could draw a light garee at the rate a column marches, without any difficulty.

7. After my return to Raneegunge, I hope to have the opportunity of communicating with you personally on the above subjects. As soon as I can procure a carriage I will leave by dāk.

8. In conclusion, I beg to annex copy of a Brigade Order, from which you will see that the officer commanding the column has had no cause of complaint.

I have, &c

T. CAMPBELL, *Deputy Magistrate,*
Late with Colonel Fisher's Column

Inclosure 478 in No. 1.

Extract from Brigade Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, Commanding Moveable Column.

Camp, Mogulserai, October 12, 1857.

THE column having crossed the Kurrumnassa river, the functions of Mr. T. Campbell, as Commissioner, have ceased. Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher avails himself of this opportunity of publicly recording his sense of the obligations under which Mr. Campbell's untiring zeal and indefatigable exertions, in procuring provisions and supplying the unceasing demands for carriage and coolies, has placed the Government, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, personally. More than once the movements of the column were nearly paralysed by the desertion of carts and coolies, combined with the extremely unfavourable state of the weather, but Mr. Campbell, by extraordinary exertions and total disregard of personal comfort and convenience, managed to supply every requisition, and enabled the Lieutenant-Colonel to continue his march. The Lieutenant-Colonel now tenders his warmest acknowledgments to Mr. Campbell for the fatigues of body and mind, and the constant exposure to sun and rain, he has readily and cheerfully undergone to advance the interest of the service, and to promote the individual comforts of the men and officers of the column.

Inclosure 479 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr. Campbell.

Sir,

Fort William, October 27, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 15th instant, with its inclosure, reporting that Colonel Fisher's column crossed the Kurrumnassa on the 11th instant, and that at the request of that officer you accompanied him to Benares with a view to render him whatever assistance he required.

2. Adverting to the testimony borne by Colonel Fisher to the exertions made by you in supplying provisions, carriage, and labour, I am desired to state that the Lieutenant-Governor is highly satisfied with the manner in which you have discharged the duties intrusted to you.

3. Further orders will be communicated to you on the subjects referred to in your 5th and 6th paragraphs on your arrival at the Presidency.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG

Inclosure 480 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent for Carriage, &c.

Sir,

Fort William, October 27, 1857.

I AM directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Deputy Magistrate attached to Colonel Fisher's moveable column, and with reference to paragraphs 5 and 6, to request that you will favor the Lieutenant-Governor with your opinion on the suggestions therein contained.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG

Inclosure 481 in No. 1.

The Assistant Superintendent for Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Raneegunge, November 6, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, and to offer in reply the following observations, which strike me on the subject of the 5th and 6th paragraphs of Mr. Deputy Magistrate Campbell's letter.

I do not think it would be possible, even with increased stages, for the officers of the provision depôts, who already complain of the heaviness of their work (to which has been superadded the weekly payment of the bullock-train, coolies, and contractors, &c.), to undertake the duty of settling the accounts of the cartmen: these cartmen are not all engaged at an uniform rate; there are advances, moreover, to recover from them, and they must be paid daily and regularly. This could only be done by an officer specially appointed for the purpose, who would have to look exclusively after their interests, to see that they are not ill-treated, and that justice is meted to them against every well-founded complaint; such an officer marching with a brigade would effectually check the observations which now take place, owing, as Mr. Campbell, I have no doubt, truly testifies, "to irregularity of payment and rough handling." Hitherto it has been the business of the Commissariat officer, or, in some cases, of one of the regimental officers, to attend to this duty; but so long as they are fettered with their own peculiar, and what to them is doubtless the more responsible, office of providing rations and looking after the comforts of the men, the task of paying the cartmen will inevitably be left to gomastahs, and the evil complained of continue unabated. I would, on this ground, strongly urge upon the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor the advantage of recommending special officers for the purpose specified. It will have the effect of throwing the work upon a responsible party; and who, relieved of all other care, will also be able to secure to us the regular return of carts for re-employment. It is well known that cartmen, palkee bearers, banghy burdars, and others, have accepted, and do constantly accept, service with Civil locomotive officers to go out and be with them, from district to district, for four or five months in the year, during which they traverse some hundreds of miles, far away from their homes, and over some of the worst roads in the country: they travel, moreover, with their full load of ten maunds, and yet hold to their engagement throughout the season; while here, on the Grand Trunk Road, desertions take place one after another, so soon as the carts are made over to the brigades; sometimes, as I have seen, before they actually start, *i. e.*, on the night preceding the march, when a sudden and supplementary indent, at the eleventh hour, follows as a consequence upon this Department, and no time is allowed to draw up our demurrage certificates.

With regard to the substitution of carriages drawn by tattoos for doolie bearers, it is liable to this one serious objection; namely, that it will be more troublesome, and less economical, to keep up draught cattle as the property of Government, with their feeding to look after, and an establishment of drivers, carpenters, blacksmiths, axle-greasers, and others to maintain. The idea of an ambulance waggon may be very good in theory, but when reduced to practice, with sick men to carry across (even be it here and there) rough

roads and rivers, the comfort of the ordinary doolie to the sick cannot be surpassed, or be put in comparison with the most springy carriage dragged by the best of trained tattoos. The remark, moreover, which applies to carters would equally effect doolie-bearers if a special officer were appointed, and who could as easily look after their interest at the same time with those of the hackerymen.

I have, &c.

G. B. HAMPTON.

Memorandum.—Having this day taken charge of this office, and considered the subject alluded to in Mr. Deputy Magistrate Campbell's letter, I beg to add for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that I entirely concur in Mr. Hampton's remarks. Whenever, as in this case, a Deputy Magistrate is attached to a brigade, on him should devolve the duty of paying the cartmen, coolies, &c. In his absence it should be the duty of the interpreter, or any such officer conversant with the natives of the country. I hope before long to be able to report on the establishment of a dépôt of carts at Sherghotty.

E. MONKTON.

Raneegunge, November 7, 1857.

Inclosure 482 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Carriage, &c.

Sir,

Fort William, November 13, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 7th instant, containing remarks upon Mr. Deputy Magistrate Campbell's suggestion for securing a regular supply of carts and cartmen, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the work of paying the cartmen will not be well done unless by an officer subordinate to yourself. His Honor will be prepared to afford you any assistance which you may consider necessary for satisfactorily carrying out these arrangements.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 483 in No. 1.

Mr. Campbell to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Calcutta, October 30, 1857.

IN accordance with the wishes expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, during my interview with him yesterday, I have the honor to report further on the subject of carriage for the troops marching up by the Grand Trunk Road.

2. As mentioned in my letter dated 15th instant, the chief cause of desertion on the part of cartmen, doolie-bearers, &c, is their aversion to proceed to any distance from their homes, to obviate this, the establishment of dépôts becomes a matter of necessity. It appears impossible, from the nature of the country, to have them at short distances from each other. I would suggest, therefore, that one for the relief of the Raneegunge carts should be formed at Sherghotty, and one for those supplied at Sherghotty in Benares. The distance from Raneegunge to Sherghotty is 160 miles (15 marches), and from Sherghotty to Benares 140 miles (13 marches).

3 The carts required for the Sherghotty dépôt will have to be collected in the districts of Patna, Shahabad, Monghyr, and Bhaugulpore, and I think they can well afford to supply the greater part, if not all, of what will be required.

4. To ensure regularity and certainty of payment, the want of which has been another cause of desertion, I have already suggested that the duty of settling the cart-people's accounts should be entrusted to the officers in charge of the dépôts, assure the men of relief at certain intervals of distance, and regular payment, and I feel convinced that all desertion will cease.

5. Large supplies of fodder for the bullocks, such as straw and oil cake, should be collected at once at all the halting-places along the Grand Trunk Road, as well as the dépôts; also grain and barley for horses.

6. With reference to the subject of carriage for the sick, I have already suggested that

four-wheeled conveyances, drawn by tattoos, should, to a certain extent, be substituted for doolies. I have made particular inquiries regarding the price, &c., of the description of vehicles that I have proposed should be employed: they are about 6 feet in length inside, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width; the average cost of each is 150 rupees. In shape, they are exactly similar to the palkee gharee; there is a well in the middle, over which a moveable lid may be placed, so that an invalid may lay at full length, and in cases of foot-sore men falling out on the line of march, by removing the lid, two may be accommodated in a sitting posture.

7. There are two good reasons for preferring carriages to doolies for the conveyance of sick and foot-sore men on the Trunk Road: the first is, that the trouble and annoyance caused by the desertion of bearers, often at places where it is almost impossible to replace them, is avoided; the second, as the following calculations will show, that there will be a considerable pecuniary saving to Government.

8. Supposing the carriages to be required for a period of six months, at the end of that time (allowing the widest margin for loss) they ought not to have deteriorated more than one half in value: granting that, we have—

						Rupees.
Original cost of carriage	..	..	..	..	..	150
Ditto of 1 tattoo	..	..	..	..	..	25
Ditto ditto harness	..	..	..	..	..	25
						<hr/>
						200
Deduct for deterioration	..	..	..	..	..	100
						<hr/>
Remaining	..	..	..	..	..	100
Add pay of 1 syce and driver for 6 months, at 5 rs. per month	..	..	..	..	..	30
Feed of tattoo, 2 seers grain, and 10 seers grass, per diem, equal to	..	..	..	..	..
4 rs. per month, for 6 months	..	..	..	..	..	24
Contingencies, 2 rs. per mensem	..	..	..	..	..	12
						<hr/>
Total, Co.'s rupees	..	..	..	..	..	166

Or, per mensem, 27 rs. 10a. 8 p.

9. To every doolie six bearers are allowed, who receive 6 rupees a month each. I do not know what a doolie costs, but I should fancy nothing under 25 rupees. Supposing it to be that, and making the same allowance for wear and tear, we have—

						RS. A.
Value of doolie at end of 6 months	..	..	..	..	..	12 8
Pay of 6 bearers, for 6 months, at 6 rs. each, per mensem	..	..	..	..	..	216 0
						<hr/>
Total, Co.'s rupees	..	..	..	..	..	241 0

Or, per mensem, 40 rs. 2 a. 8 p.

Difference in favor of carriage, 12 rs. 8 a. per mensem, each.

10. The subject of having standing camps for the accommodation of troops marching up by the Grand Trunk Road has, I believe, before now been taken into consideration by the Lieutenant-Governor; I trust, therefore, that the remarks I am about to make on the subject may not be considered out of place.

11. Sheds large enough for the accommodation of an European regiment of Foot may, I have calculated, be erected at every halting-place at an average cost of 500 rupees for each place. I would beg to recommend, however, that the route furnished by the Military Department should be altered in some respects, and that the marches should be from dāk bungalow to dāk bungalow. The average length of the marches would not be altered by this arrangement, and the expense of building separate sheds for the officers be avoided. The bungalows that have been burnt are now under repair, and they are quite large enough for the accommodation of the officers of half a regiment.

12. The saving in the cost of conveying tents, &c., will, I have calculated, more than cover the expense of erecting sheds. Should their erection be decided on, I would beg leave to recommend that the work be commenced immediately. Grass, for thatching, will be procurable in abundance throughout all next month, and where timber cannot be readily procured for posts, rafters, &c., tall trees are abundant, and quite durable enough for the temporary purpose for which they are required.

I have, &c.

T. CAMPBELL, *Deputy Magistrate,*
Late attached to Colonel Fisher's Force.

Inclosure 484 in No. 1.

The Superintendent for Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Raneegunge, November 2, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to return, herewith, Mr. Deputy Magistrate Campbell's letter dated 30th ultimo, which the Lieutenant-Governor handed to me for report. In so doing, I beg to remark as follows:—

2. There can be no doubt that a most important measure, to obviate the wholesale desertion of cartmen and doolie bearers, is to establish depôts for regular and certain relief; but so long as hired cartmen are liable, as hitherto they have invariably been, to be seized by the authorities of Benares, no calculations, dependent on a depôt of hired carts, could be relied on rather than they would lead to disappointment and delay.

3. It is therefore my intention, so soon as my arrangements can be completed (and they are in a forward state), to send a number of Government carts to ply regularly between Sherghotty and Benares, or, as I should prefer it, the Kurrumnassa river. By Government carts, I mean strong carts, built especially for this Department; the bullocks being also purchased by me, and being driven by servants distinguished by a badge. The carts and bullocks will be branded with a Government mark, and it is hoped that they will not in any manner be interfered with by the North-Western authorities. A responsible agent will be sent with every 100 carts, and held responsible for the Government property entrusted to him, for the regular payment of the men, and the full discharge of their duties.

4. There is one objection to the carriage for the sick, proposed by Mr. Campbell, in his sixth paragraph, which is, the very large number required for every brigade or regiment. The regulation allowance, is ten doolies for every 100 men with the force marching; it follows, therefore, that as Mr. Campbell's carriage can only convey one man in a reclining posture, 100 such carriages would be required for every full regiment, and it would be almost impossible to get the sufficient number ready for service this cold weather.

5. I am afraid that Mr. Campbell's calculation of the expense of standing camps at the halting places cannot be correct. My own calculation would show, that the cost of building for 1,000 men could scarcely fall short of 3,500 rupees, which is seven times the amount he gives. It is true that my inquiries were confined to the country between this and Sherghotty, and it may be that in Behar the expenditure would considerably be reduced; still, on an average, I should say that Mr. Campbell's valuation is at too low a figure. I would, however, cordially support his proposition to have the standing camps at the dâk bungalows, instead of the encamping ground.

I have, &c.

J. R. WARD.

Inclosure 485 in No. 1.

The Assistant Superintendent of Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Raneegunge, November 6, 1857.

IN consequence of the stations of Taldonga and Fitcooree having been reduced to Gyrah, and Captain Forbes, of the first-named stage, transferred to the latter, the services of Lieutenant Lucas, who is at Fitcooree, would no longer be needed, but for the circumstance of Captain Grubb having telegraphed from Sherghotty, that he is quite unequal to attend to the duties of Superintendent between Sherghotty and Benares (as reported by Mr. Ward, in his memorandum dated 6th October last) and his own subordinate duties, as halting officer of the station. I have deemed it necessary, therefore, to direct Lieutenant Lucas to place himself under Captain Grubb, at Sherghotty, and beg that Government will, under the circumstances reported, sanction the arrangement.

I have, &c.

G. B. HAMPTON.

Inclosure 486 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Assistant Superintendent of Carriage, &c.

Sir,

Fort William, November 12, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 6th instant, reporting that Lieutenant Lucas, whose services were no longer needed at Fitcooree, had been directed to place himself under Captain Grubb at Sherghotty; and, in reply, to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of this arrangement

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 487 in No. 1.

The Assistant Superintendent for Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Raneegunge, November 4, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Government, that Lieutenant Haig arrived at Naubutpore on the 30th ultimo, but as that stage has been done away with since the 1st instant, he has been directed to relieve Captain Robinson at Aunabad, the new station, the latter officer being ordered to return to Raneegunge, where Mr. Ward intended he should be employed.

I have, &c.

G. B. HAMPTON.

Inclosure 488 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Assistant Superintendent of Carriage, &c.

Sir,

Fort William, November 12, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 4th instant, reporting the removal of Captain Robinson from Aunabad to Raneegunge and, in reply, to request that you will state what duties it is intended to assign to that officer on his arrival at the latter station.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 489 in No. 1.

The Superintendent for Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Raneegunge, November 16, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated the 12th instant, I have the honor to state, for the information of Government, that Mr Ward directed Captain Robinson to Raneegunge to aid him in managing the large carriage depôt which was forming. As this will, probably, be reduced, I shall make use of him as an assistant to Mr. Hampton in the Supply Department, at least such is my present intention. I will report again on the subject.

I have, &c.

E. JACKSON.

Inclosure 490 in No. 1.

The Director-General of the Post Office in India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Sir,

Calcutta, November 5, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to bring to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that considerable inconvenience is caused to travellers, as well as to the officers of the Post

Office Department, by the continued occupation of the staging bungalows on the Grand Trunk Road by the officers employed at the several stages at which troops halt. There is no reason why, at this season of the year, these officers should not live in tents. There are plenty of tents procurable in Calcutta, and I shall be able, on any Sunday, to send up eight tents required. As each officer will have to pay thirty rupees a month for the occupation of the staging bungalow, and has, notwithstanding such payment, no exclusive right of occupancy of the room in which he has put up, but is liable to have, at any hour of the day or night, any number of travellers as fellow occupants of the same rooms, I should think that, for their own comfort, they would be glad to be furnished with tents.

I have, &c,

H. B. RIDDELL.

Inclosure 491 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Carriage, &c.

Sir,

Fort William, November 10, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 5th instant, received from the Director-General of the Post Office in India, and to request that you will, under the circumstances therein stated, adopt immediate measures for remedying the evil complained of, by providing tents for the use of the subordinates of your Department.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 492 in No. 1.

The Superintendent of Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Raneegunge, November 10, 1857.

SOME dissatisfaction has been caused to travellers and officers proceeding along the Trunk Road by dāk by the military officers, subordinate to this Office, having occupied one-half of the staging bungalows at the stations at which they are appointed.

2. The Post Office authorities will, undoubtedly, object to this, and, as the country is now quite quiet between this and Benares, and more travellers will proceed along the road, the dissatisfaction will increase.

3. The military officers must have some place in which to live. I would therefore solicit the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the purchase of twelve tents, eleven for the officers and one required here for an office tent. The price, on an average, will be 200 rupees each, including subinjees and a necessary tent.

4. When this office is no longer required, these tents will be returned to the Government stores.

I have, &c.

E. JACKSON.

Inclosure 493 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Carriage, &c.

Sir,

Fort William, November 16, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th instant, requesting sanction to the purchase of tents for the accommodation of the officers in your Department, and, in reply, to refer you to my letter dated the 10th instant.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 494 in No. 1.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, November 2, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit, for the information of the Government of Bengal, the accompanying copy of a letter dated the 1st of November, from the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, and to request that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal may be moved to cause full information to be furnished to this Department regarding the armed posts along the line of the Grand Trunk Road, and of all changes in their disposition which may from time to time be ordered in the Civil Department.

I have, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

Inclosure 495 in No 1.

The Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India

Sir,

Fort William, November 1, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inclose an original letter just received from Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, commanding a detachment of Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment, reporting that he had suddenly, at 2 A.M. on the 29th instant, come upon an armed post of 1st Sikh Irregulars, 40 strong, stationed near Burhee, and respectfully to suggest that the authorities, civil and military, be warned to give notice of the existence of any armed posts along the line of Grand Trunk Road. This is the first intimation I have had of any post being taken up between this and Benares.

I have, &c.

A. SANDERS, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 496 in No 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

Sir,

Fort William, November 9, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2nd instant, with its inclosure, and, in reply, to forward for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying extract from the monthly return furnished by Captain Rattray, on the 2nd instant, showing the disposition on that date of the force under his command.

2. Captain Rattray has been instructed to furnish in future, and until further orders, similar returns to your office direct, and to report immediately any changes in the posting of his men in the Grand Trunk Road.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 497 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commandant of the Bengal Police Battalion.

Sir,

Fort William, November 9, 1857.

WITH reference to the accompanying copy of a letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, and its inclosure, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will in future, and until further orders, forward direct to that Department a duplicate of your monthly return, showing the disposition of the force under your command.

It will be necessary for you also to keep the military authorities informed of any

armed posts which may at any intermediate time be established on the Grand Trunk Road.

I have, &c.
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 498 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, October 23, 1857.*
THE Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty having forwarded to this office certificates from the officers named in the margin,* expressive of their complete satisfaction with the arrangements made for accommodating and supplying the troops under their command, I am directed to report the circumstance for the information of the Government of India.

I have, &c.
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 499 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Fort William, November 9, 1857.*
IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated 23rd of October, intimating that the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty has furnished certificates from six officers of the 93rd Highlanders commanding detachments, expressive of their satisfaction with the arrangements made for accommodating and supplying the troops under their orders, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the same has been laid before Government.

I have, &c.
R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 500 in No. 1.

The Joint Magistrate of Govindpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Govindpore, November 6, 1857.*
IN accordance with instructions contained in your letter of the 19th ultimo, I have the honor to report that, having had opportunities yesterday of personally communicating with two detachments of Her Majesty's 34th Regiment, under Lieutenant Marsh and Major Jordan, proceeding up country, I ascertained from those officers that they were entirely satisfied with the treatment which they had received, and with the arrangements made for the comfort of the men under their command.

2. Major Jordan mentioned that, at one or two places in the adjoining district, there had been more difficulty in obtaining good drinking water, and I have accordingly written, demi-officially, to the Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge on the subject.

I have, &c.
E. GREY.

Inclosure 501 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Fort William, November 3, 1857.*
I AM directed to forward, for disposal by the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, inclosing a petition from

* Captain F. G. Dawson, Commanding Detachment of 93rd Highlanders; Captain Cornwall, ditto: Captain R. S. Williams, ditto, Colonel J. A. Ewart, ditto, Colonel Hope, ditto, Captain F. Bunough, ditto.

one Gungadhur Kurr, complaining of the scarcity of carts at the station of Paneeghur, owing to the alleged oppressive measures of the Mofussil police

I have, &c.

W. E. BAKER. *Colonel*

Inclosure 502 in No. 1.

Mr. Palmer to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, October 31, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the consideration of Government, the petition of one Gungadhur Kurr, complaining of the scarcity of carts at the station of Paneeghur, owing to the oppressive measures of the Mofussil police.

I have, &c.

EDWARD PALMER.

Inclosure 503 in No. 1.

Petition.

To Edward Palmer, Esq., Agent of the East Indian Railway Company.

The humble Petition of Gungadhur Kurr, merchant of Haulkhola, in the town of Calcutta,

Humbly sheweth,

That your petitioner most respectfully begs to represent that he hitherto carried on his traffic by dispatching salt from Howrah by means of rail, to the station of Panagorree, and thence by carts to Bamoonarah, and brought down rice and other articles of merchandise from the latter, by that conveyance, to the former station, and thence by rail to Howrah, but his transaction is for some time past at a standstill for scarcity of carts to be had in the above stations, for the oppression exercised by the Mofussil Darogahs on the poor people driving the carts. Your petitioner, therefore, requests the favor of your writing to the Magistrate of Burdwan, soliciting him to issue a "roobokarry" to the Deputy Magistrate of Bood Bood, to the effect that he will issue instructions to his subordinates, authorizing them to allow twenty carts on your petitioner's account, to move with loads between those stations.

If immediate measures be not adopted to remove the obstacles under notice, your petitioner presumes that not only he is the sufferer; the Railway Company is likewise subjected to a great loss of fares.

That your petitioner further begs to state that, in future, if any quantity of salt be detained at the Panagoree Station for want of conveyance, he will not be responsible for the godown rent, and any other charges that may likely occur in consequence.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

Calcutta, October 1857.

(Signature.)

Inclosure 504 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan.

Sir,

Fort William, November 12, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter dated 3rd instant, with its inclosure, received from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, and to request that you will institute an immediate inquiry into the matters therein alleged, and forward an early report on the subject for the information of Government.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 505 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Fort William, November 16, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will submit, with as little delay as possible, a detailed report, containing full particulars of the number and cost of the bullocks and carts purchased in your division on account of Government. Your return will of course include those purchased by Mr. Macleod.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 506 in No. 1.

The Commissioner of Cuttack to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Cuttack, November 11, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith, agreeably to the instructions contained in your letter dated 20th ultimo, a tabular statement, showing the expense of a burkundauze establishment temporarily entertained for the purpose of guarding the jail at Balasore, in lieu of the detachment of the Orissa Paik Companies, whose services are required for protecting the Ungool Estate and parts of the Tributary Mehals, and also to allow of assistance, if necessary, being rendered to the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore.

2. The Orissa Paik Companies are insufficient in numbers for the ordinary duties devolving upon them, and the men are harassed by very heavy and constant work, which not only makes them discontented, but tends to injure their discipline.

3. In times of emergency there are not men to spare for extra duties, such as those now required.

4. For example, I recently sent fifty men to protect Ungool; less than ten remaining at head-quarters for instruction in drill. These fifty men were marched on to Sumbulpore, and are now employed in guarding the jail and treasury of that station, while the regular troops of the line, and the local detachment of the Ramghur Battalion, are available for active service against the insurgents.

5. It is absolutely necessary, in my opinion, to strengthen the outpost at Ungool, a large and important Tributary Mehal, confiscated in 1847, on account of the Rajah's rebellion, and situated between Cuttack and Sumbulpore; also to form other outposts in the Tributary Mehals in that direction, as circumstances may require.

6. By guarding Balasore with burkundauzes, a portion of the detachment at that place, numbering forty-nine men, becomes available for the service referred to.

7. The expense involved is 98 rupees a month; and the entertainment of the extra establishment is limited to six months, before the expiry of which period, however, I trust that circumstances will admit of my sending back the Paiks.

I have, &c.

G. F. COCKBURN.

Inclosure 507 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioners of Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Rajshahye.

Sir,

Fort William, November 10, 1857.

IT has been suggested by the military authorities that, with reference to the large number of troops which it is likely will be henceforward located in India, it would be desirable to establish butter farms in different parts of the country, in localities supposed to be favorable for breeding sheep and horned cattle. I am directed to request that you will ascertain and report whether there are any such localities in the districts of your division.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 508 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, November 11, 1857.

IN transmitting, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying correspondence, I am directed to request that, if the services of a qualified civil officer be available for the duty of passing elephants and bullocks into the service of the Purneah and Tirhoot districts, he may be so employed in communication with the Commissariat officer at Dinapore.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 509 in No. 1.

The Officiating Commissary-General to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, October 21, 1857.

IN annexing transcript of the Deputy Commissary-General's (Lower Circle) letter of the 12th instant, reporting the inability of the executive Commissariat officer at Dinapore to obtain officers for the deputation into the Purneah and Tirhoot districts, notwithstanding application was made to the officer commanding at that station, I have the honor to state that I am apprehensive that your letter to the address of Major-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., of the 19th ultimo, may have miscarried.

2. I take this opportunity to state, for the information of Government, that thousands of bullocks will be put up to sale at Sonapore fair next month, and that, if we miss that opportunity to collect a sufficient number of bullocks, the difficulty of equipping the Artillery and Engineer's parks at Allahabad will be insurmountable.

I have, &c.

T. J. NUTTALL.

Inclosure 510 in No. 1

The Deputy Commissary-General, Lower Circle, to the Officiating Commissary-General.

Sir,

Allahabad, October 12, 1857

ADVERTING to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that the Dinapore Executive Commissariat officer reports that the necessary application was made for the services of officers for deputation into Purneah and Tirhoot, and that it intimated to him in reply, by the orders of the officer commanding the station, that at present there are no available officers at Dinapore, for the duty specified in your communication under reference.

Inclosure 511 in No. 1.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army

Sir,

Fort William, October 24, 1857.

IN transmitting to you, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the accompanying papers, I am instructed to request that his Excellency may be moved to cause committees of qualified officers to be convened and deputed to the districts of Purneah and Tirhoot as soon as may be practicable, to pass elephants and bullocks into the service in communication with the Executive Commissariat officer at Dinapore.

I have, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

Inclosure 512 in No. 1.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, October 31, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 24th of October, with its inclosures, which are herewith returned, I am to beg you will express, to the Governor-General in Council, the Commander-in-chief's regret that no officers are available at Dinapore or elsewhere in the neighbourhood, for deputation to Purneah and Tirhoot, for the purpose of passing elephants and bullocks into the service. His Excellency, however, recommends that a qualified officer on the spot may be appointed at once to the duty till a committee, such as the Government require, can be formed.

I have, &c.

W MAYHEW, Major.

Inclosure 513 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India

Sir,

Fort William, November 16, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 11th instant, requesting that if the services of a qualified Civil officer be available for the duty of passing elephants and bullocks into the service in Purneah and Tirhoot, he may be so employed in communication with the Commissariat officer at Dinapore.

2. In reply, I am desired to refer you, for the information of the Government of India, to my communication dated the 15th ultimo, relative to the arrangements which have been made for collecting elephants through the Civil officer of the above-mentioned districts. A considerable number of bullocks, also, have been purchased at Sonapore and other places, and forwarded to Benares by the Commissioner of Patna, who has been requested to submit a detailed report in connection with the purchase and dispatch of these animals.

3 A copy of his report will be communicated to the Government of India as soon as received.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 514 in No. 1.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Sir,

Fort William, December 11, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 27th of August and the 20th of October, reporting on the complaint of Mr. A. Money, regarding the state in which he found the bullock-train on his march down the Grand Trunk Road from Gya in August last, and to state that the Governor-General in Council considers your explanation on the subject to be quite satisfactory.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 515 in No. 1.

The Magistrate of Gya to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Gya, November 13, 1857.

BODDAM and the detachment of 13th Queen's will be here to-morrow. Thirty-nine troopers of Yeomanry Cavalry have no orders at present. Are they to stop here, or go on with Colonel Barker's column?

Inclosure 516 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India

Sir,

Fort William, November 14, 1857.

WITH reference to the annexed copy of a telegraphic message received from Mr. A. Money, the Magistrate and Collector of Gya,* I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to solicit the orders of the Governor-General of India in Council as to the destination of the party of Yeomanry Cavalry therein alluded to.

I have, &c

A. R. YOUNG.

* Inclosure 515 in No. 1.

Inclosure 517 in No. 1.

MONTHLY RETURN of the Bengal Police Battalion for the month of October 1857.

	Commandant.	Lieutenant.	Assistant Surgeon.	Native Doctor.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naibs.	Bugler-Majors.	Buglers.	Sepoys	Tindals	Classies.	Moonshees.	Bheestees.	Cooks.	Dressers.	Doolie Bearers.	Sweepers.	Resaldars.	Jemadars.	Duffadars.	Naib Duffadars	Moonshees.	Sowars.	Trumpeters.	
Fit for duty	1	3	1	1	3	2	15	14	1	3	167	-	2	1	7	8	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	87	1
Regimental duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sick in hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convalescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Command	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Patna	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Arrah	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Buxar	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Chapra	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Mozufferpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Alipore	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Sevan	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Gya	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	-	-	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Hazareebaugh	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Burhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Sherghotty	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Patna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sick, Gya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	6	1	1	11	10	47	49	1	9	951	1	5	1	21	22	1	5	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	87	1
Wanting to complete	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
Establishment	1	7	1	1	11	10	50	50	1	9	1,000	1	5	1	21	22	1	5	1	1	1	2	4	4	1	100	1
Sikhs	-	-	-	-	2	4	14	24	-	2	464	-	4	-	3	18	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajpoots	-	-	-	-	3	1	10	6	-	3	162	1	1	-	13	4	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	1	87	1
Brahmins	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mussulmans	-	-	-	-	6	3	21	15	1	4	262	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	11	10	47	49	1	9	951	1	5	1	21	22	1	1	1	-	1	2	3	4	1	87	1
Promoted	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returns from sick leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Camp, Dehree, November 2, 1857.

R. H. RATTRAY, Captain, Commandant Bengal Police Battalion.

Inclosure 518 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 16, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 31st ultimo, I have the honor, by direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to forward thirteen additional intercepted letters for submission to the Governor-General in Council.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

No. 2.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, December 5, 1857. (No. 141.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 134 of 1857, dated the 20th ultimo, we have the honor to transmit a narrative of events from the 3rd October to the 14th November, furnished by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces, together with a copy of the papers therewith received.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

Narrative of Events, Central Provinces, from October 3 to November 14, 1857.

OWING to the emergencies of the service elsewhere, the position of these provinces in relation to their military defence continues to be very unsatisfactory. Although every exertion has been made, since the Lieutenant-Governor's arrival, to levy and drill bodies of fighting police, as yet there are none who can be pronounced capable of coping with any body of insurgents in arms. The Goorkhas, with Colonel Longden's small detachment of 320 Europeans and 170 Madras sepoy, are over-weighted with the hard and anxious task of repelling from the frontier of Azimghur and Jounpore the attack of Oude insurgents, unceasingly threatened, and frequently made. The frontier west of Jounpore has been taken possession of by, and abandoned to, Oude zemindars and others, with an armed rabble, for want of any other military force available against either external or internal enemies. For the same reason, the back of the Mirzapore district continues to be made a thoroughfare towards the north-west, by the several successive bands of mutineers from Bengal.

2. In consequence of the Madras brigade, which had been intended to operate towards Jubbulpore, having been diverted towards Lucknow, the Jubbulpore, Nagpore, and Bombay road has been closed. The entire separation of the Saugor territory from the Gangetic Provinces, and the spread of insurrection or anarchy in the former, if not speedily remedied, will become a serious inconvenience, in respect to the requisite carriage and supplies for troops.

3. Although this review of our weak points is not encouraging, and points to the expediency of affording the assistance of troops here at the very first moment when what are considered vital necessities elsewhere shall have been provided for, the tranquillity of the few remaining districts in the Central Provinces is undisturbed.

4. Every effort continues to be made to add to the means of carriage for the troops, and to collect supplies of grain, &c., and considering the very small area at command, the results are highly satisfactory, and most creditable to the Civil officers entrusted with this duty

5. In the margin* is a statement of the receipts of revenue at the several existing treasuries in the Benares and Allahabad divisions, for each of the weeks embraced in this report. The districts of Ghazee-pore, Benares, and Mirzapore being in their normal state, the receipts in them have been small, in consequence of there having been little or no land revenue demand within the period referred to. In the other districts the receipts are mainly on account of arrears, so far as the land revenue is concerned, incurred before the re-occupation of the districts. A glance at the receipts in Futtypore, Azimghur, and Jounpore, will show how fair the prospects were, and how seriously they have been affected latterly by the continuance of our local military weakness.

6. The disarmed regiment quartered at Ghazee-pore, and the influx of sepoys returning from leave generally, has formed the subject of a separate correspondence with the Government of India.

Allahabad Division.

7. The condition of this division is very unsatisfactory. The country continues to become daily more disturbed. The entire absence of any force not strictly confined to a fort or post, and the total disorganization of the police, have combined in giving almost uncontrolled freedom to all disturbers of the public peace in this division, even within the immediate reach of the chief military positions.

8. The news of the fall of Delhi is understood to be generally disbelieved in this division. The reason of this incredulity is, that the people here have seen no results from that success. This feeling will not be changed till either the people of this division see before their eyes a respectable force of European troops, or the communication with Agra and Delhi shall have been opened.

9. *Allahabad.*—The 5th Irregular Cavalry passed the Tonse on their way to join the Dinapore mutineers at Banda, on the 8th October. This is the third occurrence of this nature that the southern pergunnahs of the district have had to endure. As a consequence of this repeated and unchecked display of rebel forces, and the unsettled state of Rewah, a spirit of uneasiness, if not of disaffection, is beginning to gain ground in this part of the district, which hitherto had been quite well affected.

10. On the north of the Ganges the western pergunnahs remain entirely in the hands of the rebels, being administered by their officials. The rebel Nazim of Salone, Fuzzul Azeem, has been put in charge of this part of Allahabad, and appears to remain on the Oude border; his Naib, by name Ruhool Ameen, residing for the most part at Sooraon, where our thannahdar Gung Sing and his sons are kept prisoners in irons. A gradual accumulation of the insurgent forces is taking place; the revenue is systematically levied by the rebel rulers, and those who resist payment are plundered. The crops are described as generally plentiful. The bridges and telegraph on the Trunk Road continue at the mercy of any handful of the insurgents who may have enterprise enough to make a night march of an hour or two. Rumours of projected attacks upon our posts on the Trunk Road are frequent, but it is obvious that infinite mischief may be done, without coming

* Division.	Treasuries.	In the week ending														
		October 10.			October 17			October 24.			October 31.			November 7.		
		R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Allahabad ..	Allahabad ..	8,000	7	6	3,165	14	2	2,929	9	0	5,230	6	11	4,142	15	2
„ ..	Futtypore ..	9,777	7	5	9,172	13	9	12,083	3	1	3,355	8	1	1,654	13	6
„ ..	Cawnpore ..	1,036	12	6	149	8	0	1,017	11	8	1,786	10	10	1,977	3	1
Benares ..	Benares ..	2,360	14	3	1,420	12	10	5,586	11	0	2,985	9	9	6,682	14	5
„ ..	Ghazee-pore ..	416	6	0	1,291	6	1	3,462	6	4	4,682	4	0	3,938	1	7
„ ..	Azimghur ..	17,196	3	0	20,736	12	4	12,266	7	7	21,199	4	2	7,057	14	11
„ ..	Jounpore ..	11,887	13	11	16,037	1	9	3,927	7	9	7,057	1	10	7,758	15	1
„ ..	Mirzapore ..	821	4	0	341	11	1	679	15	6	3,326	15	9	7,429	10	10

within reach of the posts, which are twenty miles apart, and too weak to undertake offensive operations

11. In the early part of this month the information furnished by Mr Court, the Magistrate of Allahabad, led the Lieutenant-Governor for a time to over-estimate the quality of the insurgents who have seized on these pergunnahs. Mr. Mayne's more systematic Intelligence Department has now corrected this error. The insurgents are merely an armed rabble, and a single police corps, if such a corps existed here, would be more than enough to clear the whole district. But the fact that the men by whom the fort and military station at Allahabad is insulted with impunity, are but a rabble of talookdaree levies, makes the position only the more painful.

12. On the 4th November a threatened attack on the post at the east end of the bridge-of-boats at Allahabad having been reported, the troops in the fort turned out in the middle of the night; but no enemy could be found.

13. *Futtypore*.—The reports from this district mention frequent acts of open rebellion on a small scale, the plunder of villages by large bodies of armed men, and forcible opposition to the police. The defeat at Khujooa, about twenty miles from Futtypore, on the 1st November, of the main body of the Banda mutineers, who appear to have been entirely dispersed and dispirited by the encounter, seems to have produced some good effect; the zemindar of that place having united with the police in bringing into Futtypore the remaining gun of the mutineers, and four tumbrils of ammunition, which they had abandoned in their flight

14. *Cawnpore*.—Systematic opposition to our police, and other acts of rebellion, are also reported in this district, which remains in its former condition of anarchy. During the last week a little revenue has been coming in, but the presence of the Gwalior troops and of the Nana Sahib's men on the confines of the district serve to maintain and increase disorder. As this district, however, has not been formally reoccupied by the Civil power, the anarchy here is no retrogression, like that in the proximity of the Allahabad fort.

15. *Banda*.—This district remains quite out of possession. Intestine conflicts have taken place between the Nawab and the Rajah of Adjighur. The mutineers who had been collected at Banda have left that place. Koer Sing and his followers are understood to have gone straight to Calpee, to join the Gwalior Contingent. The remainder of the force having crossed the Jumna, with the intention of coming into Oude, were met, attacked and dispersed, as before mentioned.

16. *Humeerpore*.—The Commissioner has been in communication with the former tehseeldar of Humeerpore, who had been invited by the Chief of Boonee to resume his duties in that district. The tehseeldar, however, with the approval of the Commissioner, considers it advisable to delay complying with this request.

Benares Division.

17. This division has been generally tranquil with the exception of Goruckpore, which remains in the hands of the rebels, and of the frontier pergunnahs of Jounpore and Azimghur, which are the seat of a border warfare.

18. *Benares and Ghazeepore*.—All is quiet in these districts. The price of grain remains high, but the great Government expenditure has somewhat mitigated the consequent distress. The fall of Delhi is fully believed now in the town of Benares.

19. Great efforts are making to collect carriage, and with much success. The results are perceptible, and as they are known to be the preparations for European troops expected, the moral effect has been excellent.

20. The Magistrate of Benares has recently attached, under the orders of this Government, property as noted in the margin,* belonging to Rajah Maun Sing, the rebel talook-

** Property of Maun Sing.*

						R.	A.	P.
Cash, shawls, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	79,919	0	0
Houses and shops in Benares	..	..	..	..	..	3,500	0	0
Ditto in Adampur	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	0	0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	88,419	0	0

Also a ground-rent yielding 24 rupees per annum.

Property of Ramadeen Sing.

Estates of Bahadoorpore and Munjee	5,000	2	2
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dar, and his brother, and to the Rajah of Amethree,* another rebellious Oude talookdar. All these are notoriously and openly in arms against us at Lucknow.

21. The property of the last of these persons was concealed in a house in the city of Benares. On the ground floor was an apartment filled with firewood. It took two hours to remove this. The pukka floor was then dug up, and several moveable slabs of stone provided with iron rings were disclosed. On lifting these, access was obtained to a series of small wells, in which were found bags of rupees amounting in all to upwards of a lac. This discovery was due to the sagacity of Dr. Cheek, the Civil Surgeon of Benares, who had received information of an indefinite nature that treasure was concealed in one of the apartments, no clue being given, however, to the particular room, nor to the manner in which the coin was hidden.

22. Strong suspicion of complicity with the rebels exists against Rajah Urjoon Sing,† formerly head-gardener to the late King of Oude. His property in the city of Benares has therefore been attached, pending the final decision of his case.

23. Bhyroopershad, a rich banker of Benares, having been convicted of rebellion by the Special Commissioner at Jounpore, was executed, and his property was ordered to be confiscated; but before intelligence of his sentence reached Benares, his relatives had time to make away with the bulk of it. Much of it was subsequently recovered, however, mainly by the exertions of Dr. Cheek, who found a secret apartment filled with rich kinkhwabs, in the upper portion of Bhyroopershad's dwelling-house. The Lieutenant-Governor has since accepted a note for 1,00,000 rupees of 4 per cent. paper from the widow, as a compromise of the rest of the Government claim against this rebel.

24. A further sum of 75,100 rupees in Government 4 per cent. paper was curiously discovered by Mr. Fane (in consequence of information received by him), concealed in the stuffing of an old saddle which had belonged to one of the rebel emissaries in correspondence with Bhyroopershad. This paper stands in the name of Hyder Hossein, of Lucknow, and has been attached pending further inquiry.

25. Various rewards (as noted in the margin),‡ have been sanctioned for the intelligence which led to these discoveries.

26. *Mirzapore*.—There is nothing of much moment to report of this district. The military garrison of the town of Mirzapore has been withdrawn, and sent on to Lucknow; but the police of the town has been strengthened, as far as it was in the Lieutenant-Governor's power to do so, by sending thither the Benares Police Levy, under Mr. Catania. The mutinous sowars, formerly reported as crossing this district, as also the first two Companies of the 32nd Native Infantry have gone on, plundering as they went, towards the Allahabad district. The last party probably goes with the intention of making for Banda, or proceeding towards Calpee. The Commissioner reports that there is no sympathy between the insurgents and the country people, and Government servants. The people generally have remained perfectly quiet. The price of food is still very high.

27. *Gopeegunge*.—There is no improvement in this part of the country. Various parties of the rebels enumerated by Mr. Mayne are plundering and collecting revenue. The self-styled Nazim and Naib Nazim are, with a large and increasing force, within twelve miles of Mr. Mayne's encampment at Hunoomangunge. Jaorye Sing, the murderer of Mr. Moore, is still at large. He was driven from his usual residence, and two of the villages of his adherents were burnt on the 30th October, by an expedition under Mr. Elliott, the Assistant Magistrate, but he again returned to his old quarters, when Catania's levy was withdrawn from the Tiunk Road to protect Mirzapore. Mr. Mayne, when reconnoitering with some police sowars near Phoolpore, had a skirmish with a party of insurgents, whom he put to flight, with the support of the men of Manickchund, the

* *Property of the Rajah of Amethree.*

							R.	A.	P.
Cash, &c	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,30,484	0	0
House in Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,120	0	0
Total							1,31,604	0	0

† *Property of Rajah Urjoon Sing Koevee.*

A house and garden	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,000	0	0
Sundry articles	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	0	0
Total							11,320	0	0

‡ Gokul Chund Tehseeldar, 3,000 rupees and a pair of confiscated shawls; Juggernath Pundit, 1,000 rupees; Seetulpershad Vakeel, 500 rupees.

loyal zemindar of that place; but he was not in a position to maintain the advantage gained. Our position in this quarter may be thus described: we hold up to the Grand Trunk Road, and the villages for four or five miles to the north of it; but even these pay us only a divided allegiance. Generally, the dread entertained of the rebels is very great, and they do not seem to enjoy the sympathies of the population.

28. *Jounpore*—The detailed report of Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton, on the affairs with Iradut Jahan and Ummer Sing, have been received since the last Narrative was dispatched. These operations were perfectly successful, and were effected without the slightest loss on our side.

29. Till our re-occupation of this district it had remained in a state of anarchy, but not of rebellion. In the early part of October, however, gatherings of armed men commenced on the Oude frontier, and before long it was ascertained that a systematic invasion of this district and that of Azimghur, with a view to establish in them the authority of the rebel Court of Lucknow, was in preparation. These matters have already been reported separately to the Government of India, as have the actions with the invading force at Koodooa, near Singramow, on the 19th October, and at Chanda on the 30th of the same month. It is sufficient here to note, that Hussun Yar Khan, the rebel Naib Nazim, having entered the district with three regiments (new levies), and some rabble, amounting in all to about 12,000 men, was attacked and totally defeated at Koodooa, near Singramow, by the Goorkha force on the 19th October. The enemy's loss was at least 300 killed; ours only 7 wounded. Undeterred by this failure of his advanced guard, the Nazim followed up his first aggression by an invasion of a more serious character. The enemy on this occasion had collected from 4,000 to 5,000 men and 7 guns. On the 30th October the Goorkha force, numbering 1,100 men, with 2 guns, marched out to meet the invading column. The enemy was strongly posted, and fought well; but were ultimately entirely defeated, with a loss of some 300 men killed, and 4 of their guns taken. The loss of our gallant allies was unfortunately severe, including Lieutenant-Colonel Muddun Maun Sing and 11 others killed, and 59 wounded. The brilliant gallantry of Lieutenant Gumbheer Sing was most conspicuous in this action. Single-handed, he took a gun, cutting down five of the artillerymen, and wounding and driving away two others. He was covered with wounds, but is happily getting over them.

30. But these reverses have not prevented the *soi-disant* Nazim from continuing to endeavour to raise the border talookdars against us, and large bodies of men continue to threaten the Jounpore frontier up to the present time.

31. Lieutenant-Colonel Longden's detachment of 320 men of Her Majesty's 10th Foot, two 9-pounder guns, with a detachment of European Artillery and 170 Madras Native Infantry, which was mentioned in the last Narrative as destined to operate towards Jubbulpore, reached Benares in the latter part of October. But the threatening aspect of affairs on the Oude frontier made it absolutely essential to strengthen the Goorkha force, by which alone its defence had hitherto been provided for, and Lieutenant-Colonel Longden's destination was changed. His detachment, marching from Benares at the end of October, reached Jounpore just after the action at Chanda. Colonel Longden at once moved on to the frontier, but their recent defeat having driven back the insurgents in this vicinity, and an urgent call having been made upon him to support the Goorkha detachment in Azimghur, an attack on which district was then also imminent, he immediately marched on in that direction. An account of his operations in the Azimghur district will be found further on. Since those operations were brought to a close, he has again returned towards the Goorkha camp, in the Jounpore district, and is now posted at Mahowl, a convenient place intermediate between the two parts of the frontier that are threatened from Oude, ready to move up in concert with the Goorkhas in case an attack should really be made on our territory.

32. With the exception of the pergunnahs which are the actual seat of war, the district is quieting down, and the people generally are beginning to understand that the country is re-occupied by the British Government. The Commissioner reports that routine business is going on much as usual, revenue is collected regularly, and large quantities of carriage and commissariat stores have been obtained, showing that the attention of Mr. Lind, the energetic Magistrate, is not diverted from his legitimate duties by the active hostilities carried on upon his frontier.

33. *Azimghur*.—In this district the opposition to our Government that was met with and put down, up to the end of September, had far more the appearance of an organized invasion from Oude than anything that had occurred in Jounpore up to the same date. That the operations of the rebel Benec Mahoo had quite this character was subsequently made clear by the discoveries made in his house at Atroulea. Amongst other property were found 300 English cannon-shot; also papers showing that Rajah Maun Sing was in

league with, and had promised to send two guns and some 300 men to the assistance of, Benec Mahoo Sing as Nazim of Azimghur.

34. Constant demonstrations having been made on the part of the insurgents in Goruckpore, of an intended invasion of Azimghur, from Burhul Ghaut on the Gogra, on the 19th of October, a party of police, and two guns, was detached to Burhul with a view of covering the capture of the boats that had been collected there by the Nazim of Goruckpore for the invasion of Azimghur. Our artillery fire inflicted some loss on the enemy, and the boats were all brought over to the Azimghur bank of the river, where they were dragged upon the shore or disabled. The capture of these boats was made by the district police, under the Magistrate, and their conduct on the occasion has been suitably acknowledged by the Lieutenant-Governor.

35. The collection of armed bodies of men within the Oude territory on the Azimghur frontier continued till the end of October. On the 4th of November, the rebels crossed the border and seized the the pergunnahs of Atroulea and Koelsa, driving out or murdering our police. A strong body of the invaders established themselves in the fort of Atroulea, which, from some neglect not yet properly explained, had been permitted to stand after its first evacuation by Benec Madhoo.

36. An immediate summons was sent by the Magistrate to Lieutenant-Colonel Longden, whose detachment, uniting *en route* with the Goorkhas from Azimghur, arrived before Atroulea on the 9th. The enemy was in number about 1,000, of whom 250, at least, were mutinous sepoys, with three guns, at least. They had so strengthened their post, which had many natural advantages, that Lieutenant-Colonel Longden, after a cannonade of several hours' duration, which produced no marked effect on the defences, considered it unadvisable to assault the place that day. In the night the enemy evacuated the place, abandoning their guns (three in number), ammunition, &c. The enemy lost several men, the Naib Nazim himself being badly wounded. Two mutineers, one of whom had an European lady's watch on his person, and the other of whom had several gold mohurs, were made prisoners during the action, and were executed in the evening. Our own loss was one man, Her Majesty's 10th, killed, and three natives wounded. The building has now been razed to the ground.

37. Previous to this, Mr. Pollock, the Magistrate, had made several attacks on smaller parties of the rebels, who have, however, invariably abandoned their posts on his approach.

38. These operations have repelled the invasion of our old provinces as yet, and although not of a very decisive character, have been clearly productive of other beneficial results. The country generally is settling down, and many of the principal landholders, and other influential persons, have waited on the Magistrates with professions of loyalty.

39. The very inadequate strength of the military force in this and the Jounpore districts for the defence of this most important frontier has been made the subject of more than one representation to the Government of India.

40. *Goruckpore.*—This district continues in the hands of the rebels, and, as noticed elsewhere, the so-called Nazim has even threatened the frontiers of Azimghur. The well-disposed landholders are reported as being much disheartened at not obtaining assistance.

41. The Rajah of Sutasée is mentioned as one of the most malignant among the rebels: several Government servants, as Wahced Ali, Deputy Collector, his brother Ali Nuseer, tehseeldar, Hussun Ali Buksh, tehseeldar, are also mentioned as active on the same side.

42. Four hundred sepoys are believed to have marched down the left bank of the Gogra from Fyzabad, and to have proceeded to Burhul, in the vicinity of which they are reported to be hanging on.

43. Aggressions on the border pergunnahs of the Sarun and Chumparun districts have been made from Goruckpore, and measures of a defensive nature have, it is believed, been taken by the Bengal Government. An invitation to this Government to act in concert with the Bengal border force in putting down these rebels has been of necessity declined, there not being a single soldier available for this or any other object.

Saugor Division.

44. This division continues in a most disturbed state, and daily deteriorates. Roughly it may be said that we hold the districts south of the Nerbudda, except parts of Mundlah and Jubbulpore, and that, except small portions of Saugor and Jubbulpore, the districts north of the Nerbudda are generally in the hands of the rebels.

45. The strength of the military force at present available is insufficient to hold the country which is yet ours, and since the 1st of November all direct communication has been cut off with the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, in consequence of an insurrection in Bijairagoghur, a small State lying between Rewah and Jubbulpore.

46. Captain Osborne, writing from Rewah, under date the 6th November, gives the names of the following Chiefs and Obarreedars as being already in open rebellion, viz., Shahghur, Banpore, Tussoo, Rechool, Bijairagoghur, Jignabut, Puttowia. He states further, that the mass of native Chiefs disbelieve in the existence of a British army, and, if not speedily convinced of their error, will soon join the revolt.

47. As far as can be seen, however, these rebels seem to be acting without concert, each for his own individual interest, and without sympathy with the mutinous sepoys.

48. The police (chiefly natives of the North-Western Provinces) are reported to have behaved infamously in all parts of the Saugor Division, and the Commissioner has been raising a levy of 600 Gouds to assist in supplying their place.

49. *Saugor*.—It will give an idea of the disturbed condition of these districts to mention that in Saugor alone fifty cases of dacoity were reported in one week, accompanied for the most part with murder, arson, or other extreme violence.

50. The garrison of Saugor remains in the fort, the immediate neighbourhood of which is free from rebels, though a party of Nurrowlia insurgents threatened on one occasion the city of Saugor.

51. *Dumoh*.—This district remained until the end of October under the charge of the Rajah of Punnah, who held it for the British Government. Towards the close of that month, however (the exact date is not reported), the rebel Chief of Saugor, assisted by the remainder of the mutinous 52nd Native Infantry, marched on Dumoh, and drove out the Rajah of Punnah's people, though not, it is said, without severe resistance. The country is for the present entirely in the hands of the enemy.

52. *Nagode*.—No outbreak or rebellion has occurred at Nagode itself. The Superintendent found himself unable to carry on business without troops, and having fallen sick went to Rewah. The insurrection of Bijairagoghur has been mentioned, whereby the Bombay road has been closed. From the last account it is believed that Myhere had become disturbed; but no particulars are known.

53. *Jubbulpore*.—The rebels in this district were, at the time of the last account, 19th October, in the same positions as formerly, viz., at Sehora Sulemabad, Paton, and Kutungee, also at Bajee, and were increasing daily in number and audacity, much plundering is reported in the neighbourhood of the first of these places, but generally unaccompanied with personal violence. Two squadrons of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, 50th Infantry, and two guns, have been sent to Sehora to watch the remnant of the 52nd Native Infantry at Koonda.

54. Attempts are understood to be making to re-open the road from Jubbulpore to ~~Muzapore~~ ^{Muzapore}, both from the former place and from Rewah.

55. *Mundlah*.—The Deputy Commissioner states that two-thirds of this district is at present in insurrection: the Ramghur rebels in particular have plundered several large villages, and have threatened to attack Mundlah itself; but the Deputy Commissioner conceives the townspeople to be well inclined to Government, and willing to co-operate with the police in the defence of the place.

56. *Seonee*.—No reports received; but everything understood to be quiet here up to the 19th October.

57. *Nursingpore*.—The Chowpatha pergunnah of this district has been entered by rebels from the Saugor district and Bhopal, amounting in all to about 1,200 men; the Deputy Commissioner has moved out with two guns and two companies, 28th Madras Native Infantry, and will act as circumstances permit. The latest reports merely stated all was well up to the 12th October.

58. *Hoshungabad*.—Some Mehwatees and Grassias are in force at Sutwas in this district. The Deputy Commissioner proposes that they should be attacked by the Edlabad column. He reports, demi-officially, that the pergunnah of Nimair, which the same rebels had previously threatened, has been re-occupied, and that the chief rebel has been hanged. The other portions of the district are quiet, and heinous crimes are on the decrease, notwithstanding the presence of several notorious criminals escaped from the Agra and other jails. Latest date, 15th October.

59. *Baitool*.—All reported quiet in Baitool up to the 12th October.

60. *Jhansi*.—Jhansi is nominally in the possession of the Rancee, but is really in state approaching to anarchy. The Chundeyree pergunnah is still held by the Banpore rebel chieftain.

Rewah.

61. The unsettled condition of the Rewah State was alluded to in the last Narrative. Captain Osborne was then described as in a very precarious position. On the 8th October, a large body of men surrounded his house, and threatened an attack. They released a sepoy of the 50th Regiment Native Infantry who was in confinement on suspicion of being a deserter. This state of things continued for several days, but still no actual attack was made. Meanwhile, the wing of the 17th Madras Native Infantry, which was at Mirzapore, advanced, on the 14th October, towards the foot of the Kuttra Pass, where the Great Bombay Road enters the Rewah territory. The military authorities did not consider it safe to push this detachment on alone, to occupy the Pass itself, but the arrival of another Madras regiment at Benares about this time enabled what was thought a sufficient force to advance to the Pass, which was occupied about the 17th of the same month. On the 15th, Captain Osborne wrote that the advance of the Madras troops had already sufficed to turn the scale in his favor, and that the party favorable to British interests was again in the ascendant. The subsequent withdrawal of the Madras column has been before mentioned. Captain Osborne's position at Rewah is understood to continue to be satisfactory, but no recent communications have been received from him.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of Central Provinces.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Allahabad, October 10, 1858,

IN continuation of my letter of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the following narrative of events for the week ending the 10th instant:—

2. *Allahabad, October 4.*—"Koel" steamer, with some men of the Naval Brigade, arrived yesterday evening, and was off again early this morning. Webster lost his passage to Benares on board of her. Mr Kerke arrived from Rewah with an escort of Rewah troops, to take treasure and tents to Captain Osborne.

3. *October 5.*—The party of loyal sepoys of the 12th Native Infantry who have been holding the thannah at Mooftee Poorwah for the last three months withdrawn, by order of Colonel O'Brien. These men have done good service, and we shall find it difficult to replace them. They are urgently required to protect plate-layers, and other railway interests, from Kuchpoorah to Lohundah.

4. *October 6.*—Webster left for Benares, by dâk carriage, at 4 A.M.

5. *October 7.*—"Mirzapore" arrived with the remainder of the Naval Brigade. A detachment of troops marched last night towards Cawnpore, and another will go this evening.

6. *October 8.*—The *soi-disant* Nazim of Allahabad is said to be concentrating his forces. His men are not scattered about the pergunnah across the Gauges as they used to be, and he has made no aggressive movement for some days past.

7. *October 9.*—Captain Peel, C.B., assumed command of the garrison. By our latest accounts the 5th Irregular Cavalry are still in pergunnah Kyraghur, to-day they will probably cross the Tonse river into pergunnah Burra, if Banda is really their mark. Mr. Kerke, with the treasure for Osborne, must remain here until the road is clear of these troopers.

8. *October 10.*—The 5th Irregular Cavalry crossed the Tonse on the 8th instant, and have taken the route followed by the Dinapore mutincers and Koer Sing's men, with whom they will form a junction at Banda, in all probability. Pergunnahs Burra and Kyraghur have three times suffered the infliction of being traversed by rebel forces. A detachment of Europeans will march towards Cawnpore to-day. "Mirzapore" steamer went down the river. The so-called Nazim of Allahabad has marched from Punsudeepore into pergunnah Manickpore, in Oude. His force is estimated at 5,000 men.

9. *Futtypore, October 4.*—Received Probyn's daily reports for the 1st and 2nd instant. On 30th ultimo the house of Isree Pershad Canoongoe, of Ekdilla, was attacked and burnt; four burkundauzes who were in it being murdered. These dacoits came from Kote, chiefly, a village swarming with mutinous sepoys. On the 2nd instant Barnston left the station with 150 men of Her Majesty's 90th Regiment, *en route* to Cawnpore.

10. *October 5.*—No report.

11. October 6.—Probyn's report of 3rd instant received. Nothing of importance is recorded.

12. October 7.—100 men of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers arrived from the East, and 50 men of Her Majesty's 90th left for Cawnpore on the 6th instant.

13. October 8.—Blank report received for the 7th instant.

14. October 9.—Probyn reports, under date the 8th instant, that he has received information of a numerous gathering of rebellious villagers (some sepoy) at Mouzah Kote, pergunnah Ekdilla.

15. October 10.—No report received up to time of dispatching this letter.

16. *Cawnpore*, October 4.—Received Sherer's daily reports for 30th ultimo and 1st instant. Nothing of importance to record.

17. October 5.—Sherer's reports of 2nd instant received. There is no important event to record. The people in the town of Cawnpore are still in fear of being attacked, but mixed with the dread of possibility of present danger is a firm belief in future security and the return of order. Contracts on a large scale are eagerly competed for. There is a glut of copper in the Cawnpore bazar 17½ gundas go to the rupee, 16 gundas being par value.

18. October 6.—Sherer reports, under date the 3rd instant, that thannah Akbarpore had been plundered by Mehwateres. Violence seems to be increasing rather than the reverse. The budmashes know their time is nearly out, and wish to make the most of it. Sherer explains that Purseth Narine was killed at Bithoor thannah.

19. October 7.—Sherer reports, under date the 6th instant, that a rumor was current of rebel troops being on their march from Gwalior towards Cawnpore. It is not authenticated.

20. October 8.—Sherer reports, under date the 7th instant, that nothing had been heard to corroborate the rumor about the Gwalior mutineers. He states that the withdrawal of troops from Cawnpore has altered the tone of the people for the worse. This was to be expected.

21. October 9.—News received from Lucknow up to the 6th instant. Sir J. Outram was strengthening his position in the city, and had placed a strong post at Alumbagh.

22. October 10.—No reports received up to the time of dispatching this letter.

23. *Humeerpore*, October 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.—No reports.

24. October 9.—An urzee received from Lalla Bankey Lall, tehseeldar of pergunnah and zillah Humeerpore, transmitting purwanah addressed to him by Nawab Azeem-ood-dowla, the Baonee Chief, inviting the Lalla to resume his functions as tehseeldar. The matter has this day been separately reported for his Honor's orders.

25. October 10.—No report received up to the time of dispatching this letter.

26. *Banda*, October 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.—No reports.

27. *General Remarks*.—The urgent call for reinforcements at Lucknow has had the effect of throwing back our efforts to settle Cawnpore and Futtypore. In exact ratio to the decrease in our force is the increase to the insolence of the rebels and the audacity of marauders. There is, perhaps, more anarchy and unpunished crime in the Doab districts of this division at the present time than there has been at any former period. The budmashes see that their time is nearly up, and they are making the most of it. The opinion expressed in paragraph 8 of my last weekly report has proved to be well founded. Oude aggression has received a decided check from our success at Lucknow, but how long this salutary effect will continue to operate is very doubtful.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 3 in No. 2.

The Joint Magistrate of Gopeegunge to the Commissioner of Allahabad.

Sir,

Camp, Hunoomangunge, October 8, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report events of importance which have happened in these pergunnahs, subsequently to the date of my last report, dated the 3rd instant.

October 3.—Report received of Rajah Bajee Bahadoor's men having seized the karinda of Mr. Gohree, pergunnah Soraon, and forced from him payment of revenue. Ditto of Naib Nazim, and Rajah Golab Sing's men, having forcibly seized the karinda of mouza Phaparum, pergunnah Soraon; Naib Nazim sent his flag and a few men to Secundra. In mouza Seypore, pergunnah Jhoosee, close to the Trunk Road, Kotwa ex-zemindars

2 G

waylaid police. Kunehar ex-zemindars (150 in number) gone to Kunehar, with a view to stop up the road.

October 4.—Rajah Bijee Bahadoor's men yesterday looted, and collected revenue in mouza Nurree, pergunnah Jhoosee, and seized some men in mouza Chundowan, and hold them to ransom.

Rebels collecting in Phoolpore. Manickchund, after removing his family, fled to Gopeegunge, leaving 600 men to guard his property. Runjeet Sing, and Perteepall Sing, are collecting revenue in mouza Mohalin.

Mobaruckpore, &c., pergunnah Secundra, October 4.—The Budree people have joined Naib Nazim, who has gone back to Soraon.

One hundred men of Rajah Bijee Bahadoor, plundered mouza Yakoobpore, pergunnah Meh.

October 5.—Naib Nazim still at Soraon. Thannahdar imprisoned in irons. Naib Nazim appears to have no intention of moving at present.

Mr. Catania's new levy having arrived, I marched up to Hunoomangunge, taking the Sikhs with me from Sydabad, and leaving 50 of Catania's corps there in their place; Manickchund, with 100 matchlock-men accompanying me. This demonstration may have the effect of checking the rebels for a day or two, and keeping the road open.

October 6.—Ex-zemindar of Busna Buretha, pergunnah Meh, threatens Agar Allee, zemindar of Chettowna, with plunder and murder if he does not turn the police out of the chowka of Meh.

Yesterday, hearing of the march of troops to Hunoomangunge, Rajah Bijee Bahadoor Sing wrote to Benee Bahadoor Sing, of Nusrutpore, and all other rebel chieftains and zemindars, to assemble at Phoolpore. The rebels are collecting there, and intend to show fight and destroy the house and property of Manickchund; they are collected near Chataree Lall's tank, on the north side of Phoolpore: they have no guns. Naib Nazim still at Soraon, with five guns.

October 7.—400 Mehwattees, who absconded from Allahabad, are said to be with the Naib Nazim, they were seen by a resident of Allahabad. Khoda Bux, the one-eyed Dustuck sowar of Allahabad, is also there. The nurdehs and chuprassees of Soraon are collecting supplies for the Nazim's force. The Naib Nazim is at present organising; he has appointed a canoongoe of the pergunnah, and is apparently waiting for the arrival of the Nazim Fuzzul Ajeem.

Some 1,500 men collected yesterday at Phoolpore, but last night most of them went away again; some went with Mugdoom Bux (Bijee Bahadoor's karinda) to Nusrutpore, to consult with and invite aid from Benee Bahadoor Sing; and others, under Runder Sing, went to Khorupore, about one and a-half mile north-west of Phoolpore. Mugdoom Bux and Ramadeen (Bijee Bahadoor's karindas) returned this evening, with some of Benee Bahadoor Sing's men, to Phoolpore, and other zemindars are collecting there.

According to the latest accounts the following list shows the position of the rebels.

Pergunnah Secundra, Khodapore, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Phoolpore.—800 men of Rajah Bijee Bahadoor and Benee Bahadoor Sing. More are collecting.

Gurrow Lundee Bellae Bund, 2 miles north of Phoolpore.—150 men of Runder Sing.

Dewangunge Mobaruckpore, 3 coss north of Phoolpore.—250 men belonging to Runjeet Sing and Hurmungul Sing.

Khylee, 3 coss from Phoolpore.—30 men of Bijee Bahadoor Sing; the others have gone to Phoolpore.

Nusrutpore, 4 coss from Phoolpore.—1,500 men and 3 guns, of Benee Bahadoor Sing. He has entrenched himself, and is collecting more men.

Pergunnah Soraon, Ismailgunge.—50 men of Rajah Bijee Bahadoor Sing; the others have gone to Phoolpore. 3,000, Naib Nazim Golab Sing, of Tiroul, and zemindars of Budree and Dandpore; and Sugram Sing, of mouza Shahapore, pergunnah Nawabgunge; also Kootwa and Kunehur, ex-zemindars, with guns.

October 8.—The rebels of Phoolpore have distributed themselves:—500 men in Bhajee Taloo, north of Phoolpore, on Jounpore road; 300 men at Chittaree Taboo, north of Phoolpore, on Jounpore road; 250 of Benee Bahadoor Sing, at Shaktuzka Rouza, south-west of Phoolpore. At Kooeypore are 500 men of Runder Sing, and 100 men with Umerjeet Sing, ex-zemindars of Buseea Buretha; at Jorawon, Basooke Tola, east of Phoolpore, Benee Bahadoor Sing, at Beebeepore, ex-zemindars, furnish supplies. Letters are being sent to all zemindars, calling on them to assemble at Phoolpore, and fight Government.

October 7.—Jhoorey Sing, of pergunnah Bhuddoe, zillah Mirzapore, has joined with Bhundoo Sing, ex-zemindar of talooka Junghye, and they have about 150 men at Sheepoorama, of that talooka, in pergunnah Meh.

2. The Naib Nazim is evidently holding back, for some reason or other. He does

not retreat, and does not advance for other purposes than those of plunder and collection of revenue. It is supposed the Naib Nazim is waiting for the advent of the Nazim. I can, however, find out nothing definite of the latter gentleman's movements, and am inclined to believe the Naib Nazim is an impostor, set up by the neighbouring chieftains, and not direct from Lucknow, and I conclude he is waiting to see the result of the battle now going on at Lucknow.

3. The ousted zemindars of this district, united with a few of the neighbouring Oude chieftains, knowing themselves to be beyond hope of pardon, seem inclined to fight to the last.

I have, &c.

F. O. MAYNE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 2.

The Joint Magistrate of Gopeegunge to the Commissioner of Allahabad.

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to report events of importance which have happened in these pergunnahs subsequently to the date of my last Report, dated October 8.

October 6.—Naib Nazim Ruhool Ameen is collecting 4 anna kist by dustuks, in mouzah Wuzerabad, pergunnah Sooram.

October 8.—Gunesh Bux, a karinda of Rajah Bijee Bahadoor Sing, plundered mouzahs Malaka, Beebeewaree, Muktenha, and Yakoobpore, pergunnah Meh.

October 9.—Sungum Sing, of Shahapore, pergunnah Nawabgunge, is said to have three guns in position, in his house.

With a few sowars I rode towards Phoolpore, through several villages, and called upon the zemindars to exert themselves to repress the extortion and maltreatment exercised by the rebels; assured them of speedy assistance, and requested their co-operation. In the evening, from one of these villages, mouzah Burrumpore, the cultivators brought in two of the peons of Kamdar Khan, rebel and ex-talookdar of Jelalpore, pergunnah Meh, saying for weeks past they had been oppressed and ruined by these men, and others of the same kind. On good evidence, and the confession of one of the prisoners that they were collecting revenue for Kamdar Khan, and thereby aiding and abetting rebellion, I hanged them both, as a warning to others.

Proclamation issued by Rajah Bijee Bahadoor's karinda, at Phoolpore, ordering all complaints to be made to him, and forbidding any one to abscond from Phoolpore, under penalty of having his house and property confiscated, and a heavy fine.

Zemindars of mouzah Ruhmumpore, pergunnah Jhoosee, have joined the Naib Nazim.

The Mokhtar of Manikchund Lootfullee's house was plundered at Phoolpore, of nearly 5,000*l.* worth of property, by Bijee Bahadoor's men.

October 10.—Hearing of Kamdar Khan, with about 300 men, at Jelalpore, I went with the Sikhs, and Mr Catania's levies, to burn them out, and preventing their committing any more oppression and ruin in the villages round about. They had, however, decamped in the night. I burnt their village, which was empty, and returned. They have, I hear, removed to a distance.

Naib Nazim, Ruhool Ameen, busy at Soraon, with all the Putwarees, preparing new village papers. The June kist is being collected by him. A Koomedan, with 200 men, came from Sultanpore to Naib Nazim.

Chowdree Shewpurshan Sing, talookdar of Hulaghur, pergunnah Soraon, in spite of numerous summonses and dustuks, refuses to attend on the Naib Nazim.

October 11.—Major Mathieson's sowars reached my camp at Hunoomangunge. They will be of great service in keeping open the communication and watching the rebels.

In mouzah Bhaurey, a quarter of a mile west of Phoolpore, Pirtheepal Sing, the zemindar, has fixed two guns in position. He brought them from Shumspoor, in Oude.

October 13.—Baboo Bulbudder, of Soojakur, pergunnah Pertabghur, in Oude, has sent 300 men to Phoolpore, to assist Bijee Bahadoor Sing.

Thannahdars of pergunnahs Secunder and Meh ordered to patrol in all villages not occupied by the rebels, to talk with the zemindars and villagers, and give them confidence, and to urge them to throw all difficulties in the way of the rebels, to give immediate information of their movements, and to apprehend any parties which they feel themselves sufficiently strong to oppose.

2. The present strength and localities of the rebels in these pergunnahs, as nearly as

can be ascertained from my latest information, are as follow. The numbers are gradually increasing, and immaterial changes of position now and then take place, but the mass have for some time been almost stationary, and show no intention of moving at present. The Chiefs are engaged in extending their possession of villages, collecting revenue, forming settlement papers, and now and then plundering those who oppose them.

Pergunnahs.	Locality	Situation.	Chief.	Force.	Remarks.
Soram and Nawabgunge	Singram and Shahapore	5 coss west from Soran	Zemindar of the villages, Naib Nazim Ruhool Ameen	300 men, 3 guns	Obeys the Naib Nazim Ruhool Ameen.
	Soran ..	Head-quarters of the Tehslee	Rajah Goolab Sing, Rajah Hummut Sing, Shumpore Rana, Budice Thakooram, (ousted zemindar of Allahabad District) — Mehatees of Allahabad, Sulturut Bahadoors of Talooka Bairpore, Pergunnah Pertabghur	400 men	A few more men are scattered over the Pergunnah.
	Ismailgunge ..	2½ coss south-east from Soran	Rajah Bijee Bahadoor Sing	2,000 men, 5 guns	These men remain merely to hold the place.
	Mirzapore Chowhuree	5 coss north of Sarun	Karinda of Talookdar Kalka Bux	700 men	These men hold possession of all Mirzapore Chowhuree.
Secunder, Jhoonse	Nusrutpore ..	4 coss from Phoolpore	Beneo Bahadoor Sing, ousted zemindar of Oorkoura, Pnttee Guard, and Jamagulheen	2,000 men, 4 guns	He has fortified his house in Nusrutpore, which is surrounded by jungle. This man fights with a halter round his neck, and will fight to the last. He supplies grain, &c., to Naib Nazim's force, and to the forces at Phoolpore. He is the friend and adviser of the rebels at Phoolpore, and sends men to their assistance.
	Khoolpore ..	Head-quarters of the Tehslee	Mukdoom Bux, karinda of Rajah Bijee Bahadoor Sing, of Pertabghur; Baboo Bulbhudur of Soojakor, Pergunnah Pertabghur, Busna Buretha ex-zemindars	800 to 1,000 men	These men are divided into parties, and surround Khoolpore, with the intention of plundering Mamekchund's house and property.
	Mobaruckpore	2½ coss north of Phoolpore	Dewan Runjeet Sing ..	300 men	These men are ready to assist the rebels at Phoolpore.
	Mhybun ..	2 coss north of Phoolpore	Rao Pirtheopal Sing ..		
	Silhut ..	3 coss north of Phoolpore	Rundheer Sing ..		
	Kherapore ..	1 coss north-west of Phoolpore			
	Dewangunge ..	¼ mile west of Phoolpore			
	Baurey ..	¼ mile west of Phoolpore	Zemindars Pnthepal Sing, &c.	250 men, 2 guns	The guns are in position in his entrenched house.
	Busna Buretha	2½ coss east from Phoolpore	Ex-zemindars ..	400 men	The Jelalpore people have joined the Busna Buretha zemindars.
	Beebeepore ..	4 coss north-east of Phoolpore	Ditto ..	250 men, 2 guns	An entrenchment reported to have been made.
	Junghye ..	9 coss east of Phoolpore	Ex-zemindars, and Jhoorey Sing, of Pergunnah Bhudolice, Zillah Mirzapore	300 men	Jhoorey Sing divides his time between these villages and the neighbouring villages of Pergunnah Bhudolice
Meh and Kewar					

A Nazim, by name Fuzul Azem, is said to be coming to join the Naib Nazim Ruhool Ameen at Saran, but I have no certain intelligence of him beyond Persurpore, pergunnah

Salone; nor do I know what force he has with him. I have sent people to stay in his camp, and report to me daily what is going on there.

3. The Civil administration of these pergunnahs is virtually at a stand-still. We hold the Grand Trunk Road, and keep open the communication by means of a strong force; but the villages on both sides, to the extent of four or five miles only, can be said to be in our possession, and even they yield only a divided obedience, and are evidently waiting the course of events. They neither oppose us nor the rebels; of the latter, however, they stand in great dread, and in some villages the cultivators have been greatly oppressed and impoverished. Little or no revenue comes in, and the services of the tehseeldars and their establishments are made use of as police. The police at Soraon, in resisting the Naib Nazim, behaved richly, and their conduct cannot but be commended, and they are certainly deserving of reward direct from Government, as a significant mark of their approbation of such conduct. They were 40 men opposed to 300. The jemadar Gunsam was shot dead, and a Nujeeb was wounded. The thannahdar Gunga Sing and his sons were taken away, and are still prisoners in irons in the Naib Nazim's camp. Gunga Sing only lately distinguished himself in a similar manner, when opposed to Rajah Goolab Sing, at Soraon. On that occasion he held his ground against a greatly superior force, and only now abandoned his post after a hard fight with the Naib Nazim's people.

The tehseeldar and thannahdar of police of Secundra and Meh are behaving generally well. The state of the khureef crops, as you recede eastward from Allahabad, is far better and more plentiful than could have been expected, and the rice crops have afforded a rich harvest. The late propitious rainy season may, probably, in some measure, compensate for the loss sustained in lands which have remained unsown, but the present is the time for the rubbee sowings; and every day which will elapse before the rebels are ejected from the pergunnahs is of the greatest consequence to the rubbee crops, and to the ability of the landholders hereafter to pay the usual kists.

I have, &c.

F. O. MAYNE.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have just heard that Mukhoom Bux, Karinda of Rajah Bijee Bahadoor, with 800 men, has gone on some secret expedition to Busna Buretha, pergunnah Meh, where Kamdar Khan, and others also fled, when driven out of Phoolpore. Phoolpore has been left with very few men in it. I have sent a scout to Busna Buretha to see what goes on there.

F. O. M.

Inclosure 5 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Allahabad, October 17, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 10th instant, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the following narrative of events for the week ending with the 17th instant.

2. *Allahabad*, October 11.—The "Koel" steamer arrived yesterday evening, with some men of the Naval Brigade, and a company of Royal Engineers came by waggons. A detachment of Her Majesty's 64th marched westward. "Madras" steamer arrived this morning.

October 12.—"Megna" steamer arrived in the morning with ten lacs of treasure, and went down in the evening. A company of Her Majesty's 93rd have arrived. The 5th Irregular Cavalry are reported to have passed out of the district by Shoragpore.

October 13.—There is no specific event of importance to note, but I regret to say that a spirit of uneasiness, not to say disaffection, is gaining ground in the hitherto well-disposed pergunnahs south of the Jumna. This may have been caused by the constant flow of rebel forces through these pergunnahs, by the unsettled state of affairs in Rewah, and by the unpunished aggression of Oude insurgents in the trans-Gangetic pergunnahs of this district. "Jumna" gun-boat went downwards; she has been useful here, but shoal water disables her from doing further service.

October 14.—Mr Mayne's report of events in the trans-Gangetic pergunnahs of Allahabad from the 6th to the 13th instant received; it does not admit of condensation, and will be submitted in original for his Honor's information. "Madras" steamer went downwards. The rebels across the Ganges have moved eastward; their object is unknown, but they are closely watched.

October 15.—“Mirzapore” steamer arrived with 163 rank and file of Her Majesty’s 53rd Regiment. Manikchund, of Phoolpore, called on me to-day; he has done the State eminent service by his loyalty and well-sustained courage in the face of great danger and difficulty, and I trust he will be rewarded at the proper time. Plunderers from Oude crossed the Ganges at Sylabee on a marauding expedition; the Europeans at Koh heard of it, went to look them up, and they fled back into Oude.

October 16.—Detachment of Her Majesty’s 53rd Regiment, which arrived yesterday, went by railway this afternoon to Lohunda (forty-four miles), and thence to Cawnpore by the regular marches. Six lacs of rupees have been remitted to Sherer by this opportunity. A company of Her Majesty’s 93rd Regiment arrived. “Jumna” gun-boat returned to her anchorage here, her fighting crew are brought on the strength of the garrison.

October 17.—No reports received up to the time of dispatching this letter.

3. *Futtypore*, October 11.—On the 8th instant, information was received that 2,000 armed men from mouzah Surkhundee had forcibly rescued a quantity of property attached by the police at Asothur. This property belonged to Ishree Puashad, lately Nazir of the Futtypore Collectorate, and now a rebel. Eighty men of Her Majesty’s 64th arrived about 10 P.M.

October 12.—Information was received on the 9th instant that Kurcendad Khan, jemadar of thannah Kullianpore, had been wounded at Bindkee while attempting to apprehend criminals. Last night’s detachment of Her Majesty’s 64th marched westward at 10 A.M.

October 13.—The report for the 10th instant is blank. Information was received on the 10th instant that the Surkhundee men, assisted by villagers from the Binda district, had assembled in force to attack Asoth, and then the thannah at Ghazeepore.

October 14.—Blank report received for the 12th instant.

October 15.—On the 13th instant, information was received that a gang of villagers, from Surkhundee and other places, attacked Khoosombhee, they were repulsed, leaving three wounded men behind, who are in custody. The village of Surkhundee has always been a thorn in the Futtypore Magistrate’s side, and most severe punishment should now be inflicted on it for example sake.

October 16.—Blank report received for the 14th instant.

October 17.—No reports received up to time of dispatch.

4. *Cawnpore*, October 11.—On the 8th instant, the rumor regarding the approach of mutineers from Gwalior gained strength; supplies were said to be collecting for them at Akbarpore, and the budmashes were looking up. Sherer has issued notices of confiscation of the property of Sutte Purshaud, Rajah of Sheorajpore, an openly-declared rebel. Captain Bruce seized and hanged Sewae Sing, of mouzah Bidnoo, an active and influential rebel. The thannahdar of Russoolabad reported that letters had been received in his circle from Delhi bankers, announcing their return to their occupations, and the complete re-establishment of British rule there; this has had a good effect—the people disbelieved the story of our success at Delhi. Government 5 per cent paper was at 34 per cent. discount in the bazar at Cawnpore. On the 9th instant, 80 European soldiers marched in from the East. The police diaries are meagre, and destitute of information; there is no doubt, however, that crimes, attended with violence, are of frequent occurrence.

October 12.—No report received.

October 13.—Reports of the 10th and 11th instant came to hand. A dacoity was committed by about 250 men at Nawabgunge on the former date. The thannah at Bhogneepore is threatened. A karinda of the infamous Nana has taken up his quarters in the immediate vicinity with 300 men, and is collecting the revenue due to Government. Madho Sing, of Secundra, and Bhao Sing, of Belaspore, are acting in concert with this karinda, and they are materially assisted by one Ahmud Ali, lately a jemadar in Government employ.

October 14.—Blank report received for 12th instant. So far as the Cawnpore district is concerned, it contained some gossip about Lucknow which need not be inserted here.

October 15.—The report of the 13th instant contains no intelligence of importance from the district. It was rumored in the town that the Nawab of Furruckabad had fled into Oude.

October 16.—On the 14th instant the arrival of a body of the Delhi fugitives was reported at Aroul, a place on the Trunk Road, about thirty-six miles west of Cawnpore. The thannahdar at Bhogneepore reports that there are no symptoms of any insurgent force advancing in Calpee.

October 17.—No report received up to time of dispatch.

5. *Humeerpore*, October 11.—No report received.

October 12.—Nil.

October 13.—Nil.

October 14.—Nil.

October 15.—Nil. I am drawing up a report of the circumstances immediately previous to and attending on the outbreak at Humeerpore from the most authentic information in my possession.

October 16.—Demi-official letter received from Mr. Carne, at Chirkaree, dated the 6th instant, stating that the Rajah's management of zillah Humeerpore is a complete failure. Encroachments and exactions are practised on all sides by the surrounding jagheerdars and chiefs.

October 17.—No report.

6. *Banda*, October 11.—No report received.

October 12.—Nil.

October 13.—Nil.

October 14.—Nil.

October 15.—Probyn has received information from a scout, which he considers authentic, of a battle having taken place between the Adjighur Ranee's people and Nawab Ali Bahadoor's men, aided by the mutinous sepoys at Banda: 500 men were killed and wounded, altogether, if the report is true. The cause of the battle is said to be, that the Adjighur karinda forcibly abducted the daughter of one Bajeemul, a Banda Mahajun, and refused to ransom her. The Nawab's party were victorious, but the karinda made his escape.

October 16.—Nil.

October 17.—The Adjighur karinda has been captured by Nawab Ali Bahadoor's men. A Rajah from the neighbourhood of Arrah (Koer Sing, probably) is reported to be at Banda, with 1,000 followers.

7. *General Remarks*.—I am unable to report any improvement, as yet, in the general tone of feeling among the people. They disbelieve the extent of our success up-country, and have become so demoralized by four and a-half months' of jacquerie and anarchy, that they are unwilling to contemplate the speedy return of a strong Government. This cannot last, however, now that the letter-dâk to Agra is re-established, and the Delhi bankers have informed their correspondents of the real state of affairs there.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 6 in No. 2.

The Joint Magistrate of Gopeegunge to the Commissioner of Allahabad.

Sir,

Camp, Hunoomangunge, October 15, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 13th instant, I have the honor to proceed in my narrative of important events up to date.

October 13.—Rajah Byee Bahadoor and Baboo Bulbhudur Sing's men have left Phoolpore for Busna Buretha, pergunnah Meh. Only twenty-five men are left at Phoolpore Khas. The rebels from Jelalpore, and a few men, talooka Beebeepore, have also gone to Busna Buretha. Dewan Runjeet Sing, Rao Pirteepal Sing, and Runder Sing remain, with their men (some 400 or 500), in the villages close to the north of Phoolpore.

October 14.—Benec Bahadoor Sing, of Nusrutpore, has sent his family and property away to Doroopore, elauqua Rulo Kunken (Oude). A firman has been received by Benec Bahadoor Sing, informing him that Fuzzil Imam (or Fuzzil Azeem), Nazim of Salone, has been appointed to hold charge of the Allahabad pergunnahs, and requesting his assistance, and saying that the Nazim will soon come. Mouzah Burreearee, pergunnah Meh, has been plundered. Jhoorye Sing, of zillah Mirzapore, with a small band, and a band of released convicts, have come to Busna Buretha, in all, at Busna, they have about 2,000 men now.

Among the Naib Nazim's forces are said to be two Badshahee regiments, these, I understand from Mr. Catania, are no more than matchlockmen, and undisciplined. On the annexation of Oude these corps refused service under our Government, and were discharged. His forces amount to 2,500 or 3,000 men, and 5 guns. A tehseeldar has been appointed at Soraon, by the Naib Nazim. The rebels at Nusrutpore, and the assembly at Busna Buretha, talk boldly of attacking Hunoomangunge, but both parties funk. I think nothing will be done to interfere with the Grand Trunk Road until the Naib Nazim comes into the pergunnah Secundra.

Three Sikhs were seized at Soraon, in the Naib Nazim's camp, and made close prisoners, I have ascertained that they are Punjabee Mussulmans, of the Ferozepore

regiment. They have deserted to go to Lucknow, to fight in defence of their religion; one of them deserted from Allahabad or Jhoosee, and two from the detachment at Hunoomangunge, they were disguised, and carried money with them, but no arms. They were seized by the Naib Nazim, at Soraon, as spies, well thrashed; robbed, and placed, heavily-ironed, in the stocks. I am in great hopes the Naib Nazim will hang them.

I do not consider that these desertions in any way affect the confidence hitherto so deservedly placed in the Sikh corps. The deserters were well known to be bigoted Mahomedans, and for some days previously had exhibited great concern for their religion. We should be on our guard against all Punjabee Mussulmans.

Rajah Bijee Bahadoor's men are collecting 4 annas kist in mouzahs Bharutpore, Mundewa, and Khylee, pergunnah Secundra.

At Nusrutpore, Benec Bahadoor Sing has engaged three or four golundauzes from Sultanpore, 300 of his men are being drilled. He has collected 132 muskets and 19 carbines, with the pouches, ammunition, &c. He has ready 1,000 cannon-ball, and is making powder and shells.

October 15.—A tehseeldar has been appointed to Phoolpore, but he refuses to attend, until the Naib Nazim himself advances into the pergunnah.

Fuzzul Imaum Nazim is said to have 6,000 matchlockmen with him, and 1,000 Native Infantry, and 500 native sowars; the rest of his force is made up of zemindars' rabble; total, 8,000 or 9,000 men. He intends proceeding into the Allahabad pergunnahs; he is at present still in the Salone district. The above numbers are probably much exaggerated.

The former canoongoe, Purmeshar Dial, of pergunnah Secundra, has been summoned by the Naib Nazim. He has excused himself.

Jhoorye Sing has gone back to Jhumghye and the Mirzapore district, to get money. He is said to have crossed the Birna into the Jounpore district.

Dewan Runjeet Sing is collecting revenue in mouzahs Allee Mow Khas, Surace Kehna, pergunnah Secundra.

The assembly at Busna Buretha has somewhat broken up, and Rajah Golab Sing is said to be hurrying back from Soraon to Tiroul, his home in Oude, to defend it from Rajah Bijee Sing, who has attacked it.

2. The state of the country and people was described in my last report.

I have, &c.

F. O. MAYNE.

Inclosure 7 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Allahabad, October 24, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 17th instant, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the following narrative of events for the week ending with the 24th idem.

2. *Allahabad*, October 18.—Brigadier Campbell arrived yesterday evening, and took the command here. A detachment of 100 men marched towards Cawnpore. All the Sikhs have been sent across the river, and stationed at Jhoosee.

October 19.—A detachment of about 300 men proceeded, by rail, to Lohunda, and will go on from thence to Cawnpore by the regular marches. A party of 170 soldiers arrived from the east. Mr. Mayne's narrative of events up to the 16th instant received: it does not admit of condensation, and will be submitted in original, for his Honor's information. Five men arrested this morning plotting against the British Government, and inciting the *soi-disant* Nazim of Allahabad to surprise the fort; they will be accounted for.

October 20.—"Jumna," steam gun-boat, went down the river. Steamer "Benares" arrived with 120 officers and men of the Naval Brigade. Three of yesterday's conspirators were hanged this evening; two remain under trial in the hope of eliciting information from them. Received Mr. Court's reports for the 15th and 16th instant. His scouts assert that, on the latter date, the Nazim was at Kukrohan with three regiments of Oude Irregulars, and two regiments of Regular Infantry, some Cavalry, and six guns. Gholab Sing had left the camp on a week's leave of absence. The Nazim has appointed tehseeldars at Nawabgunge, Sooram, and Mirzapore Chowharae, and ordered attendance of zemindars on pain of confiscation of property. The information as to the Nazim's force is, probably, inaccurate; but there is no reason to doubt the rest of it.

October 21.—"Thames," steamer, arrived with a few men of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, after a voyage of fifty-one days, from Calcutta.

October 22.—“Charles Allen,” steamer, arrived, with a few soldiers on board. A detachment marched to the westward.

October 23.—Steamers “Benares” and “Thames” went down. A detachment of 105 officers and men of the Naval Brigade went westward, by rail, to Lohundah.

October 24.—A party of Her Majesty’s 5th and 53rd Regiments went westward, by rail, early this morning.

3. *Futtypore*, October 18.—Two guns, and a party of 1st Madras Fusiliers, arrived on the 15th instant. Probyn is inclined to think that the mutineers at Banda intend making a dash across the Doab into Oude; we are not in a position to prevent their doing so, but I trust that the strength of the party in the entrenchment at Futtypore will not again be reduced to a dangerously weak point. Report of the 16th instant is blank.

October 19.—Received from Probyn a list of Oude zemindars and talookdars who, with their retainers, are in arms against the British Government at Lucknow; the total amounts to 76,335 men and forty-four guns. The list is drawn up from information given by Mahusookh, gomastah of Goureesunker Doss and Co., bankers in Lucknow, copy will be sent to Mayne.

October 20.—Received blank reports for the 17th and 18th instant. On the 19th idem, Mr. Probyn reports that, to the best of his belief, the Banda rebels had moved, and that their Russud Guard was at Piprenda on the 18th instant. This place is the first regular march from Banda towards Futtypore. Baboo Rambuksh was reported to have 300 men opposite to Sheorajpore, ready to cross over and join Jodha Sing, a Futtypore budmash, and plunder the country.

October 21.—Nothing reported.

October 22.—Information was received, on the 20th instant, that the jemadar and a chuprassee of the Kullianpore *tehseelee* had been wounded by Zoolfikar Beg, of Chuk Rujoo, pergunnah Bindkee; also that Maharaj Sing, of Rampore, with about 100 men, had attacked and burnt the police chowkey at Bukewur, in thannah Khujooa.

October 23.—The Grenadier company, Her Majesty’s 93rd Highlanders, marched into Futtypore on the 21st instant. Probyn sent a statement regarding the force and intentions of the mutineers at Banda; it seems authentic. I have communicated the contents to Brigadier Campbell, and will forward the statement in original for his Honor’s information.

October 24.—No report received up to time of dispatch.

4. *Cawnpore*, October 18.—The report for the 15th instant contains nothing of importance.

October 19.—No report received.

October 20.—No reports received for 16th, 17th, and 18th instant. Mr. Sherer will receive a reminder. Under date the 19th, Mr. Sherer reports that a British force, nearly 700 strong, with six guns, and odds and ends of Bruce’s Horse and Foot, reached Sheorajpore, zillah Cawnpore, at 3 P.M. of the 18th instant. They drove the rebels out of the town with scarcely any resistance, and pursued them for two miles. Heavy firing was heard on the 19th, and it was hoped that the rebels were making a stand at Bilhour.

October 21.—No report received.

October 22.—No report received.

October 23.—No report.

October 24.—No report up to time of dispatch.

5. *Humeerpore*, October 18.—No report.

October 19.—Nil.

October 20.—Received an urzee from the zemindars of Humeerpore Khas, dated 14th instant, praying for the return of the British authorities, and complaining of the atrocities committed by the people of Ramayree.

October 21.—Nil.

October 22.—Nil.

October 23.—Nil.

October 24.—Nil.

6. *Banda*, October 18.—Nil.

October 19.—Nil.

October 20.—Received an urzee, dated the 12th September, from Sirdar Khan, late Deputy Collector of Banda, chiefly commiserating himself. This man is, without doubt, a rebel.

October 21.—Nil.

October 22.—The advance guard of the Banda rebels is reported to have reached Chilla Tara; the main body still remains at Banda. I have copy of a purwannah issued by General Sheolal Tewaree, Subadar Bahadoor, dated 4th October, calling on all zemindars and others to afford him assistance on his march to Futtypore and Cawnpore.

October 23.—Nil.

October 24.—Nil.

7. *General Remarks.*—I am unable to report any improvement in the general feeling of the people, they continue to watch the course of events in suspense and doubt. Two instances have occurred, during the week, of attacks on Government posts in zillah Futty-pore. In Cawnpore much apprehension was caused by the near approach of fugitive rebels from Delhi; they were driven out of Sheorapore, and have since crossed the Ganges into Oude; they got off unpunished. On the other hand, some impression seems to have been made by the almost daily arrival and departure of troops from hence. The Budree Thakooram and Rajah Munwunt Sing of Dharoopore, are beginning to make worthless offers of service and false professions of loyalty.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 8 in No 2.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Allahabad, October 26, 1857.

HEREWITH I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Mayne's narrative of important events, from the 16th to the 22nd instant.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 9 in No 2

The Joint Magistrate of Gopcegunge to the Commissioner of Allahabad.

Sir,

Camp, Humsomungunge, October 22, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to continue my narrative of important events in these pergunnahs, subsequent to the date of my last report, dated 10th instant.

Nazim, October 16.—Fuzzil Azeem Nazim has made one march towards Allahabad.

Nawabgunge.—At mouzeh Shahpoora 100 men and 1 gun. A Foujdai-awsat-Ullee is commanding at Nawabgunge, which has been nearly deserted, owing to its having been so often plundered by the rebels. At Singpore 100 men and 1 gun.

Soraon.—Commandant Bisheshur Sing is enlisting men at Soraon at 7 rupees per mensem each man. He commands two regiments, Raj Bisheshuree and Badshahee Sultan. The Naib Nazim will not advance till the Nazim arrives.

Nusrutpore.—The Naib Nazim Ruhool Ameen, with 600 men, to-day visited Bence Bahadoor Sing at Nusrutpore, and after receiving a salute and giving instructions, returned in the afternoon to his own encampment, on the north side of Soraon. Bence Bahadoor Sing had upwards of 2,000 matchlockmen assembled on the occasion.

Phoolpore, October 10.—Phoolpore Khas is nearly deserted by the rebels, but they are in force in the neighbouring villages.

Pergunnah Meh, October 16.—The men of Rajah Bijee Bahadoor and our ousted zemindars are collecting again in pergunnah Meh, bent on plundering and collecting revenue. They say, however, that no attack will be made on the road until the Nazim comes in the district.

Nazim, October 17.—Fuzzil Azeem Nazim is said to have made another march eastward to Deheeyan. He had issued perwunnahs for supplies to be ready in pergunnahs Secundra and Meh, and ordering sepoy to be enlisted on 8, 9, and 10 rupees per mensem.

Soraon, October 17.—The Sikh prisoners have been sent away, probably to the Nazim's camp, on their way to Lucknow.

Pergunnah Soraon, October 18.—Mr. Collis's factory at Tirwaec, pergunnah Soraon, was plundered by Naib Nazim's men.

October 19.—The continued stream of European soldiers coming up the Grand Trunk Road serves to deter the Nazim and Naib Nazim from approaching near.

Nazim, October 20.—Nazim Fuzzil Azeem is near Ahludgunge, in Oude. His Dewan is called Goolam Moortaza. He has only 3,000 rabble, and 4 guns. The regiments which were with him are said to have been recalled.

Pergunnah Meh, October 20.—Bhoputpore, two coss north of Hundera, pergunnah

Meh, plundered by Rajah Bijee Bahadoor's men, and the Busna Buretha rebels. Prisoners were taken, and ransoms demanded.

Nazim, October 21.—A part of Nazim's force has reached Sakunda, in Oude, eight miles west of Soraon, near Lallgunge. The Nazim is said to be near Bhudree. His tents have been pitched at Sikarda.

Bhudree, October 21.—The Bhudree Thakoorain, with whose assistance the Naib Nazim entered these pergunnahs, now wishes to be proved a friend, asks for a few European soldiers, and says with them she will capture rebels, and clear the country. I replied, her friendship or enmity are alike immaterial to the British Government, and rejected her, after warning her of the consequences of her rebellion, and the rewards which are open to the well-disposed.

Nusrutpore, October 21.—Fifty sowars, under a duffadar, armed with carbines, passed through Nusrutpore *en route* to join the Nazim. Twenty rounds of ammunition and fifty caps were given to each sowar. Fifty men, Native Infantry, accompanied the sowars. Supplies are being collected in large quantities at Nusrutpore.

Pergunnah Meh, October 21.—Belolaboopore plundered by Rajah Bijee Bahadoor's men. Nazirgunge also plundered. Jhoorye Sing, of pergunnah Bhudree, continues to frequent Busna Buretha, and is endeavouring to raise up the rebels to more active rebellion against the British Government.

Nawabgunge, October 22.—Collection being made by Naib Nazim, with vigour.

Mizapore Chowhare, October 22.—Kalka Bux, talookdar of Dulcepore (Oude), still retains possession of these villages, and he has collected one kist of 4 annas.

Nusrutpore, October 22.—The rebel zemindars of Ooprora are quarrelling among themselves. Benec Bahadoor Sing has sent a man to tamper with the Sikhs at Jhoosee; a full description of his person has been sent to the officer commanding at Jhoosee.

Phoolpore, October 22.—Muglaun Bux, kannda of Rajah Bijee Bahadoor, has returned to Phoolpore, from Busna Buretha, with 400 men.

Pergunnah Meh, October 22.—Mecakapoorwa Seraec, Nunery, Bhadarec, Mussarec, Bhoputpore, and other villages, plundered by Rajah Bijee Bahadoor's gang, and our police turned out of the chowkee at Meh. At Seraec the zemindars fought with the rebels, and men were killed on both sides.

2. The state of the country and disposition of the people does not improve under existing circumstances.

I have, &c.

F. O. MAYNE.

Inclosure 10 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Allahabad, October 31, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 24th instant, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the following narrative of events for the week ending the 31st idem.

2. *Allahabad*, October 25.—Steamer "Lady Thackwell" arrived with treasure. "Charles Allen" went downward.

October 26.—A detachment of troops went to the westward. Received, and forwarded in original, for his Honor's information, Mayne's narrative of events in the pergunnahs across the Ganges, from the 16th to the 22nd instant.

October 27.—A detachment of troops went to the westward. A company of Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment arrived by bullock-train, and the steamer "Megna" with some men of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment.

October 28.—Steamer "Benares" arrived, with head-quarters of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment. A detachment of that regiment, and another, of the Naval Brigade, proceeded westward (by rail to Lohunda), under command of Captain Peel, C.B., V.C. "Megna" and "Lady Thackwell" steamers went down the river.

October 29.—Mr. Kirke proceeded towards Rewah, with 80,000 rupees, for Osborne. Benares steamer went down. "Koladyne" arrived, with Royal Artillery.

October 30.—Messrs. Harrington, Campbell, and Drummond, Civil Service, arrived from Agra. Mr. Court's report, for the 29th instant, is indicative of increasing oppression and marauding in the western pergunnahs of the district. Hunooman, zemindar of Koron, an absconded prisoner, and Wallyut Hoosseini, zemindar of Kussia, are ringleaders of the

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bands of plunderers; the police are barely able to hold their posts, and quite unable to act offensively against these men.

October 31.—Detachment of the land transport-train arrived. The kotwal reports that it is the intention of the Oude rebels to make a razzia on Phoolpore, to-morrow or the next day. Mayne, and the officer commanding here, will be informed. I consider that this information is not unlikely to be true. Court calls for effective military aid.

3. *Futtypore*, October 25.—Blank report received for October 22. On the 23rd idem, information was received that gangs of turbulent men are wandering about the western part of the district, with whom the police are quite unable to cope.

October 26.—No report received

October 27.—The report for the 24th instant is of the same tenour as that for the day previous, the number and impudence of the budmashes is increasing.

October 28.—The reports up to 26th instant indicate a state of increasing disturbance in the district. The numerous detachments which pass through cannot at present be detained to restore order, and disaffected men know that Futtypore is threatened by the Banda mutineers.

October 29.—On the 27th instant information was received of a fight, on the previous day, between the thannahdar of Kullianpore, with his police, and Maharaj Sing, a rebel at mouzah Doondree; the police were eventually repulsed, with the loss of one man killed and another wounded; the loss on the part of the insurgents is said to have been more severe. Immediately the police retired, Jodha Sing, an ally of Maharaj, got a body of men and attacked the thannahdar of Vilujooa, in mouzah Mahmoodpore; Jodha Sing succeeded in setting fire to the house inhabited by the thannahdar, but was finally beaten off, with the loss, it is said, of one or two men. These thannahdars and their subordinate police seem to have behaved courageously and well. I have requested Probyn to state what rewards he intends to apply for in their behalf.

October 30.—On 28th instant information was received that from 5,000 to 10,000 insurgents had collected in mouzahs Duprowah and Chandpore, and attacked and burnt mouzah Kurrera. They intend, it is said, to attack the thannah and tehslee at Jehanabad. Probyn says nothing can be done without soldiers. Parts of two regiments from Banda crossed the Jumna on the night of the 28th, and marched six miles into the Futtypore district.

October 31.—No report received up to time of dispatch.

4. *Cawnpore*, October 25.—Sherer reports, demi-officially, under date the 23rd October, that Brigadier Wilson having directed him to place a competent officer at the Brigadier's disposal, he deputed Mr. Benson, his Joint Magistrate, who has been sent to Alumbagh. This leaves Sherer without any coadjutor, and is pleaded as an excuse for want of punctuality in transmitting the daily narrative of events. The Gwalior Contingent is said to have moved; destination not known, but supposed to be Jhansi. The Rajahs of Mynpoorie and Etah are reported to have absconded. Colonel Greathed's column expected at Cawnpore on 27th instant.

October 26.—No report received.

October 27.—Received Sherer's report of important events for the week ending 24th instant. There was great excitement throughout the district during the whole week. The pergunnahs in the direction of Calpee have been especially disturbed by hearing of the advance of the Gwalior Contingent, and the enemies of Government are loud in the declaration that British rule is approaching its end. On the other hand, the advance of Colonel Greathed's column has had a good effect in pergunnahs Bilhour, Bithoor, and Sheolee. The re-established thannahs are barely able to hold their own, and revenue payments have entirely ceased. In the town, however, confidence is steadily increasing, and the price of wheat was a seer cheaper the morning after Brigadier Wilson's demonstration against Sheorajpore. Demi-officially, Sherer writes that Messrs. Harrington, Campbell, Drummond, and two Powers, had reached Cawnpore, with Colonel Greathed's column, on 26th instant. The Gwalior Contingent had not crossed the Jumna up to the night of the 24th instant.

October 28.—On 25th instant information was received of the arrival of Koer Sing at Calpee, with 400 followers of his own, and one of the regiments from Banda, the 40th Native Infantry, in all probability. The Gwalior Contingent had not reached Calpee up to that date, but rissud was being collected for it by rebellious zemindars and others in pergunnahs Akbarpore and Bhogneepore: this keeps the district in a ferment. The town of Cawnpore very quiet. Wheat is at 16 seers for the rupee. Bills at sight on Calcutta sell at 4 per cent. discount.

October 29.—Nothing noteworthy reported on the 27th instant. Sherer states, however, that the complete reopening of the bazar is hindered by the schemes of embar-

rassed Mahajuns, who would become insolvent if business was regularly resumed I have requested him to state what measures he will adopt to counteract the machinations of these people.

October 30.—No report received.

October 31.—No report received up to time of dispatch

5. *Humeerpore*, October 25.—Nil.

October 26.—Nil.

October 27.—Nil.

October 28.—Nil.

October 29.—Nil.

October 30.—Nil.

October 31.—Nil.

6. *Banda*, October 25.—It is reported that Koer Sing left Banda on 20th instant. Calpee is said to be his mark.

October 26.—Received a letter from Narain Rao and Mudho Rao, of Kurwee, complaining of the oppression practised by the mutineers at Banda, and asserting their own loyalty to Government.

October 27.—Nil.

October 28.—Nil.

October 29.—Information received that, on the 27th instant, the main body of the Banda mutineers was at Piprendah, between 2,000 or 3,000 strong, with three guns. Some of them had crossed the Jumna at Chilla Tara Ghaut to look at the landing-place on the side of the river and prepare platforms. It appears they intend to come across.

October 30.—Two regiments, or parts of regiments, of Infantry, with three guns, but without Cavalry, crossed the Jumna on the 28th. They marched to Bohwa, six miles from the ghaut, where two roads branch off, one direct to Futtehpore, the other to Bindkee.

October 31.—Nil.

7. *General Remarks*.—The events recorded in this narrative tell their own story pretty distinctly. *Jacquerie* is increasing throughout the Doab pergunnahs and districts of this division, and it will not be put down until effective military aid can be given. This is not to be hoped for, just at present. From Humeerpore I have received no intelligence, but have ordered Bunkey Lal, the tehseeldar there, to report what passes in future.

I have, &c.

C CHESTER

Inclosure 11 in No 2

The Joint Magistrate of Gopeegunge to the Commissioner of Allahabad.

Sir,

Hunoomangunge, October 30, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to continue my narrative of events in these pergunnahs subsequent to the date of my report dated the 22nd instant.

Nazim Fuzzil Azeem, October 23.—The Nazim Fuzzil Azeem is still at Ahladgunge. He has issued orders for supplies on pergunnah Secunda and pergunnah Meh for 500 Regular Cavalry, 800 Regular Infantry, 2,000 men of Hindustanee Regiments armed with matchlocks, 3,000 zemindars' rabble, 16 elephants, 24 camels, 100 camp horses, and 150 bullocks. Of these, he certainly has not with him, at present, the regular troops, and the number of the others are exaggerated. Perhaps he is waiting for reinforcements before he advances.

Phoolpore, October 23.—Rajah Bijee Bahadoor Sing's men still at Phoolpore. Meer Mohamed Ulli has been appointed, by the Nazim, tehseeldar of Secundra, but has not yet arrived.

Nazim Fuzzil Azeem, October 24.—Nazim Fuzzil Azeem has gone to Bhudree on a visit. Sheodut Sing Dejarjan, Dokul Sing of Chowrasee, and the karinda of Hummut Sing, attend in Nazim's camp.

Nusrutpore, October 24.—Orders from Naib Nazim to collect revenue distributed through Benec Bahadoor Sing. Jelalpore (pergunnah Meh) rebel ex-zemindars have come to Nusrutpore. A quarrel between Benec Bahadoor Sing and Rajah Bijee Bahadoor's men at Khylee, pergunnah Secundra, about the collection of revenue.

Phoolpore, October 24.—Muglaun Bux and his men left Phoolpore for Khylee, pergunnah Secundra, leaving a few men only at Phoolpore. Runjeet Sing, Rao Purteepal

Sing, and Rundheer Sing, still encamped in villages to the north of Phoolpore, mouzahs Dewangunge and Mhylcea, &c.

Mirzapore Chowharae, Pergunnah Meh, October 24 -- Advance of Goorkhas from Jounpore, taking effect on some of the rebels in the neighbourhood. The four villages where the rebel ex-zemindars of Busna Buretha collect are, Busna, Buretha, Kurwadch, and Pertabpore.

Nazim Fuzzil Azeem, October 25.—Deendial, canoongoe of Behar, and Buxish Ulli, canoongoe of Manickpore, attend at the Nazim's catcherry.

Nusrutpore, October 25 —Another gun mounted to-day at Nusrutpore, and 4,000 men collected, to-day, at Nusrutpore, to fight Rajah Bijee Bahadoor's men at Khylee. The latter have apologized.

Soraon, October 26 —A large supply of ammunition has reached Rehool Ameen, Naib Nazim. The Sikh prisoners have been sent to the Nazim's camp at Bhudree.

Nusrutpore, October 26.—Through Mehudee Fussen Nazim, of Sooltupore, Bence Bahadoor Sing has been requested to supply powder to the Nama of Cawnpore.

Mirzapore Chowharae, October 26.—Surubject Sing, of Durrupore, pergunnah Bilkur, Oude, is present in mouzah Sultaupore, Mirzapore Chowharae, with 100 matchlock-men. He is collecting revenue in several villages.

Phoolpore, October 26.—I visited Phoolpore with a few sowars, and, at the request of Manickchand's people, was drawn into a skirmish with the few men of Rajah Bijee Bahadoor, who were then present, and with Rundheer Sing's men at Dewangunge, about 200 in all. Manickchand's men, however, when it came to blows, proved traitors. With about 20 of Manickchand's men and my sowars, however, we drove the insurgents into the open, when 5 men were killed, and 10 taken prisoners, of whom 8, with arms in their hands, were hanged, and 2 others, without arms, received corporal punishment. We followed them up to Rundheer Sing's encampment at Dewangunge, and burnt it. This left Phoolpore free of the insurgents, and, on my return, I sent the tehseeldar back there, with 50 Sikhs under Lieutenant Buttenshaw, and 100 of Mr. Catania's men. The effect was very good, and Rajah Bijee Bahadoor's men retreated from Khylee.

Nazim Fuzzil Azeem, October 27.—Advance guard of Nazim again sent to Sakurda. The Nazim has increased his force of matchlockmen.

Nusrutpore, October 27.—The effect of the re-occupation of Phoolpore by the tehseeldar has had a good effect here. Many Oude men have taken themselves off; but those that remain are prepared to fight, and are very vigilant. Zemindars of mouzah Chymutpore are prepared to dispute the road from Phoolpore to Nusrutpore. An urgent call was made by Bence Bahadoor Sing for assistance from Naib Nazim, who replied he will wait the advent of the Nazim.

Soraon, October 28.—Proclamation issued by Naib Nazim, calling on all servants of the British Government to desert, under penalty of destruction of their homes.

Phoolpore, October 28.—I visited Phoolpore, and found Manickchand's men greatly dissatisfied at the presence of the Sikhs, and deserting. I explained to them that my only object was to protect Phoolpore; that the rebels had been driven away from the neighbourhood; and that if they preferred it I would leave them the honor of defending Phoolpore, and I ordered the Sikhs and Mr. Catania's men back to Hunoomungunge. This was, in reality, making a virtue of a necessity, because Mr. Catania's men had been ordered to Mirzapore, and I could not leave the Sikhs alone at Phoolpore. The retrograde movement was not a good one; but I could not help it. Manickchand and other bunyas have about 1,000 men at Phoolpore; but they are ready to stand by Manickchand only so long as the British troops do not come to Phoolpore to interfere with their license as soldiery. As long as they are paid well by the bunyas they will neither allow Phoolpore to be plundered, nor will they plunder it themselves; but once let the bunyas stop payment, or allow their men to think their reign is at end, and they will be the first to plunder Phoolpore. I acted for the best in withdrawing the Sikhs, and I think that the move will not be disastrous to Phoolpore.

Pergunnah Meh, October 28.—Jhoorye Sing still at Polkumce and Jhunglye.

Nazim, October 29 —Nazim yesterday marched from Ahladgunge to Sakurda, five miles west of Nawabgunge. Complaints sent in by the zemindars against the Naib Nazim, who has been summoned to attend and defend himself.

Soraon, October 29.—Mr. Colley's factory at Sukra plundered last night by the Kotwa and Kunnehar ex-zemindars. Naib Nazim has gone, with 500 men and 10 sowars, to attend on the Nazim at Sakurda. A Mogul reigns in his place, who is preparing ammunition.

Nusrutpore, October 29.—Two camel-loads of powder sent by Bence Bahadoor Sing

to the Nana. A tehseldar, with one regiment and a gun, daily expected at Secundra. Bence Bahadur Sing is preparing to support him with 2,000 men.

Hunoomungunge, October 20 —Mr. Catania's levy left to-day for Mirzapore.

Phoolpore, October 20 —Ajmeer Sing, zemindar of Tardhee, pergunnah Secundra, has sent 100 men to protect Phoolpore. A few men of Bijee Bahadur Sing have returned to Khyke. Rajpal Sing, rebel ex-zemindar of Busna Bunctha, also comes with 100 men every night to protect Phoolpore.

Mirzapore Chowharee, October 20 —The Nazim's men have come to Mirzapore Chowharee to collect revenue. Kulka Bux disputes the right to do so, but offers to pay the revenue of these lands himself.

2. Some few days will yet elapse before the Nazim comes this way, and by that time I hope we shall be prepared to receive him. The Grand Trunk Road is still very safe, and not likely to be interfered with. A great point would be gained if we could occupy Phoolpore in force.

3. The rubber crops, for four or five miles on both sides of the Grand Trunk Road, are being sown as usual; but further north, towards the Oude frontier, the cultivation has, I fear, not been going on so well.

I have, &c.

F. O. MAYNE.

Inclosure 12 in No. 2.

The Joint Magistrate of Ghooseunge to the Commissioner of Allahabad.

Sir,

Camp, Hunoomungunge, November 6, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for your information:—

1st The Nazim Fuzzil Azim is still at Sakurda, awaiting reinforcements.

2ndly. The Budshahee Pultun, and a few rebels, zemindars, are still at Soraon, with the tehseldar.

3rdly. Reinforcements are daily reaching the Naib Nazim Mirza Aga Ullee, at Secundra. He is reconnoitring the roads to Jhoosce and Hunoomungunge. His men are mostly new levies, and not by any means staunch. Our rebel ex-zemindars, and Jhoorye Sing, keep urging the Naib Nazim to advance on to the Grand Trunk Road, but he himself is afraid to do anything of the kind.

2. A party of Irregular Cavalry were sent out yesterday to reconnoitre. They made a round from Hunoomungunge, westward, through Lallgunge to Kande and Malaka, up to within two miles of Secundra; then eastward, and back to Hunoomungunge. They of course did not go to Secundra itself, but they describe the villages in its neighbourhood as being full of armed men, who, on seeing them, retreated as fast as they could go towards Secundra. None would stop from whom they could make inquiries.

I have, &c.

F. O. MAYNE.

Inclosure 13 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Allahabad, November 7, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 31st ultimo, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the following narrative of events for the week ending the 7th instant.

2. *Allahabad*, November 1 —Sir Colin Campbell and staff arrived last night, and was saluted this morning. Steamer "Calcutta" arrived last evening with ordnance stores. Madras troops came in from the East, and a detachment went by rail to the westward. Mayne came in at half-past 6 A.M. from Hunoomungunge, and returned at 4 P.M. He thinks the Oude rebels will not attack Phoolpore.

November 2 —His Excellency the Commander-in-chief and staff went westward at 8 A.M. Received and forwarded, in original, for his Honor's information, Mayne's narrative of events from the 23rd to the 29th ultimo. The most important occurrence is Mayne's own advance on Phoolpore on the 28th. I think it is a pity that he changed his

reconnaissance into an attack, but the temptation to do so was very strong, and I hope no harm will come of it. A detachment went westward by rail.

November 3.—Brigadier Carthew, with a column of European Artillery and Madras Infantry, marched in at 7 A.M. Two dacoities are reported to have been committed in mouzah Sousarpore and Budnear, pergunnah Khyraghur, by the proclaimed offender Ruttun Sing. Steamer "James Hume" arrived with military stores.

November 4.—Royal Artillery and military train proceeded westward by rail, and the 17th Regiment Madras Native Infantry by forced marches to Futtypore, which station they are to occupy for the present. Steamer "Calcutta" went down the river. At 9 P.M. an urgent application for support was received from Mr. Mayne, who had received information that the Naib Nazim, with 1,500 men and 2 guns, was that night intending to attack Hunoomangunge or Jhoosee. Court and I immediately went down to the fort, and the Brigadier marched across the Ganges with a party of soldiers and two guns. I rode on to Hunoomangunge, arriving about 4 A.M., and found all quiet. Court rode some miles down the Phoolpore road, and could find no trace of the rebels.

November 5.—I remained in Mayne's camp at Hunoomangunge till 1 P.M., and then returned to Allahabad. His position is by no mean secure. There are about fifty Sikhs and forty sowars with him, and the Naib Nazim, with a daily-increasing force of men and guns, is encamped at Secundra, distant about twelve miles. Mayne is liable to be attacked at any time. Matters cannot remain as they stand at present for any length of time, either we must assume the offensive, and clear the Oude rabble out of these pergunnahs, or else they will drive away our outposts on the Grand Trunk Road. The attack, which was contemplated by the rebels last night, failed in consequence of the Naib Nazim's men having unexpectedly come into collision with a party of Chubatoomssa's matchlockmen at the village of Kandee, five miles north-east of Jhoosee. Troops arrived from the east, and a large number of elephants and camels.

November 6.—Nothing of importance reported to-day.

November 7.—Troops proceeded westward. No reports received up to time of despatch.

3 *Futtypore*, November 1.—Blank report received for 29th ultimo. On the 30th idem information was received that the main body of the Banda rebels, with three guns, was at Lallowlee, in pergunnah Ghazeeepore.

November 2.—No report received.

November 3.—Received the reports for the 31st ultimo and 1st instant. On the 31st ultimo the advance-guard of the Banda mutineers reached Bhowa in the direct road from Chilla Tara to Futtypore, and distant twelve miles from that station. This was a mere blind to cloak their real intentions, for the main body marched at the same time towards Bindkee. Colonel Powell, with Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, some of the Naval Brigade, Royal Engineers, and Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment, arrived from the east at 9 P.M., and arrangements were made by him, in conjunction with Colonel Gordon, Her Majesty's 93rd (commanding at Futtypore), and Mr. Probyn, to send out a force the next morning to Bindkee, to attack the mutineers. On the 1st instant information was received that the rebels had encamped the previous night in mouzah Jhoonear, pergunnah Tuppehjur, and hanged a duffadar and burkundauze belonging to the thannah. At 7.30 A.M., Colonel Powell, accompanied by Mr. Probyn, marched from Futtypore, towards Bindkee, with a party of about 550 men of Her Majesty's 53rd and 93rd Regiments, Royal Engineers, Naval Brigade, and Artillery.

November 4.—In the afternoon of the 1st instant Colonel Powell came up with the rebels at Khujooa, and an action commenced. Our men had marched twenty miles, and were tired. The rebels were strongly posted, and fought well under cover for about two hours, when they fled, leaving two out of three guns, and their camp. Our loss is about 100 men killed, wounded, and missing; that of the rebels (who were about 4,000 strong), is computed at 400 to 500 men. I regret to say Colonel Powell was killed while gallantly leading on his troops. Captain Clarke, Royal Engineers, was severely wounded through both thighs. Captain Mowbray and Lieutenants Acton and Corfield, Her Majesty's 53rd, and Captain Conynghame, Her Majesty's 93rd, were wounded. The Commander-in-chief and staff arrived at 9 P.M. of the 2nd instant.

November 5.—The Commander-in-chief and staff proceeded towards Cawnpore on the morning of the 2nd instant. The 6-pounder gun, which remained untaken in the battle of yesterday, was abandoned by the rebels, and brought into the station by the Khujooa police, together with four ammunition-tumbrils. Murdun Sing, ex-zemindar of Oodoopore, assisted the police in this operation. The route taken by the rebels is not clearly known, but it is reported, and I think with appearance of truth, that they have dispersed in all directions.

November 6.—The defeated rebels have broken up: some are wandering about in the villages on the banks of the Jumna, in the Futtypore district; some have gone westward; and some are said to have joined the rebel zemindar, Maharaj Sing. On the 4th instant Captain Peel marched towards Cawnpore with a strong detachment, leaving his sick and wounded at Futtypore.

November 7.—No report received up to time of dispatch.

4. *Cawnpore*, November 1.—Received Sherer's reports for 28th, 29th, and 30th ultimo. They contain no noteworthy occurrence. Revenue begins to trickle in, and Mr. Griffiths, who has been out in the mofussil a good deal, thinks the district will soon settle down when we have a few troops to move about in the interior.

November 2.—No report received.

November 3.—Received Sherer's report for 31st ultimo. There was nothing of importance to record, but a slight reaction in our favor was perceptible. An elephant had been voluntarily offered for the use of Government; and Madho Sing, of Bhogneepore, an active and influential rebel, had fled to Calpee.

November 4.—Sherer has sent no report for the 1st instant; for the 2nd idem he states that nothing of importance had occurred.

November 5.—No report received.

November 6.—Sherer reports that on the 3rd instant a large body of the defeated Banda mutineers passed through Ghatumpore, without guns and with little ammunition of any sort. They stopped at Ghatumpore to get food, but whilst it was being cooked the zemindars raised the dreaded cry of "Gora lay," and the rebels again pursued their headlong flight, stragglers being intercepted and plundered. Some of the rebels fled in the direction of Calpee, others towards the ghauts on the Ganges, north of Cawnpore.

A Mahajun holding large estates in Bhogneepore has offered to try and get up a combination of zemindars in that pergunnah, to destroy the influence of the rebel Madho Sing, and to capture him. Sherer will gladly enter into this scheme.

November 7.—No report up to time of dispatch.

5. *Humeerpore*, November 1.—Nil.

November 2.—Nil.

November 3.—Nil.

November 4.—Nil.

November 5.—Nil.

November 6.—Received an urzee from Bankey Lall, dated 1st November, Ghatumpore, stating that he fears to go to Humeerpore, where his life would not be secure. I have allowed him to stay where he is.

November 7.—Nil.

6. *Banda*, November 1.—Nil.

November 2.—Nil.

November 3.—I sent a letter to Nerdin Rao of Kirwee, requesting him to assist the firm of Peroo Mull in purchasing grain at Rajapore, taking care that no force was put upon the owners of it.

November 4.—Nil.

November 5.—Nil.

November 6.—Nil.

November 7.—Nil.

7. *General Remarks*.—The great event of the week is the attack made by Colonel Powell, Her Majesty's 53rd, on the Banda mutineers at Khujooa, on the 1st instant, and their utter defeat and discomfiture. We shall hear no more of these men as an organized force; they have broken up, and are scattered in all directions: nevertheless they may, and probably will, give trouble as marauders. A good effect will, no doubt, be brought on the public mind, both in Futtypore and Cawnpore, by the defeat of these rebels. In the pergunnahs north and east of the Ganges, I now think that matters are approaching a crisis. The Naib Nazim is at Secundra, and there is a strong pressure on him to advance; he fears to advance, but he knows he will lose his appointment if he fails to do so. His force consists of a mere rabble of matchlockmen, the Nazim at Sakurda, however, can easily reinforce him with disciplined men, if necessary. I have no intelligence from Humeerpore or Banda that I consider authentic or trustworthy. Bankey Lall, the tehseeldar of pergunnah and zillah Humeerpore, fears to rejoin his appointment under the Baonee Nawab, and I think it is as well he should not.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 14 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Allahabad, October 22, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, a letter from the Officiating Collector at Futtypore, dated the 20th instant, reporting that the khureef crops in his district promise to be good, and the ground is in a favourable condition for the rubbee sowing.

2. The price-current of grain submitted with the above report is also satisfactory.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 15 in No. 2.

The Officiating Collector of Futtypore to the Commissioner of Allahabad.

Sir,

Futtypore, October 20, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter dated 25th ultimo, with inclosure, from Secretary to Government of India, dated July 14, I have the honor to submit herewith price-current of grain, &c., in this district, for the week ending October 17.

2. The khureef crops promise to be good, and the ground in a favourable condition for the rubbee sowings.

I have, &c.

W. G. PROBYN.

Inclosure 16 in No. 2.

PRICE-CURRENT at different Markets in the District of Futtypore.

Station.	Wheat.	Barley.	Grain.	Molhe.	Bayra.	Jour.	Dal Mussoor.	Rice produced in District.	Rice from Patna.	Rice from Peeleebheet.	Sugar	Salt Samur.	Ghee.	Bhoosa, White.	Grass.	Kun bee (Jour).	Cotton (W).	Goor (W).
Tehseeldaree Futtypore	0 18 0	0 26 0	0 30 0	..	..	..	0 24 0	0 21 0	.	.	0 2 12	0 5 10	0 2 12	3 0 0	6 20 0	..	0 2 8 0	0 9 0
" Khaga	0 29 0	0 30 0	0 29 0	.	..	..	..	0 20 0	..	..	0 3 0	0 5 4	0 3 0	2 20 0	..	..	..	0 9 0

Futtypore Collectorship, October 20, 1857.

W. G. PROBYN, Officiating Collector.

Inclosure 17 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Benares, October 9, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit my weekly narrative of events to the present date.

Azimghur, September 29 —A party of Goorkhas, with Messrs. Wynyard, Horne, and other officers, started for Atroulia. They passed the field of battle at Munduree, where they saw many skeletons, and the next day the ruined tehseel and thannah of Koelsa. Rajah Bence Madho Korunee effected his escape during the night, with one gun; and Mudho Purshad is said to have carried off the other. The Goorkhas pursued; but were unable to come up with the party, and only recovered one wall-piece. The fort of Atroulia was found deserted; but in levelling it, a good deal of property, including 300 English cannon-balls, was found. Papers were also found to show that Rajah Maun Sing was in league, and had already sent two guns and some 300 men to Bence Madho's support as *soi-disant* Nazim of Azimghur.

October 1.—Koelsa was re-occupied, and the landholders called on to pay up their revenue. A new thannah established at Atroulia.

Indurjeet Sing, of Nyneejore, *soi-disant* Foujdar, reported to be collecting men and ammunition.

Fusahut Sihan, and Moozuffer Jehan (son of Iradut Jehan, hanged by Mr. Lind), reported to be concocting mischief.

October 2.—Mr. F. M. Bird arrived in camp, and Mr. Horne left it for Benares.

October 3 —Messrs. Bud and Legge made an expedition to catch Kuramut Ali; but the bird had flown.

Moozuffer Jehan's fort of Shumshahabad was found deserted, and the grain in it brought into camp.

October 4 —Camp at Mahol. The house of Puthheepal Sing at Buramudpore was burnt. Fifty Goorkhas sent to bring in property of Moozuffer Jehan from Khoasin; and the entrenchment he had formed round the Mahol tehseel demolished. Moozuffer Jehan is much worse, and more deserving of hanging, than his old father.

The collection of revenue is beginning to improve. The people have a wholesome terror of Goorkhas.

Jounpore.—The news of Bence Madho's defeat at Muntooree arrived on the 27th.

Two Mahomedans were hanged on the 22nd for insulting two European ladies, and parading them through the streets till they were compelled to pretend to become Mussulmans.

As parties in possession of plundered property were beginning to destroy it, Mr. Lind issued a proclamation that any person found doing so would be punished as if the property had been found upon them.

A proclamation was also issued for the recovery of indigo seed.

September 25.—The thannah of Budlapore made over to the charge of Runder Sing, son of Gujraj Sing, talookdar of Singramow.

Arrangements secretly made for an expedition.

The revenue is being paid up regularly, and routine business going on as usual. The people begin to understand that the district is really re-occupied by the British Government. A large quantity of furniture and 400 rupees' worth of stamps, have been received from Sheogolam Doobey.

The Jounpore narrative is only brought up to the 28th of September, the Magistrate having been, intermediately, on an expedition, but to make the narratives of any value, they ought to be brought up to date, and submitted punctually a couple of days before the date on which my divisional report has to be brought before Government, *i.e.*, on Thursday, or, at latest, on Friday of every week.

Gopeegunge, September 27.—As it was ascertained that the friends of Surubdown Sing had united with Jhooryc Sing, murderer of Mr. Moore, to release him, he was sent off to Mirzapore.

Major Barrett left for Benares with the disarmed 37th Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Bailey remained in charge of the post with sixty Sikhs, of whom seventeen were sick.

October 2. Jhooryc Sing returned to his old quarters, the thirty-six Sikhs at Gopeegunge being too weak for offensive operations.

October 3.—Catania's levy, of 150 men, of mixed castes arrived.

October 5.—The levy was sent to Hunoomangunge, the place threatened by the Allahabad insurgents. Jhoorye Sing's parties plundering a good deal.

The news of the relief of the garrison at Lucknow has been widely circulated, and has done good in this part of the country.

Mirzapore.—A body of rebels and mutineers passed through Robertsgunge to Shahgong and Ghorawul, and proceeded in the direction of Rewah.

October 3.—Two other bodies reported in the same direction. The Magistrate, Mr. Simson, and Mr. Walker, went out with the troops to Bhugwan Talao, and on the 4th Messrs. St. George Tucker and Simson rode out to Lallgunge to reconnoitre. On the 5th the troops returned to the station.

There is no sympathy between the insurgents and the country people and Government servants. The people in general have been quite quiet since they found out that mutual plundering did not pay under the British rule. The price of food is very high, and will remain so until the country above Allahabad is opened out, and the Jumna cleared for grain-boats. The revenue is paid in as usual.

Benares.—This district remains, I am thankful to say, perfectly still, and notwithstanding the very high price of food which is almost double that of the corresponding period of last year, very few cases of theft and burglary have occurred. The distress is very great, but has in some measure been alleviated by the large employment of women and children in the Rajghaut entrenchment.

The revenue is collected nearly as usual.

Mr. Gubbins thinks the time unsuited to a general disarming of the people, but advocates an immediate check to the manufacture and sale of gunpowder and other contraband of war.

Ghazeepore.—No narrative has been received.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 18 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Benares, October 10, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to inform you that I have, this morning, received the weekly narrative of Ghazeepore, brought down to the 8th instant.

There is nothing of any importance. Everything was as usual; the fall of Delhi and relief of Lucknow having been widely made known.

Mr. Ross is making the most strenuous exertions to construct 1,000 carts, and purchase 1,000 pair of bullocks, in two months. I have directed him to take out an extra half-lac of rupees from the "Thames" for this purpose.

The revenue collected, and the whole district going on, as if there were no such thing as a mutiny.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 19 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Benares, October 17, 1857.

I HAVE herewith the honor to submit my divisional weekly narrative for the current week.

Goruckpore.—Mr. F. M. Bird has transmitted, direct, his information regarding this district. It appears that one of the worst traitors is the Rajah of Sutassee, a profligate scamp who has nearly run through his noble estate, assisted by his late convict agent, Mushruf Khan, and Debee Dutt and Debee Sarun, pleaders. Several of the principal servants of Government, such as Wahid Allee, Deputy Collector, his brother, Allee Nusseer, tehseeldar, Hafiz Ilahee Buksh, tehseeldar, Futteh Allee Bey, formerly thannahdar, have gone over to the Nazim.

The Nazim has offered to execute decrees of the Civil Courts on receiving half for his trouble. He is said to have 6 guns and about 4,000 men.

The well-disposed landholders appear disheartened at not obtaining assistance to dispossess the Nazim. It is also a misfortune that at the present moment, when the demands of the Commissariat are so heavy, we are unable to obtain the assistance of a district so rich in cattle and grain.

It would appear that some 400 sepoys have entered the district near Fyzabad, and proceeded along the left bank of the Gogra to Burhul. The probability is that they are Shahabad men, who are trying to avoid the Goorkhas, and get home.

Azimghur —In the present state of the country, I think it may interest his Honor to read Mr. Pollock's narrative in original. The expedition of the Goorkhas, and the flight of Benec Madho from Atroulia, have evidently had a good effect in quieting down the country. The principal landholders and police have come in to the station, to give information regarding their own parts of the country, to consult what is best to be done, to receive the Magistrate's orders, and to settle the arrears of pay of the establishments since the outbreak. Mohamed Hussein Nazim has collected boats at Burhul, and threatens to cross over, and there are still clouds on the Oude frontier, but I do not apprehend any serious danger. The proposed attack which Mr. Pollock demi-officially submitted, has been forbidden, in conformity with his Honor's instructions. I am inclined to think that it would be a good thing if the sketch of all proposed expeditions were, in a similar way, submitted, through me, demi-officially, for the wishes of his Honor, whenever there was time for so doing. This would ensure the operations being such as his Honor approved of, and their being carried on upon one uniform system, without, of course, interfering with those occasions when a district officer must act promptly on his own judgment.

Jounpore —Medhee Hossun, the *soi-disant* Nazim of Sultanpore, is endeavouring to raise the border talookdars and mutineers against us. Thakoor Roostum Sah, who sheltered my brother and other refugees from Sultanpore, continues faithful, and I trust that others will follow his good example, in spite of the persecution and loss to which they may be subjected until we are strong enough to protect them efficiently. The district generally, with the exception of the Oude frontier, is quieting down.

Mr. Lind is exerting himself greatly in providing carriage. He has already supplied to the Commissariat 14 elephants, 32 camels, 188 carts, 320 kuhars, 28 sweepers, and 16 tent-pitchers; durrees, blankets, &c., are also being manufactured as fast as possible.

Mirzapore, October 6.—The mutinous sowars were reported to have gone westward from Lallgunge towards the Kuttra Pass and the Allahabad district. The European garrison left for Allahabad.

A portion of the Madras Regiment arrived on the 11th, and moved out, with two guns, to Bhugman Taloo, on the Rewah Road, on the following day.

Benares.—The narrative not yet arrived.

Ghazeepore —Mr. Ross has made over charge to Mr. Bax.

The entrenchments have been well finished. One gun has been mounted; the other two have been dropped into the river.

The 65th Native Infantry now numbers 1,000 strong, and had better be looked to.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

P.S.—The revenue collections of all the districts are going well.

Inclosure 20 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Benares, October 19, 1857.

IN continuation of my weekly report of the 17th instant, I have now the honor to submit the Benares narrative for last week.

2. The only important occurrence is the property of the three Oude Rajahs, Maun Sing, Madho Sing, of Amethur, and Urjoon Sing, having been attached to a very large amount.

3. I beg to request sanction to the following rewards being bestowed, as proposed by Messrs. Gubbins and Fane :—

Pundit Gokulchund, tehseeldar, 3,000 rupees and a pair of confiscated shawls

Juggernaut Pundit, 1,000 rupees.

Seetul Purshad Vakeel, 500 rupees.

4. The orders of his Honor are requested regarding Rajah Urjoon Sing, head gardener of the King of Oude.

5. The Postmaster-General has sanctioned the immediate building of forty light new vans, for the carriage of troops from Benares to Allahabad. As it is hoped that troops will soon be carried from Allahabad to Cawnpore at the rate of 200 a-day, it appears of the utmost importance that these troop-vans should be built immediately; and Mr. Gubbins has kindly consented to let them take precedence of the carts he was constructing. Some 250 carts have been purchased from the Madras Column, and great numbers are coming in from Jounpore and Ghazeepore, so that there is not the same immediate demand for carts as for vans. The present establishment of train-waggons is just barely equal to carrying a double party on alternate days, and cannot keep pace with the section above Allahabad without at least 40 new vans, and a corresponding increase of cattle.

6. Grain is still very dear, and the consequent distress of the poorer classes very great.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 21 in No. 2.

The Judge to the Commissioner of Benares.

Sir,

Benares, October 17, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inclose Mr. Fane's narrative of events for the second week in October 1857.

2. I can recollect nothing worthy of record, except the attachment of the properties of Rajahs Maun Sing, Madho Sing, and Urjoon Sing, mentioned by Mr. Fane. The two first-named Rajahs are now openly fighting against us at Lucknow, while the last-named Rajah is the person whom the Lieutenant-Governor will recollect my taking to his quarters one evening when Sir J. Outram was at Benares. From inquiries that I subsequently made, I feel satisfied that a great portion of the statement, made by Urjoon Sing, on that occasion, was false and that he had been concealed in this city for at least twenty days previously to his appearing before me. I recommend, therefore, his being treated as a spy and as an enemy, and his property being sequestered.

3. The person who first gave us a clue to the removal and concealment of Rajah Madho Sing's property, was a vakeel of the name of Seetul Pershaud, who has, on several occasions, been of great service to me in ferreting out secrets in this city. It was he who, in the beginning of June last, told me of the fakeer who was going about the city with a Mahomedan flag, exciting the Mussulmans to revolt; and under these circumstances, I strongly recommend a reward of 500 rupees being given to him out of the money thus sequestered. The recovery of the great mass of the money being due entirely to the exertions of Pundit Gokulchund, I likewise strongly recommend his being presented with the 3,000 rupees and the pair of shawls mentioned by Mr. Fane in his report.

4. The price of grain continues to be as high as during the last week; and the misery of the lower classes is rather increasing than otherwise. Children are now openly sold at one rupee per head to any one that will take them, while many others are abandoned by their parents on the highways.

I have, &c.

FRED. GUBBINS, *Special Commissioner.*

Inclosure 22 in No. 2.

The Magistrate to the Judge of Benares.

Sir,

Benares, October 15, 1857.

NOTHING worthy of mention has occurred in this district during the past week.

I beg to submit, for the information of Government, a statement of attached property belonging to rebels, and hope to receive early orders for its sale, as many of the articles are of a perishable nature.

I wish to bring to the favorable notice of Government the exertions of Pundit Gokulchund, tehseeldar of Benares. To the inquiries made by him is owing the discovery of so much property, a large portion of which was under the care of various persons in the city of Benares. Most of the cash was buried several feet under ground. It was owing to his vigilance in watching the houses during the time that the conduct of these rebels was doubtful, that the removal of the property was prevented.

I beg to be allowed to present him with one pair of the shawls belonging to Rajah Maun Sing, and to give him a sum of 3,000 rupees from the remaining property, of the estimated value of 2,25,000 rupees.

I beg to be authorised also to give 1,000 rupees to Juggernath, through whose information much of the money was discovered.

Urjoon Koerce is the head gardener of the King of Oude, and was sent to Lucknow for information, but has failed to return.

I have, &c.

H. FANE.

Inclosure 23 in No. 2.

STATEMENT of the Confiscated Property of Rajah Maun Sing, of Shahgunge, Rajah Madho Sing, of Amethoc, and Urjoon Koerce, showing the estimated value.

Property of Rajah Maun Sing.

	Rupees.
Two silver idols	1,000
A quantity of shawls and pushmeena	2,010
Gold and silver lace and howdah ornaments	365
Cash	76,544
Three shops in the city of Benares, of the value of about	600
Four houses in ditto	2,900
One house in Adumpore	5,000
Ground-rent, yielding annual income of	24
The estate of Mumjee and Bubudoorpore, belonging to Ramadheen Sing, brother of Maun Sing	5,000

Property of Rajah Madho Sing, of Amethoc.

Cash	1,29,084
Silver-covered howdah	500
Ditto ditto pillow-rest	200
Ditto ditto chair	700
Ditto ditto hookah	300
A house in Benares	1,120
Silver ornaments and vessels belonging to a Hindoo temple built by Rajah Madho Sing, which I conclude will not be sold	572

Property of Urjoon Koerce, Head Gardener of the King of Oude.

A house and garden, value about	11,000
Sundry articles	320

H. FANE, Magistrate.

Inclosure 24 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces

Sir,

Benares, October 23, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for last week. The statements from Azimghur and Benares have not yet been received.

Jounpore.—Salikrum, tehseeldar, who had been carried off as a prisoner, from whom to extort a ransom, has been released through the agency of Rajah Mahesh Narain.

Monday, 12th.—The Goorkha force, which had marched in the direction of Gopeegunge in the morning, was recalled by express the same evening, in consequence of information of the immediate advance of the enemy.

Wednesday, 14th.—Jugeshur Buksh, claimant of the Budlapoor talooka, was appointed thannahdar of that place by the rebels. Phillee Sing attacked a police post in the Buksha thannah, and carried off a burkundauze prisoner.

Friday, 16th.—Hearing that Hussein Yar Khan was at Chunda, with 600 or 700 men, besides villagers, it was resolved to go out to meet him. On Saturday the 17th, the Goorkha force marched to Luchmeepore; and on Sunday to Budlapore.

Here the narrative stops. It ought, I think, to have been brought down to Thursday the 22nd, as a report has already been submitted as to the successful encounter with Hussein Yar Khan, at Khooddooa.

Mr. Lind has been most zealous in supplying carriage, having furnished altogether 15 elephants, 76 camels, and 313 carts, besides bearers, tent-pitchers, &c.

Mirzapore.—Messrs. St. George Tucker, Simson, and Walker, proceeded to Lallgunge on Tuesday the 13th, and returned on the 15th, leaving the Madras troops encamped at Drummondgunge, at the foot of the Kuttra Pass.

Saturday, 17th.—A Madras wing, and four guns, arrived at Mirzapore, and on the 20th proceeded towards Drummondgunge, under command of Brigadier Carthew.

Ghazeepore.—Everything as usual. On Wednesday the 21st, a party of 200, Her Majesty's 10th, two guns, and some Madrassesees, arrived *en route* for Benares.

Cart-making is being pushed on; but only two sample carts have been received here. Mr. Bax has been requested to employ his two Deputy Collectors in buying up all the suitable cattle at the Dudree fair, for his own use, and that of the other Collectors. Cattle will be our great difficulty, and I hope the Commissioner of Patna may exert himself in buying up all the cart-bullocks at the Sonapore fair. Depending upon him, I have not sent any agent to purchase from this division. It may, perhaps, be as well if his Honor reminds the Commissioner how much we trust to him, and of how much importance it is that we should have a large supply of cart cattle.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

P.S.—The report of Benares has just come in. Nothing worthy of notice has occurred. Eighty-two carts have been made, and 221 purchased, during the week; and 430 bullocks have also been purchased. Everything practicable is being done to procure carriage of all sorts.

H. C. T.

Inclosure 25 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Benares, October 24, 1857.

IN continuation of my weekly narrative of yesterday's date, I have the honor to inform you that I have since received Mr. Pollock's diary for Azimghur. It contains little but the various rumours of assemblies of men under different Nazims and Chuckladars in Goruckpore and on the Oude frontier.

2 A regiment of Goorkhas, and two guns, went to Dhooree on Friday the 17th, and on the following day the boats collected at Burhul by the Goruckpore Nazim, were successfully cut out, as detailed in a separate report. Great credit is due to Azzur Ali, tehseeldar, and the forty policemen by whom the job was effected.

3. Before coming away on the 19th, our 9-pounder was discharged at a crowd of the

2 K

Nazim's people on the opposite bank, and killed seven and wounded two. The cutting out and good gunnery appear to have produced an excellent effect.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 26 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Benares, October 31, 1857.

I HAVE herewith the honor to submit my narrative for last week.

Azinghur—Mr. Pollock is out on an expedition with the Goorkhas at Koelsa, and has not sent in his narrative. I hear privately, however, that all is well. The Goruckpore Nazim is not likely to cross: 130 matchlockmen guard the ferry at Dhooneeghaut, and the Soorjupore Baboos, for their own sakes, are likely to guard the ferries in that direction. Sowars have been posted to bring immediate information of any attempt to cross.

Jounpore.—On Monday the 19th, Mr Lind and the Goorkhas marched to Singramow, and attacked the rebels at Khoodooa, as already reported in my letter dated 22nd instant.

On Wednesday the 21st, Bencebuksh Ubburun Sing agreed to produce two persons concerned in the murder of Mr. Threeland, Deputy Collector, and 1,000 rupees' worth of property.

On Saturday the 24th Mr. Lind went to the fort of Chanda, which had been evacuated, dismantled it, hanged the Mutasuddee, captured at Khoodooa, under the gateway (the other prisoners having previously been blown from guns), and brought away the 12-pounder brass gun "Kuchoo." Mr. Lind states that almost all the rebels engaged against us at Khoodooa were Mussulmans.

He has formed a bridge of boats over the Goomtee, at Pilkucha, and another, by my desire, at Chundurak, on the direct Azinghur road.

Something has been done in the way of picking up cattle, sheep, and draught-bullocks, along the Oude frontier.

Gopeegunge.—No narrative.

Mirzapore.—Captain Osborne has proved himself an accomplished diplomatist. When Brigadier Carthew's party of Madrassees and a few European gunners appeared at the top of the Kuttra Pass, the Rewah people took them for a strong brigade, and in terror of invasion, begged Captain Osborne to go and prevent its advance into Rewah. After some difficulty he consented to ride to the camp, and see what he could do; and so the Brigade, instead of invading Rewah, retired to Mirzapore, and thence crossed over towards Gopeegunge on Tuesday the 25th. Captain Osborne thus made almost more political capital out of the retreat of our troops than from their advance.

Mutineers and budmashes giving a good deal of trouble towards the Soane.

Benares.—The Benares narrative has not been received.

Ghazeepore.—Nothing of any consequence. The detachment of 32nd, mutineers, wandering about in Shahabad, in the direction of Jehanabad, on the Trunk Road.

Mr. Bachman reports that the Bulliah cattle-fair is this year an entire failure. Not 100 head of cattle have been brought to the fair, for fear of mutineers and marauders. The Soanepore fair may possibly be a failure likewise, from the same cause. In this case we shall be entirely thrown upon our own resources for draught-bullocks.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

P.S.—I submit a correspondence received from the Opium Agent regarding the Nurharpore Rajah, who has been declared a rebel, and his property confiscated by Mr. Wynyard.

H. C. T.

Inclosure 27 in No. 2.

The Benares Opium Agent to the Commissioner of Benares.

Sir,

Ghazeepore, October 23, 1857.

IN common justice to the so-called Rajah of Nurharpore, who complains that his conduct, as a landed proprietor in the Goruckpore district, has been misrepresented, I have the honor to annex, for your information, as also for the purpose of being placed along with other papers or documents, when inquiry into the conduct of the said Rajah may be instituted under competent authority, copies of correspondence relative to the shelter and protection the Rajah afforded to Mr. Osborne, the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, his family and property, when Mr. Osborne was suddenly ordered out, away from the Goruckpore district.

I have, &c.

H. C. HAMILTON.

Inclosure 28 in No. 2.

The Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Goruckpore to the Benares Opium Agent.

Sir,

Dinapore, August 26, 1857.

I BEG leave, with all due respect, to bring to your notice, for such further representation and favorable mention to Government in my behalf, as you may deem proper to make, the following circumstances connected with the appropriation of some of my private property by the Nepal forces in the district of Goruckpore, lately evacuated by them.

2. I left Bustee for Goruckpore, on the 7th instant, under advice from Mr. Paterson, Collector of the district, and, with all my family and establishment, public and private, repaired to the station of Goruckpore, under the full expectation of continuing the business of my office there, as I have repeatedly done in former rainy seasons; but then and there, the very next day, learned, to my great amazement, that the whole district was to be immediately evacuated by the troops, and by all the European and Christian residents of every class. By the paper sent with my letter of the 19th instant, it will be perceived that my proceeding with my family along with the troops to Azimghur, was prohibited, as the Goruckpore authorities refused them protection; consequently, on arrival at Burrulghaut, on the Gogra, I had no alternative but to leave my buggy, four horses, four palanquins, and tent, valued at about 1,100 rupees, in charge of the Rajah of Nurharpore, there, who, in a personal interview I had with him at his kote, on the 14th, assured me of his friendly intentions to Government, and that he would preserve my property for me, until other arrangements could be made; moreover, he kindly gave me a guard, of twenty of his own picked men, to protect us on our passage down the Gogra, and, from what occurred on the voyage, I am fully certain that without them myself and family would never have reached Dinapore at all. On the 23rd instant I saw Mr. Paterson at Dinapore, in a steamer, on his passage to Calcutta, who told me the Nepal troops had attacked the Nurharpore Rajah's kote, where no resistance was made, as I learn, and had carried off my property left in his charge, for their own use, as plunder. I therefore beg leave, with all deference, to represent the same to you, in hopes that, under the extraordinary circumstances of the case, it may please Government, with their usual indulgent liberality, at your kind recommendation, to view the same in a favorable light, so that I may not ultimately be a loser to the extent described.

3. I beg to add, that all my property at Bustee was left, at Mr. Paterson's suggestion, in charge of the Ranee of that place, together with all the office and public buildings of every kind, and that I have every reason to hope the same will be faithfully preserved until the place is reoccupied, as the Ranee, and the manager, Hurdyall Misser, have pledged themselves to do. Had I been at all previously aware of the intention of the Goruckpore authorities to evacuate the district, I should also have left my buggy, &c., with the Bustee Ranee, and they would not, in that case, have been appropriated, as they appear to have been, by the Nepal forces.

I have, &c.

G. OSBORNE.

Inclosure 29 in No. 2.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the civil and military authorities will leave the station of Goruckpore to-morrow, August 13, to the care of the Rajahs.

The European and other residents desirous of the escort of the Goorkhas to Burhul, are informed that they should assemble at the Goorkha camp at 3 p.m., to-morrow.

No women or children will, on any account, be allowed to accompany the Goorkha force beyond.

After 3 p.m. to-morrow, British protection cannot be guaranteed to any one outside the Goorkha camp.

Have the goodness to say "seen" on the back.

Goruckpore, August 12, 1857.

W. WYNYARD, *Officiating Judge*.

F. T. WROUGHTON, *Captain, Commissioner of Goruckpore.*

Inclosure 30 in No. 2.

The Opium Agent of Ghazee-pore to the Officiating Judge of Goruckpore and Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton.

Dear Gentlemen,

Ghazee-pore, August 31, 1857.

I DO myself the honor of forwarding, for your information and orders, copy of a letter, dated the 26th instant, to my address, from Mr. G. Osborne, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Goruckpore, stationed at Bustee, and trust you will be able to deliver over the property referred to, to that officer, without further appeal.

2. Mr. Osborne feels sorely the fact that he was obliged to leave Burhul Ghaut, with his family, by water, for Dinapore, while other ladies and families were permitted to proceed, in company with the Goorkha force, by land to Azimghur, from whence they are to come over here, I understand, under suitable escort.

3. Mr Osborne also complains that timely notice was not sent to him at Bustee, or information to the effect that the station and district of Goruckpore were to be totally evacuated, as he might have then arranged for the safe custody of his own, as well as of Government property, all of which, I now fear, must be entirely destroyed.

I have, &c.

H. C. HAMILTON.

Inclosure 31 in No. 2.

Mr. Wingfield to the Opium Agent of Ghazee-pore.

Sir,

Azimghur, September 2, 1857.

YOUR letter, dated the 31st August, to the address of Mr. Wynyard and Colonel Wroughton, was opened by me, as the officer in political charge of the Nepalese troops.

2. With reference to the first paragraph, I beg leave to inform you that I learn, from the military officers present, that the only articles of property brought away from the Rajah of Nurharpore's kote, were two buggies which have been brought to this station, and will be made over to the civil authorities in trust for Mr. Osborne. The detachment having left with the women and non-combatants for Ghazee-pore, these articles cannot be sent under an escort.

3. No horses or tent were found in the Rajah's kote, and the probability is that the Rajah, when he fled, took them with him.

4. Mr. Osborne having long ago reached Dinapore in safety, can have no occasion to regret having taken the river route. Indeed, he is much better off than those who accompanied the Goorkha column to Azimghur, whose tedious journey is not yet at an end.

5. With regard to your third paragraph, I need only say that it was no part of my duty, but that of the Magistrate and Collector, to give timely notice to Mr. Osborne of the intended evacuation of Goruckpore.

6. Mr. Osborne must have been well aware that the Rajah of Nurharpore had been in open rebellion, and nothing but the weakness of the authorities prevented his being

brought to condign punishment in June last. He should not have entrusted his property to the care of so notorious a traitor.

I have, &c.
C. WINGFIELD,
In political charge of Goruckpore Troops.

Inclosure 32 in No. 2.

The Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Goruckpore to the Opium Agent of Ghazeeepore.

Sir,

October 19, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 4th ultimo, forwarding copy of Mr. Wingfield's letter of the 2nd idem, chiefly on the subject of some of my property which had been taken charge of by the Nepal troops from the Rajah of Nurharpore, near Burhulgunge, in the district of Goruckpore, as reported in my letter dated the 26th August last.

2. Referring to the 2nd paragraph of Mr. Wingfield's letter, stating that my buggy was to be made over to the Civil authorities of Azimghur, in trust for me, I beg leave to mention that I should feel greatly obliged if you would kindly take the further trouble to inquire if it could now be sent down to me at this station, and for any other information connected with the other property left behind, I shall feel much obliged.

3. The 6th paragraph of Mr. Wingfield's letter would seem to call for some explanation from me, and I feel concerned I did not sooner revert to the subject, but various calls of business, together with my somewhat unsettled position, will, I trust, plead as my apology. Mr. Wingfield states that I must have been well aware that the Rajah of Nurharpore had been in open rebellion, and that I should not have entrusted my property to the care of so notorious a traitor. I beg, with all deference, to observe, that I was by no means aware that the Rajah was in the state described; I never had any previous communication with him, living as he does quite out of my own division. However, on my arrival at Burhul with my family, after the evacuation of Goruckpore, in a state of considerable distress, deserted by nearly all my own people, we were, as it seemed by the 3rd and 4th paragraphs of the Goruckpore Notification of the 12th August last, excluded from all further British protection in that quarter. The Rajah, quite unasked for, offered me protection for both my family and property; had he not done so, the property must have been entirely deserted by me. He gave me an escort down the river, which saw us in safety to Dinapore. The Rajah had us all most completely in his power, when, of necessity, we passed his kote on the banks of the Gogra on our downward voyage. He told me all the retainers I then saw about him were entirely at the disposal of our Government, and requested me to write to that effect to Mr. Paterson, the Magistrate of Goruckpore, which I immediately complied with. The Rajah begged that his conduct might be fairly and fully investigated into, stating that he had been much misrepresented. He behaved in a kind manner also to my assistant, Mr. Gennoe, and family, in June last, when he was obliged to evacuate his position at Gola, furnishing him with a mooktear through his ellaqua. Such has been the Rajah's conduct to us in our hour of great need; and I think it but fair the same should be brought to notice. Of his previous or subsequent conduct, I really know nothing; but had it not been for his assistance, I scarcely think, from the dangerous state of the Gogra at the time, infested as it was by desperate pirates, that any of my party would ever have reached Dinapore in safety at all.

I have, &c.

G. OSBORNE.

Inclosure 33 in No. 2.

The Opium Agent of Ghazeeepore to Mr. Wingfield.

Sir,

Ghazeeepore, October 22, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 2nd September last, I have the honor to request you will inform me whether Mr. Osborne may now send to Azimghur for his property, which is, I suppose, still at that station, unless Mr. Horne has taken charge of it.

2. I also solicit that copies of this correspondence may be forwarded to Colonel

Wroughton, or to any other public officer who may now have political charge of the Goorkha troops, in the event of your no longer having jurisdiction in the matter.

I have, &c.

II. C. HAMILTON.

Inclosure 34 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Benares, November 7, 1857.

I HAVE herewith the honor to submit the narrative of occurrences in this division for the last week.

Azimghur.—No narrative has been received; but Benec Madho has attacked Atroulia in force, blown away two of the police from guns, and, assisted by his powerful brother Jye Lall Sing, is meditating a further advance towards Azimghur. This, it is hoped, will be prevented by a combined attack of Colonel Longden's Europeans and the Azimghur Goorkhas.

The Goruckpore Nazim has not ventured to cross the Gogra. The rest of the district is quiet; revenue is coming in; and the Carriage Department is carried on vigorously.

Jounpore.—The Goorkha force encamped at Singramow; and on Wednesday the 28th, Messrs. Lind and Jenkinson rode into Jounpore, taking with them the large gun taken at Chanda.

A severely contested engagement took place between the Goorkhas and the Oude rebels on Friday the 30th, the details of which have been reported in my letter of the 4th instant.

On Saturday the 31st, Colonel Longden's detachment of Europeans marched into Jounpore, and, halting on Sunday, went out on Monday, the 2nd instant, to join the Goorkha camp near Budlapore. Mr. Jenkinson accompanied it; whilst Mr. Lind remained in Jounpore to receive the Lieutenant-Governor, whose tents had arrived.

On Thursday, the 5th November, Colonel Longden's European detachment, still accompanied by Mr. Jenkinson, left the Goorkha camp, and marched towards Peelkucha Ghaut, on the Goomtee, to co-operate with the Azimghur Goorkhas in driving back the rebels who have taken possession of Atroulia.

Mr. Lind has been peculiarly successful in furnishing carriage, having already supplied more than his quota.

Mirzapore.—Some sepoy, and a number of rebels, still plundering in the neighbourhood of Bijyeghur. Another party are said to be on the road about Rhotas. Some of Catania's levy arrived at Mirzapore from Gopeegunge on Tuesday, the 3rd instant.

Commissariat arrangements proceeding briskly. Mr. Simson has been sent with a bag of money and branding irons, to intercept and buy up the pack-bullocks at the Sookrit Ghaut above Ahrora.

Mr. Elliott's and Lieutenant Mathias' successful expedition to destroy the hornets' nests of Bhunda and Sherpore has been separately reported in my letter of the 3rd instant. Great credit is due to Mr. Elliott, and also to Lieutenant Mathias and his Sikhs, who made a very long and fatiguing march.

Benares.—Nothing particular has occurred during the week, except the appointment of Mr. C. Horne to be Superintendent of Supplies, and his assuming charge of the depôts of carriage, grain, &c.

I submit Mr. Fane's letter and statements in original. I have addressed a circular to all the Collectors of the division as to the proper batta to fix, under the present exigency, in addition to the standard Commissariat rates of wages to all classes of servants, in order to induce them to serve with less reluctance; and, on receiving their replies, shall have the honor to report fully on the subject.

Benares cannot supply bullocks for its new-made carts; but Mr. Slessor is exerting himself near Chunar to purchase and break in fresh cattle, and Mr. Simson will, I hope, be successful in purchasing a quantity of sturdy pack cattle, who will soon learn to draw instead of carrying. There are nearly 600 Bengalee carts and cattle in store, which, when put into a little order, will supply current indents, whilst the new cattle are being broken in.

Ghazeepore.—Nothing of interest has happened.

Messrs. Bachman and Kheirooddeen have done their best at Bulleah to procure cattle, and have been more successful than the failure of the fair had led Mr. Bax to

anticipate ; their very presence and object having given confidence, and induced people to bring cattle. They have bought 950 bullocks, and Mr. Bax has got 400 round Ghazee-pore.

I have, &c.
H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 35 in No. 2.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Benares.

Sir,

Benares, September 30, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 18th instant, giving general instructions as to the proper way of employing the Goorkha troops, and having reference to the reports received from Azimghur, that the insurgents are again assembling at Atroulia, I am directed to beg that you will call upon the Magistrate of that district again to call for the services of the Goorkha force, in order to proceed immediately against Atroulia, and to attack and demolish that stronghold of the rebel Nazim.

2. A copy of this letter will be forwarded to Colonel Wroughton, with a view to his co-operation for this purpose.

I have, &c.
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 36 in No. 2.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton.

Sir,

Benares, September 30, 1857.

IN forwarding copy of a letter this day addressed to the Commissioner of Benares, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to take the necessary steps for giving effect to the Lieutenant-Governor's orders to the Magistrate of Azimghur, by requesting the immediate co-operation of the Goorkha troops for the specified object.

2. You will make your own selection, irrespective of mere seniority, of the officer you will entrust with the post of principal adviser, of the Goorkha commander, in the expedition against Atroulia.

3. I am to add, that although boldness is essential in such proceedings, you will be careful to exercise all proper caution and vigilance.

I have, &c.
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 37 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Benares, October 1, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to inform you that the Magistrate of Azimghur, and the Goorkhas under Captain Boileau, went out against Atroulia, three days ago, but the result of the expedition is not yet known. There was a want of ammunition, which had not, it would appear, been passed on from Jounpore.

I have, &c.
H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 38 in No. 2.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

*Camp, Budlapore, 21 miles west of Jounpore,
October 3, 1857.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated September 30, with its accompaniment.

When sending Lieutenant Miles to relieve Captain Boileau, I had anticipated the instructions contained in the first paragraph, by directing the first-named officer to proceed at once to Atroulia, which he accordingly did, but it appears Captain Boileau, at the request of the civil authorities, had preceded him.

I am glad to report that Atroulia is now in our hands, and that the rebels have been driven beyond our frontier. I beg to forward a copy of Captain Boileau's report.

I have, &c.

F. T. WROUGHTON, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
In military charge of Goorkha Force.

Inclosure 39 in No. 2.

Captain Boileau to Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton.

Sir,

Fort Atroulia, September 30, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report having taken possession of the fort of Atroulia this morning, without firing a shot.

2. The Rajah, I regret to say, fled into Oude on hearing of our approach, and had many hours' start; he carried off with him one of his guns, and a party from Sultanpore, in Oude, one he had left there, before we could reach the fort, the third, a wall-piece, fell into our hands, in this wise.

3. When within a few miles of the place, intimation was conveyed that this party from Oude were carrying off two guns; we had half-a-dozen police sowars, with whom Lieutenant Miles, and Messrs. Wynyard and Legge, volunteered to try and prevent the guns from being taken away; they pursued them for some miles, and succeeded in getting possession of a wall-piece which was abandoned by the Oude people, but the other gun, I regret to say, was taken clean away, the small party of sowars being altogether too weak to attack the strong party by whom it was escorted, and the infantry could not come up in time, though the pursuit was not concluded until the men were quite exhausted.

4. The gun has been taken, I hear, to the strong fort of Sultanpore, in Oude, which, with two other forts stronger than itself, are held by the Pulwars, a powerful border tribe of Rajpoots.

5. The treachery of one of my informers has enabled this to be effected; he was directed to remain in Atroulia, and convey immediate information to me of any move of the Rajah's, instead of which he allowed several hours to elapse before doing so.

6. I propose destroying the defences of this place, and unless intimation be conveyed to me of further gatherings in the district, to return to Azimghur, and make over charge of the force to Lieutenant Miles.

7. Although it is a matter of much regret to me that this Rajah and pseudo chuck-ladar should have made his escape, I am given to understand, by the civil authorities, that his ejection from the district will have the best effect.

8. A considerable quantity of property has fallen into our hands. Lieutenants Miles and Hay, and Assistant-Surgeon Wright, accompanied the force, and Messrs. Horne and Wynyard, of the Civil Service, and Legge, Deputy Magistrate.

I have, &c.

G. W. BOILEAU, *Captain,*
In military charge of Goorkha Detachment.

Inclosure 40 in No. 2.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton.

Sir,

Benares, October 26, 1857.

WITH reference to Captain Boileau's report of the operations of the Goorkha force against Atroulia and Mahoul, forwarded by you, with your letter dated October 3, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will express to Colonel Puhlwan Sing, for communication to the Goorkha officers and men engaged, the approbation of the Lieutenant-Governor for the manner in which this well-conducted and very useful expedition was carried out.

2. You will also be good enough to convey a suitable expression of the Lieutenant-

Governor's sense of their exertions to Captain Boileau and the other British officers attached to the part of the force employed on this occasion.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 4 in No. 2.

The Officiating Magistrate of Azimghur to the Commissioner of Benares.

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to report, for your information, the result of the expedition which started from here with Mr. Horne, my predecessor, on the 29th ultimo, and returned to the station on the 7th instant.

2. Mr. Horne was accompanied by Messrs. Wynyard, Legge, Captains Boileau and Miles, Lieutenant Hay, and three regiments of Goorkhas, with three guns.

3. The object of the expedition was to thrash the upstart Nazim, Benee Madho, and turn him out of Atroulia, to re-establish our own tehseeldaree and police establishments there; and, in returning via Mahoul, to re-establish there also the tehseeldaree and thannah, the arrangements of which have been upset by Mozuffur Jehan, who had occupied these buildings, and entrenched them for defence.

4. On the 30th the party reached Atroulia, but found that it had been vacated by Benee Madho and Madho Pershaud during the night. Hearing, however, that a gun was being dragged away a short distance a-head, a party was sent after it. They took two prisoners and killed one man, at the same time capturing a small gun. No cash was found in the fort, although it was currently reported that Benee Madho had accumulated much wealth there.

5. All his property was confiscated, and has since been sold.

6. The papers found in Atroulia tend to prove that he has been assisted by Rajah Maun Sing.

7. The house was left *in statu quo*, but the ditch was filled in, and the embankments thrown down, the house is now occupied as a thannah by our police.

8. The neighbouring zemindars were then called up, and spoken to by Mr. Horne: they promised obedience and submission to the British Government.

9. The party remained three days at Atroulia, during which time Mr. Horne was engaged in police arrangements, and in reassuring the zemindars, &c.

10. On the 3rd, they moved on towards Mahoul, and encamped at Ahrowla Ghaut; from this place two expeditions started, one to Sureyria, headed by Messrs Bird and Legge, to apprehend one Kuramut Ali, who had plundered and burnt the factory of Sihoollee; the second was composed of a party of sowars, sent to reconnoitre the fort of Shumshabad, the former residence of Mozuffer Jehan. Neither of the men was, however, caught.

11. On the 4th, they marched on to Mahoul; and the fort of Parthepal Sing, at Buramutpore, was destroyed *en passant*.

12. Mr. Legge, with some sowars, was deputed from Mahoul to Shumshabad, where he burnt some houses of Mozuffer Jehan, and brought back 30 maunds of rice.

13. The property of Mozuffer Jehan at Khorason was attacked, and a quantity of russud was found there, and taken possession of.

14. Some twelve or fourteen of the principal zemindars of Mahoul and Koelsa came forward with assurances of submission.

15. The entrenchments raised by Mozuffer Jehan round the tehseelee building were destroyed.

16. A peishkar was appointed here, with a staff of chuprassees and five sowars.

17. On the following day, the 5th, the party marched on to Tooah, and encamped for the day.

18. A large bridge which had formerly been broken down by the Nazimbad jemadar, to stop the approach of the Pulwars, was this day repaired, and the force marched to Nazimbad on the 6th.

19. On the morning of the 7th the whole party returned to the station.

20. The general effect of this expedition has proved most beneficial; it has been attended with no indiscriminate hanging and burning.

21. The moral effect of the advance of a British force was the means of causing Benee Madho and his large force to evacuate the district; the prestige of our power has thus, to a considerable extent, been re-established, and we have thus been enabled to arrange

the Police and Revenue establishments of the pergunnahs of Mahoul, Koelsa and Atroulia, on a firmer footing than before.

22. The revenue from Mahoul is now coming slowly in, and I trust ere long to see that the zemindars and ryots are not only contented with the re-establishment of peace and order in their neighbourhood, but I confidently hope that the well-disposed and powerful amongst them will combine to assist our police and revenue officials in the maintenance of order, and in the active opposition of such scoundrels as Bence Madho and Mozuffer Jehan, who have not only fallen low in their estimation, but have become objects of hatred to all peaceably-disposed men.

23. The Pulwars have gained much confidence, as throughout the expedition no violence was shown to any of their brotherhood, nor was any damage done to their property. They are now making arrangements for the payment of a large sum of money on account of the arrears of revenue due from them; and I trust I shall be able to report favorably concerning them as a body in my next report.

I have, &c.

A. R. POLLOCK.

Inclosure 42 in No. 2.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Benares.

Sir,

Benares, October 26, 1857.

WITH reference to the expedition of the Goorkha force against Atroulia, reported on by Mr. Pollock in a letter dated 16th October, submitted by you to Government, I am directed to request that you will express to all the Civil officers engaged, the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for their share in this well-conducted and very useful expedition.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 43 in No. 2.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Jounpore, October 5, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report that, at the requisition of the Magistrate of this district, the force at this station (with the exception of four companies left for its defence), left this on the morning of the 28th ultimo, for the purpose of proceeding into the district.

On the morning of the same day (28th) we arrived at the residence of Idacut Jehan, a considerable zemindar residing at Mobaruckpore, distant about thirteen miles from this. On reaching the place it was evident that resistance was intended, the front of the house being lined with matchlockmen behind an entrenchment, who commenced discharging their arms.

I immediately surrounded the place, and having put the guns in position, I commenced firing round shot. At the twenty-first round, the Rajah sent out to say that he was ready to surrender. I told the messenger to direct him to present himself at once, in failure of which I would recommence the firing. A little delay occurred, during which time I advanced the guns within a hundred yards, and finding that his men had vacated the entrenchments, I directed an immediate advance, and entered into the house, which was effected after a little delay, without, I am happy to say, a single casualty, although the place was loopholed throughout, and prepared for a protracted resistance.

I am happy to report that Idacut Jehan himself was apprehended attempting to make his escape, as also about forty of his followers. The former has been hanged, and about sixteen of the latter decapitated.

On the following day Mr. Land, the Magistrate, requested me to send a few men to assist in securing some grain belonging to Ummer Sing, a rebel residing at Adumpore, which village was reported to be deserted. I, however, did not consider it expedient to trust merely to report, and sent 300 men, with 1 gun, under Captain Steel. It was as well I did so, for on the party reaching the place, Ummer Sing, with 150 followers, were drawn out to receive us. A discharge of grape, however, soon put them to flight; Ummer Sing himself being severely wounded thereby.

The rebels then retreated towards the River Goomtee, which was distant about 300 yards, where they concealed themselves in high grass. The Goorkhas, however, soon discovered their retreat, and rushing on them, managed to cut up and shoot about fifty of their number, the rest escaping across the river.

I am much indebted to Captain Steel for the success of this affair, which ended in the destruction of one of the most troublesome characters in the district. The force returned into quarters this morning.

I have, &c.

F. T. WROUGHTON,
In military charge of Goorkha Force.

Inclosure 44 in No. 2.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton.

Sir,

Benares, October 17, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated the 5th October, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to express to you his great satisfaction at the results of your recent expedition into the western part of the Jounpore district, and at the able manner in which it was conducted.

2. The conduct of Captain Steel in the affair at Adumpore, in which Alumn Sing was killed, has met with the Lieutenant-Governor's marked approval.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor begs that you will convey his warm thanks to the Commander of the Goorkha force for his continued exertions.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 45 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Benares, November 3, 1857.

IN continuation of my weekly narrative dated Saturday, the 31st ultimo, I have the honor to submit the Azimghur Narrative, brought up to Sunday, the 26th, and dated the 29th, this day received. Either the dates or the days of the week have been incorrectly stated, as the 26th was Monday, not Sunday. The Narrative ought to have been brought up to Thursday, the 29th, so as to have reached me on Friday, the 30th, in time to have enabled me to compile and submit my Divisional Narrative to the Lieutenant-Governor on Saturday, the 31st. There is little good in Narratives not brought up to the latest date, and much needless trouble is given when they are submitted several days after the day fixed for transmission.

2. There is not much in the Narrative beyond reports of Oude rebels invading the district. When Mr. Pollock went out with a Goorkha force to attack their forts, he found them all evacuated, and burnt them.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 46 in No. 2.

Narrative of Events which occurred in the District of Azimghur, from 20th to 26th October, 1857.

October 20.—Collections, 3,382 rupees 15 annas 9 pice. The thannahdar of Mahraj-gunge reports that Mehdee Hossein, nephew of Mahomed Hossein, intends to make a bridge of boats on the Chandeeopore Ghaut, situated in the zemindary of Madhopershad Sing, for the passage of the rebels under his command, to attack Azimghur.

The Mohurir of Nugra thannah reported that a certain Baboo, of Dhurmpore, zillah Goruckpore, is at present located at Bhaugulpore Ghaut, with 500 armed men, and has seized all the boats, giving himself out as a servant of Mahomed Hossein.

The thannahdar of Atroulia reported that some 800 or 900 mutinous sepoys, with three guns, are located on the west side of Tandah, and that the neighbouring zemindars

and rajcoomars are fast joining them. Madhopershad Sing, with his brother, and some 400 men, is stationed near Tandah.

The tehseeldar of Mahoul reports that some 1,500 armed men have collected at Shahzadpore, and Amress Sing, rajcoomar, has joined Gholam Hossein, chuckladar, with his retainers; and that some men on the part of the former are come to mouzah Khurrowra, in this district, collecting revenue.

The Rajah of Ghopalpore writes that Mahomed Hossein, with his army, has gone to Burhulgunge.

October 21.—Collections, 2,049 rupees 5 annas 10 pice. The thannahdar of Atroulca reports that some 500 mutinous sepoys from Tandah, with as many villagers, are threatening an advance.

I have reason to believe that one Munsub Ally, of Suray Meer, in this district, has joined the rebel Nazim, and that he has got a command over 1,000 men. His landed and moveable property has been attached accordingly.

October 22.—Collections, 1,233 rupees 1 anna 3 pice. The tehseeldar of Mahoul reports that the self-created Nazim at Shahzadpore has sent some 50 men to collect revenue in his pergunnah; that he (the Nazim) is making gun-carriages, and raising new forces, who are being drilled. Red coats and trowsers are being made for his new levy. The neighbouring zemindars are joining him.

The thannahdar of Deedargunge reports that Udress Sing and Chundress Sing, Rajcoomars, with some 800 armed men, came and released a prisoner by force. In the scuffle, a thannah burkundauze was wounded, and three men killed on the side of the enemy.

October 23.—Collections, 3,624 rupees 1 anna 3 pice. The tehseeldar of Ghosee, stationed at Dahree Ghaut, reports that Mahomed Hossein has fired his gun eleven or twelve times, but no damage has been done to this side by the balls.

October 24.—Collections, 1,607 rupees 1 pice. I marched to Nizamabad *en route* to Mahoul, with a party of Goorkhas, under Captain Miles. Sheamber Sing's house (brother-in-law of Bence Madho Sing, and an inhabitant of Nizamabad) was searched, but it appeared that he had escaped, with his family and valubales. His landed possessions were attached.

October 25.—Collections, 3,691 rupees 11 annas 5 pice. The thannahdar of Ghosee reports that a sepoy of Mahomed Hossein was bringing a boat from Gopalpore; the boat stuck on a sand-bank, and boat and men were forthwith caught by our police.

The tehseeldar of Ghosee wrote that 500 armed men, with 300 sepoys and 3 guns, are stationed at Burhul; they intend to cross over to this side, and are waiting for boats coming from Burhuj. They have also posted a gun on the bank of the river, and marched to Toat.

The tehseeldar of Atroulia reports that russud is being collected for the Nazim Mahomed Hossein, in the village of Buskharree, by some of his followers.

October 26.—Collections, 4,007 rupees 15 annas 11 pice. We encamped at Mahoul.

I was informed that Chundress Sing's men, and other rajcoomars, are stationed in their forts of Oril and Rumbapore, that they commit great depredations on the British territory, and deter persons from paying Government revenue. I went to attack the Oril fort, and, finding it evacuated, burnt the kote and destroyed the defences. The Kotes of these rebels at Rumbapore and Amraithoo shared the same fate. Six bullocks and some grain were found in them.

A. R. POLLOCK, *Officiating Magistrate.*

Azimgur Magistracy, Camp, Koelsa, October 29, 1857.

Inclosure 47 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Benares, November 4, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Narratives of Messrs. Gubbins and Fane, just received.

2. Dhurmoo Sing, of Kalkabarra, has been a very troublesome offender. I have requested the Magistrate to offer a reward of 300 rupees for his apprehension, and to investigate closely the conduct of the two jemadars who allowed him to escape from custody.

3. His Honor can himself witness the exertions to supply carts and cattle. Great

expectations are entertained from Mr. Slessor, who has great facilities for building carts and purchasing oxen at Chunar.

4. I believe his Honor may trust securely to the supply of carriage, cattle, and stores, from this district. Mr. Gubbins labours incessantly and most efficiently, having great influence over all the leading natives, and working through them.

5. I beg to recommend the sanction of Government to the compromise effected by Mr. Gubbins, of receiving one lac of rupees in Company's paper, in the place of confiscating all the property which might be found belonging to Bhyro Pershaud.

6. The discovery of 75,000 rupees in the stuffing of the old saddle which had lain so long in the possession of the duffadar of sowars, was singular; I beg to request sanction to the payment of a reward of 500 rupees to Ramdutt Brahmin, who made known the secret of the treasure to Baboo Debec Singh.

7. I regret the want of punctuality with which these Narratives are sent; I have repeatedly requested the Magistrates to bring them up, and despatch them, on the Thursday of every week, in order that I may receive them on the Friday, and compile my own divisional report, and submit it, as ordered, on Saturday; but I have not yet succeeded in causing punctuality.

I have, &c.
H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 48 in No. 2.

The Judge to the Commissioner of Benares.

Sir,

Benares, November 2, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inclose Mr. Fane's Narrative for the fourth week in October, received this day, and to inform you that the peace of the district has, during that period, remained undisturbed.

2. The estate of Kalkabarra, which gave us a good deal of trouble during the months of June and July last, having again shown some symptoms of disaffection, owing to the Kalka oracle having prophesied that the British would be expelled from this country by the 1st proximo, we sent a small body of police out there, to arrest Dhurmoo Singh, who is the person who incites the rest of the discontented to evil, and who had lately been guilty of several acts of violence and oppression in the village itself. Dhurmoo Singh was arrested, and was being brought into the station, but was, by the collusion of the two jemadars in charge, allowed to escape, and has since threatened that part of the country with a small party of Oude budmashes; this rabble is said, however, to have dispersed on hearing of a counter-demonstration made by Rajah Deo Narain Singh's jemadar, who resides in the neighbourhood.

3. Great efforts are being made to complete the number of carts required from the district, and to purchase bullocks on their account. All thanadars in the mofussil are purchasing oxen, besides which many emissaries have been sent out by Rajah Deo Narain Singh, the Rajah of Benares, and Sirdar Soorut Singh, and I have no doubt but that a large number will be furnished by them; beside, Mr. Slessor, at Chunar, is making carts, and purchasing bullocks for us.

4. Great exertions are also being made by us for the purchase of grain and slaughter-cattle for the use of the army. A quantity of grain is now in store at Sheo Gholam Doobey's garden-house at Chowka Ghaut, which we are making over to Mr. Horne, while purchases are being made in all quarters, and an emissary of mine is procuring wheat from Chynepore. A wealthy and respectable merchant of Benares will, I hope, come forward in a few days and offer to keep a large store of grain, of all sorts, besides sugar, ghee, and salt, always at the disposal of Government; we indenting on him as our necessities may require us to do. Slaughter-cattle are also being collected in great numbers; but the large quantities already supplied by us to the Commissariat will prevent our furnishing as many as we otherwise should have done. I estimate the number of slaughter-cattle furnished by us to the Commissariat since the 4th June last, at more than 2,000, while the number of sheep must amount to upwards of 2,500.

5. The attachment and sale of Bhyro Pershaud's property has been effected in obedience to instructions received from the Special Commissioner of Jounpore. Some delay occurred between the execution of the traitor and our being warned of the confiscation of his property having been ordered, during which his widow, and connections, made away with the greater part of his personal estate. Owing, however, to the exertions of Dr. Cheek and Pundit Gokool Chund, and the revelations of some of my spies, several of

the places where the money and goods had been buried and hidden were discovered, and the contents brought to light. A compromise was then entered into between the traitor's connections and myself, by which they agreed to pay a lac of rupees, in 4 per cent. promissory notes, into the Treasury, and I consented to accept the same in payment of all further claims. The sum has now been lodged by Bhyro Pershaud's widow, and I request that my promise may be ratified by the Government.

6. The discovery of 75,000 rupees' worth of 4 per cent. promissory notes was effected by the instrumentality of Baboo Davee Sing, whose good services have already been reported by me on the 1st of July last. The saddle in which they were sewn up had lain for about a month in the possession of the duffadar of our zillah sowars, and on being cut open, the packet was fortunately found intact. The notes stand in the name of one Hyder Hoossein, a Mussulman, of Lucknow, and most probably a rebel. I have promised a handsome reward to Ramdutt, the Brahmin, who disclosed the secret to Baboo Davee Sing, and request the sanction of Government to a sum of 500 rupees being paid him on these notes being confiscated. It appears that Khyrattee Lall, the Lucknow spy, in whose saddle the notes were concealed, had sent his people to this Ramdutt to get him to try and purchase the saddle from the duffadar.

I have, &c.

F. B. GUBBINS, *Special Commissioner.*

Inclosure 49 in No. 2.

The Magistrate to the Judge of Benares.

Sir,

Benares, October 31, 1857.

DURING the week ending 25th October, the undermentioned property belonging to Bhyro Pershaud, a mahajun of Benares, who has been executed at Jounpore for treason, has been confiscated in this district by order of the Special Commissioner at Jounpore. The moveable property will be sold at once, with the exception of the grain, which will be used for Commissariat purposes.

I request the orders of Government regarding the promissory note of the value of 1,00,000 rupees.

List of Property.

	R.	A.	P.
Cash,	49,937	0	0
Two hoondees of the value of	2,793	13	0
	52,730	13	0
Jewels, cooking vessels	1,000	0	0
Shawls	1,000	0	0
Kineob	2,000	0	0
Carnages	300	0	0
Miscellaneous property	49	10	0
Grain	1,290	0	0
	5,639	10	0
Three horses in Benares	7,000	0	0
Mouza Poonce Rulan.			
Part of Poonce Khoond.			
A Government promissory note for	1,00,000	0	0

A person named Khyrattee Lall, of Lucknow, has also been convicted at Jounpore, of aiding in the treasonable correspondence carried on by Bhyro Pershaud. Two ponies and an old saddle belonging to him have been confiscated.

The former have been made over to the Commissariat, the latter was given to the duffadar of sowars, that a portion of the material might be used for some new saddles, which are being made for the district sowars. A few days after, information was received that some Government promissory notes were concealed in this saddle. On its being cut open, notes of the value of 75,100 rupees were found in it. These notes were the property of Hyder Hoossein, about whom nothing is known as yet.

I also submit a return of Commissariat stores, and of carts manufactured during the week ending the 25th October.

I have, &c.

H. P. FANE.

Inclosure 50 in No. 2.

RETURN of the Manufacture of Carts in the District of Benares, for the week ending
October 25, 1857.

Total number of Carts ordered to be completed.	Number already made and delivered.	Number in progress under direct supervision, or by contract.	Number not commenced, remaining to complete the order
800	249	120	431

All these carts are provided with bullocks, and are ready for service.

Benares, October 31, 1857.

H. FANE, Collector.

Inclosure 51 in No. 2.

RETURN of Commissariat Stores of the Benares District, for the week ending
October 25, 1857.

	Benares.				Received from Jounpore.				Grand Total.			
	Required.	In store.	To complete.	Excess.	Required.	In store.	To complete.	Excess.	Required.	In store.	To complete.	Excess.
Wheat	6,631	907	724	..	..	117	..	..	..	1,024	.	..
Salt	41	165	.	124	..	..	..	..	.	165	..	..
Sugar	57	87	..	30	.	..	..	..	.	87	.	..
Rice	91	1,197	.	1,106	..	..	..	.	..	1,197	..	.
Wood	1,550	1,550	..		.	..		..	..	1,550	..	..
Dal	47	142	..	95	..	.	..	..	..	142	.	..
Ghee	23	40	..	17	..	..	..	..	.	40	..	..
Gram .. ..	..	452	..	452	..	.	..		..	452	..	..
Barley .. ..	.	.	.	.	.	453		..	..	453	..	..
Jowar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	32		.	..	32	..	..
Urhar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		.	1	.	..

Benares Collectorship, October 2, 1857.

H. FANE, Collector.

Inclosure 52 in No. 2.

The Officiating Magistrate of Azimghur to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Azimghur, November 5, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Government, that the rebel force, which has for some days past been threatening the district, has at last come across the borders, and turned our police and revenue establishments out of the length and breadth of the pergunnahs of Koelsa and Atroulia.

2. The invasion was made from two points, viz., from Buskaree and Jehangurgunge. The former place is north of Atroulia, about eight miles from our border; and the latter

lies to the west, at a distance of about ten miles from the tehseeldaree of Atroulia. They entered the village of Atroulia at noon yesterday, and commenced a search for the police. Four burkundauzes fell into their hands, of whom two were immediately blown away from guns, and the others cut up with tulwars.

3. The tehseeldar and others escaped to Koelsa, with the loss of their property merely; but having heard rumours of the probable advance of the insurgents on that place, they came on to Captaingunge chowkee, and are all assembled there now, watching the movements of the rebel force.

4. It has just been reported to me, that of the two burkundauzes stationed at Pasupore chowkee, one has been killed.

5. Many of the police have been severely beaten.

6. The rebel force is variously estimated, and by some greatly exaggerated; but from all I can gather, the number of armed men against us is not under 4,000, of whom there are some 200 or 300 sepoy, and about 100 sowars. They have also 4 guns.

7. It is reported that they are the followers of Bence Madho Sing, the former proprietor of Atroulia, who has entrusted the expedition to one Mahomed Hossein. The former considers himself the Nazim of this district, and the latter is styled his Chuckladar.

8. They are said to have sent for workmen, with the intention of either digging up concealed treasure, or of preparing their entrenchments. I trust the latter may be their intention, as there will then be a chance of catching and punishing them for their insolence.

9. The opinion of Captain Boileau is, that they should be allowed to remain and congregate in those parts; and when Colonel Longden arrives he will be able to judge for himself what is most advisable to be done.

10. I am anxiously looking for some intelligence of Colonel Longden's movements. Although it is four days since I wrote, reporting the proximity of this rebel force, yet I have received no intimation as to when or at what point he will enter the district. I need not mention what incalculable harm any delay on our part in chastising these miscreants will produce in other parts of the district.

11. I am very sorry, now, that my advice was not followed, viz., that we should have halted at Koelsa whilst there, and await the arrival of the Europeans. This would have prevented any misfortune, such as what has now happened.

12. We heard last week, whilst encamped at Koelsa, of the arrival of the rebels at Buskharee, and I then foretold what has now happened, and recommended the military authorities to have the force of Goorkhas encamped at a convenient distance both from the station and from the Oude frontier, but my opinion was overruled.

I have, &c.

A. R. POLLOCK.

Inclosure 53 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Benares, November 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit a report from Mr. C. A. Elliott, acting Assistant at Gopcegunge, detailing a dour which he made with 60 Loodianah Sikhs, under Lieutenant Mathias, and 150 police levies, under Mr. Catania, to beat up the quarters of Jhoorye Sing, murderer of Mr. Moore, and to punish the notorious villages of Bhunda and Sherpore, in Mirzapore, and some others in the Allahabad district.

2. Owing to the criminal apathy, if not treachery, of the thannahdar of Baraud, in Allahabad, Jhoorye Sing received timely notice and escaped, but the villages were attacked and destroyed. Bhunda is a very strong one, and has been a thorn in our side ever since the commencement of the disturbances.

3. The bedding and vessels of the Sikhs were carried off by some of the enemy in the rear, but a portion was recovered. Two men were hanged.

4. The troops and police marched between thirty and forty miles in the course of the day, with very little to eat, and appear to have behaved excellently.

5. Although he failed in one object of his expedition, the expedition itself, and its general result, is very creditable to Mr. (unpassed civilian) C. A. Elliott, who will make a capital Magistrate.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 54 in No. 2.

The Assistant Magistrate of Mirzapore to the Commissioner of Benares.

Sir,

Gopeegunge, November 1, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward you an account of the proceedings of an expedition that left Gopeegunge on the 30th of October, under Lieutenant Mathias, consisting of 60 Sikhs of the Loodianah Regiment, and 150 of the police levy, under Mr. Catania. I had also 20 of the Mirzapore police sowars with me.

2. My intention in this expedition was firstly, by a night march, to surprise and seize Jhoorye Sing and his party, before he could receive news of our coming; and secondly, to punish the budmash villages of Sherpore and Bhunda, in this district, and Bullia Pilkinee and Junghye, in the Allahabad district, all of which villages have supplied both provisions and men to the murderers of Mr. Moore. I was aware that these rebels had spies in this village and neighbourhood, and that the greater part of the pergunnah belonged to their caste of Monas Rajpoots, and, therefore, it was impossible to hope for success in a direct march from this place; I therefore hoped, by taking a different line of country in my march, and by proceeding along the Trunk Road as far as Barout, to deceive people here as to our intentions, and to march through the Allahabad district on the budmash villages. The village of Junghye, in which Jhoorye Sing was, is a bazar of some size, and I was in no doubt of obtaining guides from Barout, which is about fifteen miles distant from it, and eleven miles from Gopeegunge. The notoriously bad character of these villages was such, that I had no hesitation in ordering them to be destroyed, looted, and burnt. Bhunda, in particular, has been threatened for two years.

3. In accordance with these plans, Lieutenant Mathias, commanding this station, who completely agreed with my arrangements, and co-operated with me most cordially, marched to Barout at 2 P.M. on the 30th. When we arrived there, the thannahdar of that place assured me no one knew the way; I am perfectly certain he lied in this, and I have the strongest suspicion of him as a thorough traitor. He put every possible impediment in my way; delayed two hours in procuring grain, which might have been brought in twenty minutes, and neglected all the orders I gave him. In consequence of this, we had to do as best we could. The thannahdar of Gopeegunge found a man who knew part of the way, and at midnight we set out for Junghye. The distance, fifteen miles, might easily have been got over in five hours, in which case surprise would have been complete; unfortunately, however, when the moon set, about 4 A.M., we lost our way, the villagers would give us no information but what was false, and we were obliged to sit down and wait till day. The failure of this surprise I attribute entirely to the treachery of the Barout thannahdar, who also, as I have reason to believe, sent information of our coming to the enemy. A villager told Lieutenant Garton (who accompanied as a volunteer with Captain Priestley, Executive Engineer) that a messenger of the thannahdar's had passed through the village just before, and Jhoorye Sing, who slept at Junghye, was at Sherpore by 7 A.M., when we reached it. My intention had been to march first on Junghye, and then turning southward, drive the villagers before us, but as we passed Sherpore we found the enemy assembled there, and Lieutenant Mathias thought it better to attack them at once. Sherpore is the village of a very large landholder, Puddhun Sing, who had made a kind of entrenchment outside it, from which they kept up a sharp fire till we came within distance, when they decamped; a small body of about fifty going southwards, but the majority retreating north towards Bhunda. They made a stand about a mile off, and Captain Priestley, Lieutenant Garton, and I, attempted to charge them with the sowars, but when we had ridden half-a-mile, we saw the sowars were lagging, and unwilling to act, so we desisted. When the men came up, the enemy again decamped, after firing a good deal, and stood again about a mile off, near a large tank, into which they retreated as we advanced, and fired on us till we got within 200 yards, hitting a sowar's horse in the hock. Had they had the slightest courage, they might have held this position for some time, and caused us great loss. However they decamped again in the north-east direction, probably to Meergunge in the Allahabad district, and after following them about a mile further we desisted from this hopeless pursuit. Such an enemy as this can only be touched by surprise, or by Cavalry, or by unceasing pursuit. We saw no more of them.

4. We then proceeded to Junghye, where we rested for a short time, and then burnt the village and turned south. We marched through Pilkinee and Bullia, destroying and burning Bhunda, where the men halted half an hour to loot the place more thoroughly. I found here two Monas Rajpoots, one of them the father of one of Mr. Moore's murderers, Zabar Sing, and I ordered them both to be hanged. I had caught two more in the field near Bullia, and given them in charge to a sowar, who let them go. He should

2 M

be made to answer for this. At Bullia a quantity of English things were found: the accounts of a sugar factory, foolscap paper, a scent-bottle, &c. After completely burning the village of Bhunda, we went on to Sherpore, which was similarly treated. Immense quantities of grain were found here, and I regretted that I had not brought men with me to carry it off. The sepoy and police were all abundantly loaded with their own loot. On arriving here, we found that the party of fifty, whom I mentioned as flying southward from Sherpore, had fallen upon our rear, and carried off about a dozen men bringing mettais, russud, and the Sikhs' cooking-vessels and bedding. I took out a few men, and recovered all the oxen but one, and some of the bedding and vessels of the Sikhs. I promised compensation to them for what was lost, and have no doubt Government will sanction this. We reached Sherpore about 6 p.m., after a most fatiguing day's work. We stayed there about two hours, and then returned to Barout, which the troops reached from 8 to 10 p.m., very straggling, and utterly tired. They must have marched between thirty-five and forty miles that day, and had scarcely eaten anything.

5. The police levy behaved very well under fire, such as it was; advancing briskly, and firing low, though without effect. A little more discipline would make a very effective force of them. The Sikhs were most eager to get up with the enemy, and took the severe labour very well. I have ordered a large quantity of mettais for them, to refresh them after their march. They reached Gopeegunge this morning.

6. It will be seen that, though I failed in my chief object of seizing Jhoorye Sing, through the difficulties put in my way, I have thoroughly punished these villages, who have never been touched before, and accomplished one of the chief wishes of the Magistrate of the district in so doing. I do not think you will consider I used too much severity in this case. I have a horror of unnecessary cruelty, or confounding the innocent with the guilty; but these villages are notoriously bad. They fired on us directly we came in sight. They have supported the murderers of Mr. Moore, and made their cause their own, and, as an example, a severe punishment was necessary. From the peculiarly rich character of the soil, and the very thorough cultivation, I have every reason to hope that the effect of this will be, that the inhabitants will return to their villages, and see the folly of siding against Government, and the unprofitableness of rebellion.

7. I ought to mention that the thannahdar of Gopeegunge, in this, as in every other active operation, gave me most useful assistance. He is not a man of very acute understanding or fertile resources, but is most active, energetic, and trustworthy, and will do any amount of work that is required of him. I have written to Mr. Mayne to report the conduct of the Barout thannahdar, and to request his dismissal and punishment.

I have, &c.

C. A. ELLIOTT.

Inclosure 55 in No. 2.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Benares.

Sir,

Benares, November 10, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter dated 3rd November, forwarding a report of an expedition directed against Jhoorye Sing, under Mr. C. A. Elliott, I am to remark, that in this particular case the chance of catching the murderer of Mr. Moore seems to have been sufficient to justify the proceeding; and the punishment of the rebels whose villages were destroyed can do no harm.

2. But the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that for such a purpose as this last, that is, the chastisement of rebels, unconnected attacks of this sort upon distant places are of no solid advantage. The main object of the Magistrate and his Assistants on the Grand Trunk Road should be to protect that line of communication, by keeping its neighbourhood as clear of enemies as, with the small force available, can be done. The settlement of the tract of country south-east of the Oude frontier is a work to be undertaken only as a whole, when a sufficient force for the purpose becomes available.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 56 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Camp, Kuttungee, September 28, 1857.

FOR the information of Government I have the honor to report, that just as the Kamptee moveable column was breaking ground at daybreak yesterday, two troopers from the advanced guard, which had preceded the column a short distance, galloped in and reported that the guard had been attacked by the 52nd and a large body of rebels, adding (erroneously) that the officer commanding the guard, Lieutenant Watson, 33rd Madras Native Infantry, and Major Jenkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General, had been killed, and that the 52nd mutineers were steadily advancing on us through the thick jungle.

2. The road from our camp at Singrampore to Kuttungee lay through thick jungle on either side of the road, with high hills beyond; in fact, it is a pass of some nine miles through the Bandair range of hills, and the mutineers could not have chosen a better place to attack us in.

3. No time was lost on Colonel Millar's part in attacking the enemy. We came on a large body (in fact the regiment), with colors and bugles, &c., marching in column of sections along the road in our front. Our guns at once opened on them, and swept right through the column. This dispersed them, but they did not retreat, only going to the right and left of us, and opening a very smart fire on us, which was well returned.

4. In this way we went on fighting for some five miles, the enemy frequently appearing boldly on our front, and opening fire on us from the right and left, but now began to retreat; and I don't think a man passed us to our line of treasure, park, stores, baggage, &c.; and at any rate none of it was attacked, and all is safe in camp.

5. When we got to the open ground, about a mile from Kuttungee, the enemy were seen on the plain, but soon ran to the steep hill to the right, where we followed them, and killed and wounded a great many; and I am most thankful to say, that just before we reached Kuttungee, the two officers named in the first paragraph of this letter galloped up, Lieutenant Watson wounded in the face, not seriously, and Major Jenkins untouched, but his horse wounded in several places.

6. These officers had the most wonderful escape, particularly Lieutenant Watson, who twice fell with his horse in the midst of the mutineers, and both were fired on by whole sections.

7. We commenced fighting about 6 A.M., and did not leave off till 2 P.M. The rebels and mutineers were completely beaten and dispersed; many were killed and wounded; some were made prisoners and hanged (amongst them Buldeo Sookul, Pay Havildar 6th Company, said to be one of the leaders). The prisoners were nearly all wounded, and acknowledge to having lost some 120.

8. The remainder threw away the little baggage they had, and are wandering in the hills and jungles, and are, whilst I write, being chased by our Madras sepoys.

9. I am happy to say we lost no fighting men: a trumpeter, and two or three camp followers were killed, and some eight or ten soldiers wounded.

10. This, I believe, is the first time Madras and Bengal sepoys have been opposed to each other; and, I rejoice to say, all with this column did their duty well. I promoted a havildar of the Rifle Company of the 6th Infantry Regiment, Nagpore Irregular force, to jemadar, for conspicuous bravery and loyalty.

11. There is an alloy, I regret deeply to say, to the pleasure we had yesterday, and that is, in the foul murder of Lieutenant McGregor, of the 52nd Native Infantry (whom I reported in a former letter was a prisoner with the mutineers). On our arrival at Kuttungee, we found his body lying stiff by the road-side. He had been shot yesterday about 3 A.M., and we sent his remains into Jubbulpore for burial last night.

12. The baggage of the camp is now being crossed over the Hirun (river), and we shall march on towards Jubbulpore.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 57 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Camp, near Kultungee, September 29, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inclose copies of the letters reporting the conduct of the Customs chuprassies and their officers, in the unfortunate attack by the Saugor troops at Nurreoulee, on the 18th instant.

2. The account of the action given by Mr. Bell, Officiating Collector of Customs, tallies with what I have heard from other sources.

3. It appears that four of the Customs officers were killed, and six wounded; and I beg leave strongly to recommend some reward to the wounded men, and that provision be made for the families of those killed, as all were employed as soldiers.

4. The Governor-General in Council lately, at my request, raised the pay of all the Customs chuprassies, and their native officers, so employed, by one rupee extra per man.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 58 in No. 2.

The Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner of Saugor.

Sir,

Saugor, September 24, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of a report, dated the 23rd instant, from Mr. Bell, Collector of Customs, regarding the attack on Nurreoulee on the 18th instant.

2. It affords me much pleasure in bringing to your favorable notice the excellent conduct displayed by Mr. Bell, his assistants, and the men under his command. I had the pleasure of hearing several officers, who were present with the detachment, bear testimony to the gallant behaviour of Mr. Bell, and the whole of his department, in the action.

3. With reference to the concluding paragraph of Mr. Bell's report, I beg to suggest that rewards be bestowed on the wounded men, according to the nature of the injuries sustained, and small pensions on the families of those that have been killed.

I have, &c.

W. C. WESTERN.

Inclosure 59 in No. 2.

The Officiating Collector to the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor.

Sir,

Saugor, September 23, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report briefly, for your information, that the under-mentioned officers of the Customs Department, viz., Messrs. Bartee and Lawson, patrols, and Mr. Nayler and Syed Mudad Eman, assistant patrols, along with 180 men, accompanied me to Nurreoulee, at which place we arrived at 7.35 A.M.; half-an-hour later the guns came up, and opened fire on the enemy, who were posted in a very strong position, between two hills. After six or seven shot and shell had been fired, we were ordered by the officer commanding to ascend the hill to the right, and drive the enemy from behind the wall, where they mustered in great numbers. As we proceeded, the fire from the rebels was very heavy indeed, and whilst Colonel Dalzell was leading on his men, he received a mortal wound at the foot of the hill, about 200 yards from the nearest point where the enemy were posted. We, however, pushed on to within thirty-five yards of the wall, along the face of the hill, keeping up an incessant fire; but at length we were obliged to retire, as the fire of the enemy from behind the breastworks did great execution amongst our men; moreover, they had expended their ammunition—on an average fifteen rounds per man.

2. It is my humble opinion that had the artillery kept up a smart fire on the rebels for about an hour or so before the advance was made, the place might have been carried, with a very small loss to us.

3. Immediately on our falling back on the guns I went to the officer commanding, and told him that my men had expended their ammunition, and requested to be furnished with a few rounds per man, but that officer informed me that he had none to spare; and although the buniahs were ordered to supply the men with parched gram, none was served

out; consequently I was under the necessity of sending my men back to Saugor, under Messrs. Bartee and Lawson, as they were quite useless without ammunition; further, they had fasted for upwards of twenty-four hours.

4. All the officers and men of the Customs Department, I am happy to say, behaved remarkably well, considering that it was the first time they had been under a heavy fire.

5. Our loss in killed amounts to four, viz., Sheo Sing, jemadar, Ramudhu, Sultan Khan, and Ram Lall, chuprassies; the wounded to six, viz., Hoolash Kotegusht, Mahomed Khan, Sheojare, Deen Mahomed, Jufer Khan, Muckdoom Buksh, chuprassies.

6. Mr. Assistant Patrol Hamilton having hurt his right hand very severely at Rehlee could not accompany me to Nurroulee on this occasion. In conclusion, I would strongly recommend that the families of those killed should receive a small pension from Government.

I have, &c.
W. BELL.

Inclosure 60 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Camp, Belkharo, September 30, 1857.

WITH the exception of a few instances, the police in my division have behaved infamously, in abandoning their posts, on hearing of rebels coming near, and many joined the enemy; they are nearly all the scum of the North-Western Provinces, and none of the residents of the plains of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories are to be more depended on.

2. Under these circumstances I have consulted some of my officers who have charge of hill districts, as to the propriety of raising police from the Gonds and other hill tribes; and from the Deputy Commissioners of Mundla and Baitool I learn that they, who know these tribes well, are of opinion that they could, in a short time, raise an efficient body of men, who would be glad to take service, and be armed and drilled with muskets; and both these officers being willing to undertake the task, I have, as an experiment, subject to the approval of Government, authorised Captain Maclean, Deputy Commissioner of Baitool, to raise a body of 400 hill men whom he thinks will serve anywhere in these territories; and Captain Widdington, Deputy Commissioner of Mundla, to raise 200 to serve in his own large district, which, I regret to say, is in a very disturbed state, and I have no regular troops to send there.

3. These men, when they have been drilled a little, should take the place of the ordinary police, but their pay should be 5 rupees for privates, and officers to be paid in proportion.

4. I trust his Honor will approve of and sanction this measure. It is but an experiment, but I think it will succeed, and I know of no other plan for raising police.

5. The Kamptee moveable column will arrive at Jubbulpore to-morrow morning.

6. The mutineers of the late 52nd Regiment who escaped being killed on the 27th instant are completely dispersed and broken up into small parties in the hills between the River Herun and Dumoh, without food, much ammunition, tents, or property, and I hope very few will ever reach their homes.

I have, &c.
W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 61 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Camp, Jubbulpore, October 1, 1857.

THE Kamptee moveable column having returned to Jubbulpore this morning, I have the honor to inclose a copy of my letter, dated to-day, to the address of Colonel Millar, commanding.

2. The neighbouring districts, and part of Jubbulpore, are, I regret to say, very much disturbed, and yesterday two thannahs (one on the Deccan road) were burned, and four dâk-horses stolen; but arrangements have been made for keeping open the dâk, and posts from Nagpore and Mirzapore both passed through to-day.

3. In consequence of the Deputy Commissioners of Nursingpore and Hoshungabad having both reported that they expect disturbances, unless troops be sent into the valley

of the Nerbudda, I have deemed it proper to send back to Nursingpore the two companies of the 28th Madras Native Infantry which I had, in August last, removed, and attached to the moveable column. This will leave Colonel Millar with less than 400 Madras Infantry, and with two disarmed companies of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, and much treasure and magazine stores to watch; consequently, he will be unable to move out any part of his small force, unless it be to a very short distance, until largely reinforced, and, at present, I see no chance of more troops reaching Jubbulpore, except the 4th Madras Light Cavalry.

4. I trust, when troops are available, that this column may be greatly strengthened, for, when it advances, we shall not only have to recover some four or five of my districts from the rebels, but, as we recover them, to leave efficient garrisons at Jubbulpore, Dumoh, Saugor, Chundeyrec, Jhansi, and Jaloun.

5 I suppose the Government will early pass orders for the disposal of the 120 disarmed men of the 52nd Regiment now here, and of the 300 furlough men, who should join by the end of this month; and I would recommend that they all be removed from this, otherwise we shall have some 420 Bengal sepoys (not to be trusted) to look after.

6. Lieutenant Crossman, Assistant Executive Officer of Public Works, who, during the march, was officiating as my personal assistant, by sanction of the Governor-General of India, has, at the Chief Engineer's request, been this day replaced at the disposal of the Chief Engineer, for employment in his department.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclsure 62 in No. 2. •

The Commissioner of Saugor to Colonel Millar, Commanding Nagpore Moveable Column.

Sir,

Camp, Jubbulpore, October 1, 1857.

THE moveable column having arrived at Jubbulpore this morning, and there being no Bengal troops at the station, I have the honor to request you will garrison the station with your troops, making also such arrangements as you may think proper for the protection of the military and civil lines, until reinforced, or until the orders of Government can be received.

2. All extra establishments entertained, beyond the usual complement allowed for troops in the field, should be discharged; but, of course, all ordinary marching establishments and carriage should be kept up.

3. The agency-house, which has been fortified for the safety of the Christian residents, should, I think, be kept up as a place of safety for the Christians, and for arms, stores, and treasure, should you think fit, in case of an attack, or in the event of a portion of your force being obliged to take the field, and a proper garrison should be appointed to it.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclsure 63 in No. 2.

Narrative of Events in the Saugor Division, for the week ending October 3, 1857.

September 17.—The Nursingpore Deputy Commissioner's report, dated the 14th instant, reports all quiet in that district up to date.

September 17.—The Deputy Commissioner of Mundlah, under the 14th instant, reports that nothing of importance has occurred in his district since the dispatch of his last communication, but that he has sent back the remnants of the Sohagpore and Shaipoora tehseeldar establishments to the latter post, as there does not seem to have been sufficient cause for their leaving those posts. Promises a further report on the conduct of the different officers concerned, hereafter. Learns that, up to the 4th instant, all was quiet at Ramghur, and Deputy Commissioner had addressed the Rance not to be alarmed at Bulbhudder Sing's movements, who will soon be disposed of.

September 19.—The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshungabad reports all quiet in his district during the week ending the 15th instant.

September 23.—The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, on the 14th instant, reports that, on the 9th idem, he heard, from Rao Kesho Rao, of Rehlee (a Government political

pensioner), and the Moonsiff of that place, that Chuttoa Dawa, the Shahghur Rajah's Killehdar, of Rehlee, on learning that a British force was approaching, left the fort, but was apprehended, with other rebels, by Rao Kesho Rao's exertions, but that the Rao was unable to hold the prisoners if attacked by the Gurrahkote rebels. Deputy Commissioner was unable to send out any large body of troops to Rehlee, but sent 200 Customs' chuprassies, accompanied by their European officers.

States that the tehseeldar of Buxwa, in Punnah, has lately sent in a horse, pistol, &c., belonging to a sowar of the Saugor police who was wounded at Punchunnugger by the Shahghur rebels. The things were recovered by the Punnah police from the Shahghur rebels. Incloses a detailed Return of crimes committed in the district during the week.

September 23.—With reference to his report of the 14th, writes, on the 15th instant, that the Collector of Customs and his assistants and men returned from Rehlee at 8 P.M. yesterday, after bringing the duty entrusted to them to a successful termination.

September 23.—The Deputy Commissioner of Nursingpore, under date the 21st September, reports all quiet in his district, but states it is expected, however, that the rebels will shortly again enter and take possession of the Chawurpatha pergunnah in Nursingpore, and that, owing to the news of the mutiny of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry having reached him by express from the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, the treasure and ammunition have been removed into garrison.

September 23.—On the 21st instant the Deputy Commissioner of Mundlah reports that nothing of importance has been heard of in his district since the date of his last report, but that rumors have reached him of the Ramghur Rajah having collected a few armed men; but he attaches no importance to this, as he anticipates an easy task in quieting the petty rebels in Soñagpore, &c. Expects shortly to hear of their having exhausted their exchequer and dispersed.

September 26.—The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshungabad reports on the state of affairs in his district for the week ending the 20th September, that everything continues very quiet, and heinous crime has decreased. States that some prisoners sentenced from these territories to punishment in the Agra jail, have lately returned to their homes, and states that they were released on the expiry of their sentences, but, as he does not believe them, he is making inquiries about them.

September 26.—The Deputy Commissioner of Seonee reports all quiet in his district with the week ending the 21st September.

September 28.—The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor (Major Western) reports, on the 21st September, that some of the prisoners, brought in from Rehlee by the Customs' establishment having been found guilty of rebellion, were executed, at which the populace evinced the greatest pleasure.

On the 15th instant the Rajah of Shahghur sent in the Lullutpore fugitives to Saugor, after having kept them prisoners for more than two months.

On the 18th idem the Brigadier sent out a detachment to attack the Banpore rebels at Nurriabad, eleven miles from Saugor, but regrets to report that the force did not succeed in capturing the place or dispersing the rebels, as it was not strong enough; consequently, it returned on the afternoon of the 19th instant. That Colonel Dalzell, of the 42nd Native Infantry, was killed, and Lieutenant Prior, Executive Engineer, shot through the left thigh, and Lieutenant Campbell slightly wounded, in the engagement. About thirty-five sepoy and Customs' chuprassies were also killed and wounded in the action. Observes that the disaster will have a bad effect on the rebels, but trusts reinforcements will soon be sent to Saugor, to enable a second attack being made to dislodge the enemy from Nurre-oulee. On the night of the 17th the rebels from Nurreoulee advanced to the Rahutghur Gate of the city of Saugor, and fired a few rounds at the sentries, but, finding the guards on the alert, they returned. That during the past week the daks have come in pretty regularly, via Nursingpore, and the Deputy Commissioner has been able to re-establish thannahs at Rehlee, Deoree, and Gourjhamur, and has lately sent two thannahdars, with a strong party, to re-establish the police-post at Shahpore, but fears they will not be able to hold the place long, owing to the large bodies of rebels at Gurrahkote and Soojnepore. Annexes a list of dacoities, &c., reported during the week.

September 28.—The Deputy Commissioner of Baitool, under date September 21, reports that nothing of consequence has occurred in his district during the past week, which has remained perfectly quiet.

September 30.—The Deputy Commissioner of Mundlah reports, under date September 28, that, on the 25th idem, the tehseelee and thannah of Shaipoora were attacked by a number of armed men, and all the Government *employés* put to flight; one chuprassie was killed, as also two private servants and a traveller, and it is supposed the Government cutchery and thannah buildings were burned. Bijee Sing, thakoor of Shaipoora, was

concerned in the attack, and it is said the Rajah of Ramghur furnished men to assist him, from which place the surburakar has also fled. That two-thirds of the district is in rebellion, and Deputy Commissioner learns that Gurroor Sing, the Ramghur Rajah, and Bijee Sing, have an idea of paying Mundlah a visit; he has consequently ordered all the Sohagpore, Shaipoora, and Ramghur fugitive police to go to that place, and sent for all the Government treasure (5,000 rupees) to Jubbulpore.

October 2.—The Deputy Commissioner of Sconce reports, on September 30, all quiet in his district during the past week.

A copy of the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, received on this date, dated October 1, 1857, about the mutiny, &c., of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, is annexed, for the information of Government, as it will not bear condensation.

W. C. ERSKINE, *Commissioner*.

Inclosure 64 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Camp, Jubbulpore, October 3, 1857.

WITH reference to Government circular dated the 7th ultimo, I have the honor to inclose an abstract narrative of events which have transpired in my division, and the reports of which have reached me up to this date. In future I hope to be able to submit the narrative with punctuality; being on the march, and frequently obliged to travel all day, I was unable to submit it before. I have requested the district officers to be more particular in giving the dates of occurrences in their reports in future.

I beg you will inform me if the narrative I now send is in compliance with the instructions of Government (above quoted) on the subject.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 65 in No. 2.

The Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore to the Commissioner of Saugor.

Sir,

Jubbulpore, October 1, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated September 19, I have the honor to report, the mutineers of the 52nd, in number 370, on leaving Jubbulpore, went to Patun, where they were joined by the detachment at the latter place, and, on the following day, by the one at Kuttungee, increasing their number in all to about 470. Lieutenant Macgregor, commanding the Patun detachment, was made a close prisoner; he was not allowed to write, or to receive letters sent to him from this.

2. Immediately on their arrival the mutineers sent messengers to the principal thakoors round, calling upon them to join, and their request was, in one case that I know of, backed by the tehseeldars and thannahdar, who wrote to Hindooput, thakoor of Kutra Bekaro, telling him that they had joined the mutineers, to fight for their religion; that the British Government could not last much longer, and more to the same purpose: three such letters were given up by Hindooput, who, at all events, professes to be a friend, although I am by no means certain that he did not at the same time send men to aid the mutineers. Chiet Sing, of Byron Ghaut, Bugmunt Sing, of Piperiah, and others, were called upon by the mutineers, and are suspected of having sent men to serve with them.

3. On the 22nd the mutineers, after robbing the treasury of about 700 rupees, and destroying all the tehseelee papers, crossed the Herun to Koney, taking with them Lieutenant Macgregor and the tehseeldar and thannahdar, but whether the two latter accompanied them willingly or not I cannot say; at Koney they were joined by Mehcrabhan Sing, with, I believe, some 400 followers.

4. On the evening of the 26th the mutineers, accompanied by some Bundelas, started for Kuttungee, and the following morning were met and repulsed by your column, between the above place and Singrampore.

5. The detachment of the 52nd, at Sleemanabad, on hearing that the regiment had gone, told their officers that if only a part of the regiment had mutinied they would stand by them, but if the whole, that they would be obliged to go too. Lieutenants Barton and Cockburn were allowed to depart, and, I am happy to say, reached Jubbulpore in safety.

The mutineers took the Mirzapore road, and have, I believe, turned off towards Banda, to join the 50th and Dinapore mutineers.

6. In a former letter I mentioned that Devi Sing, of Bugrae, Juggut Sing, of Berkera, and others, malgoozars, had been collecting armed men on the left bank of the Nerbudda, for the purpose of aiding Shunkur Shah and the 52nd, in their intended attack on Jubbulpore; the party of police I sent in search could not find any trace of them, but three dacoities have been committed within the last few days in that direction, by large bodies of men; and on the night of the 29th the Civil Engineer's house at Berghi was burnt down, and the town and thannah of Berghi plundered and burnt: they also burnt down one dāk chowkee, and carried off four horses. The party is said to number some 400 matchlockmen, with about double that number armed with swords and latees; they are at present in the hilly jungly country to the right of the road between Gwary Ghaut and Berghi, some fourteen miles from here, but in an almost inaccessible position, where it would be most difficult to employ troops to much purpose against them. The numbers above stated are probably an exaggeration.

7 It has been to-day reported that the Koondum thannah has been burnt down, and the Government servants driven out of the station, probably by the same party that attacked Shaipoora, but as yet I have received no authentic accounts.

I have, &c.

E CLERK.

Inclosure 66 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Jubbulpore, October 12, 1857.

Sir,

WITH reference to paragraph 5 of your circular, directing me to send in a narrative of events of districts arranged geographically, I have the honor to state that the peculiar shape of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories renders this an almost impossible task. I have, therefore, arranged them alphabetically, which plan will, I trust, meet with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 67 in No. 2.

Narrative of Events in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, received during the week ending October 12, 1857.

1. *Baitool*, September 28.—Deputy Commissioner, second class: Reports all quiet, and nothing worthy of note since last report.

October 5.—Reports discovery of some arms belonging to Sheodeen Malgoozar, hidden in a village near Baitool; no other matter worthy of note. This man is in confinement on suspicion of conspiracy.

2. *Chundeyree*.—In possession of the usurper, the Banpore Rajah; consequently no report of any kind.

3. *Dumoh*, October 3.—Deputy Commissioner, second class: Copy forwarded agreeably to paragraph 3, circular of 7th September, as incapable of condensation.

4. *Hoshingabad*, September 27.—Deputy Commissioner, first class: Reports Mehwattees and Girasias threatening to plunder villages in Nemaour pergunnah, but up to date country kept quiet by police. Extra police sent to Nemaour pergunnah. Rain almost ceased, and crops promising Deputy Commissioner about to proceed into district with troops.

5. *Jaloun*.—No Commissioner's report. District under Goorserai Chief, who reports that he is managing everything for the British Government.

6. *Jhansi*.—No Commissioner's report. Ranee nominally in possession, but entire district in anarchy. The Regent Ranee of Tereo and Rajah of Dhuttiah have attacked district on both sides, and annexed portions of it.

7. *Jubbulpore*, October 12.—Deputy Commissioner, first class. Reports that throughout the district, except in immediate vicinity of station, villages daily plundered. On the 1st instant, Koondum thannah attacked by Moorut Sing,

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thakoor of Narainpore; police driven out; Government property and bunniah's shops burned, but village spared. Tehseelee and thannah re-established at Patun on departure of 52nd mutineers; also at Bara Ghaut, contiguous thereto; the sharer of which estate having joined the mutineers, the estate was confiscated. The small party of burkundauzes sent for this purpose set upon by Bara Ghaut people; three killed and others wounded; and as Patun police only able to protect themselves, and no assistance as yet available, no attempt at an arrest has been made.

In Sehora and Sleemanbad, thakoors plundering in all directions; and in Berghi pergunnah, south of Nerbudda, some 500 or 600 collected under Devi Sing, Juggut Sing, and Bahadooree Sing; these three were in league with Sunker Shah in his meditated attack on Jubbulpore on 8th instant. Two companies 33rd Madras Native Infantry, and rifle company of Kamptee moveable column, sent out, under Major Jenkins, to coerce these men, but unable to act on account of the dense jungle and inaccessible nature of the country, and therefore returned. Two hundred police, armed with matchlocks, and twenty sowars, sent, and a reward of 200 rupees offered for each of the three toomundars before named.

At Kuttungee, thannah re-established. Country between it and Dumoh is in possession of the Manghur Rajah; doubts entertained as to their ability to hold the post.

October 7.—Head-quarters and two remaining squadrons 4th Madras Cavalry arrived at the station. Parties of troops sent out on the Deccan road, towards Mirzapore and Nagpore, to keep open the postal communication.

8. *Mundlah*, October 5.—Deputy Commissioner, second class: Reports the whole of Sohagpore, Sherpoora, and Ramgath in open rebellion, but no symptom of disaffection apparent in Mundlah pergunnah. A chuprassie, just arrived, reports Sherpoora thakoor, Bijee Sing, gone to Ramghur with a view of joining in an attack on Mundlah. A letter from Narainpore thakoor to Bijee Sing read, which shows both leagued together against Government.

On 26th ultimo, the few Government officials remaining at Ramghur obliged to quit, and 650 belonging to the Rajah plundered by his people, headed by Seeta Ram, brother to the Rance, and his son Heera Lall.

The officials escaping to Jubbulpore, report that Bijee Sing, when half-way to Mundlah, hearing that a force was on its way to Koondum, returned precipitately to Shaipoora. The Mundlah mahajuns having entertained seventy-two police at their own expense, leads Deputy Commissioner to suppose they anticipate an attack from Bijee Sing and Ramghur Rajah.

Deputy Commissioner offers to proceed to Mundlah, if he could procure a guard of fifty Infantry and twenty Cavalry, but these are not available; he does not fear the people of the Mundlah pergunnah, but the outsiders.

9. *Nagode*.—Copy of original report furnished, agreeably with paragraph 3, circular 6.

10. *Nursingpore*, September 29.—Deputy Commissioner, first class: Reports all quiet, but troops required to allay fears of the population.

October 5.—Reports all quiet. Reported dacoity at Mundlasir found to possess no features of a dacoity, and is of no importance.

11. *Saugor*, September 29.—Deputy Commissioner, first class: Reports that the Wurdee Major, 3rd Irregular Cavalry, apprehended, and brought before Brigadier Sage, a spy bearing letters from Banpore Rajah and Nawab Futtypore, inciting the Cavalry to mutiny. Copies of these letters not sent, as they were not sent to Deputy Commissioner by Brigadier Sage. Spy tried by court-martial and sentenced to be hanged on 25th September.

On 24th ultimo, six sepoy of 42nd Light Infantry dismissed the service, by Brigadier Sage, as known bad characters, and escorted out of Saugor by Salt Customs' chuprassies.

On 26th September, Lieutenant Dickens and two companies 31st Native Infantry returned from Dumoh, that post having been made over to Punnah Rajah as a temporary measure. Dusserah passed over quite quietly in city and cantonment. Rebels at Nurreoulee reported strengthening their position. During the week fifteen cases of dacoitee and robbery reported in the district.

October 5.—On the 30th ultimo, report received that the Amapanee Nawab from Bhopal, who had taken possession of Rhatghur, had seized and imprisoned the Nawab of Putaree, who is also suspected of being a rebel, for though he took

possession of Rhatghur in the name of Government, it was without orders to this effect.

Rebels reported assembling at Mynpanee, five miles south of Saugor, and murdered a burkundauze; a force of 100 Irregular Cavalry and 200 Infantry sent to quiet them, but they fled before the force reached. Rebels at Nurreoulee reported making escalading ladders for the capture of Saugor fort, but report treated lightly by Deputy Commissioner of Saugor.

Twenty-two cases of dacoitee and robbery, and one dacoitee and arson, reported in the Saugor district between September 29 and October 4.

12. *Seonee*, October 7.—Deputy Commissioner, second class District generally quiet, with the exception of the Dhoomah thannahdaree. Some villages in thannahdaree, bordering on Jubbulpore district, burnt by rebels under a Jubbulpore thakoor. Dhoomah itself reported to be threatened, and seventy peons of the Customs' Department collected from Dhurgunna and Dhoomah post, and stationed at Dhoomah for its protection, which it is trusted it will effect.

Immediate neighbourhood of Seonee undisturbed; but the one company of Madras Infantry, seventy men in all, not considered sufficient for the protection of treasury and jail, and reinforcement recommended, if possible.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE, *Commissioner*.

Inclosure 68 in No. 2.

The Superintendent of Nagode to the Commissioner of Saugor.

Sir,

Nagode, October 2, 1857.

NOW that I have returned to Nagode, and feel somewhat settled, I have the honor to resume my narrative of occurrences since last report.

2. It was dated September 3rd: from that time to the 7th we were in comparative quiet.

3. On the 8th, however, an express from Captain Osborne, Political Agent at Rewah, threw us into a state of great alarm. It was to the effect that a body of mutineers, fully 5,000 strong, had ascended the ghauts, with intent to march on Nagode, through Rewah; and, what was worse still, that the Rajah of Rewah had declared his inability to stop them, or to protect the European officers in his territory, who were, in consequence, requested to leave.

4. Major Ellis, the Assistant Political Agent, called upon the Chiefs of Punnah and Ajeyghur, and others, for aid; and the commanding officer, having consulted his native officers, decided to hold the regiment in readiness to fall back on Dumoh, if circumstances rendered the move necessary.

5. I was present at the consultation: some of the native officers remained mute, and some assented to Major Hampton's proposition of retiring on Dumoh; but the leading man of the regiment, Shewlall Sing, subadar, stated distinctly that if the regiment was moved from Nagode, it would go bad.

6. For two days we remained in a state of painful anxiety. Happily for us, an express came on the 10th from Captain Osborne, to say that the mutineers had retired, and that he was still holding his post at Rewah.

7. What became of this body of mutineers, and who they were, I have not yet heard.

8. While this party threatened us from Rewah, another body of mutineers, said to consist of the Dinapore regiments, were in progress westward, below the ghauts, and viâ Terowha and Banda.

9. These mutineers gave out that they would visit Nagode, and it was thought not unlikely that they would turn our way from some of the ghauts near Kothee and Birsingpore.

10. I informed you, demi-officially, of their having passed the turning-point, and of their arrival and halt at Banda; and I expressed my fears, from this last circumstance, that a visit to Nagode was contemplated.

11. Under this impression, I begged of Major Ellis not to countermand his call for aid from the native Chiefs, but to let their troops halt at the nearest village to us in their own districts, until the mutineers were fairly off from Banda.

12. My request was disregarded; and the Ajeyghur and Punnah troops,

reported to be in progress to us, were ordered back, the Punnah Chiefs' tents being returned from Nagode itself.

13. Events have shown that my fears from the Banda direction were not ill-founded.

14. On the 14th September, intelligence reached me that the mutineers had marched out of Banda on the 12th, and were halted, on that date, at Girwa, on the road to Nagode, and with intent to visit us.

15. The officer commanding the 50th, on hearing this, determined on retiring to Myhere. This caused much dissatisfaction among the men; and the European officers, without exception, being of opinion that it would be better to stop and meet the enemy, such being the feeling of the regiment, I went over, at their request, to the commanding officer, to urge the general wish; and it was agreed that we should stop, and see how matters looked when the enemy was in sight.

16. On the 15th, evening, I heard of the mutineers being at Peharee Khera, twenty miles from us. That night, both Major Ellis and I dined at the mess of the 50th; and all the officers, I believe, excepting the commanding officer, were present. Up to the time of retiring, the decision to stop and meet the mutineers held good; at least, no contrary order had been issued by the commanding officer.

17. On my way home, it struck me that, as the mutineers were marching very light, they might, with ease, perform the twenty miles that very night, and so surprise us before daylight.

18. To guard against this I went down to the city, and placed my matchlockmen as appeared to me best for its protection, and sent out scouts to the different ghauts of the Sutance river, placing men at intervals to bring information early.

19. I then wrote to the commanding officer, suggesting that we should place the guns in the fort, and fight under their cover; also that the treasure should be removed into it.

20. I sent this letter to the Adjutant, and begged of him, after reading, to go over to the commanding officer, and get something done.

21. Shortly after, between 1 and 2 A.M. on the 16th, I went over to the commanding officer in person, to urge the measure.

22. In making this proposition, I calculated more on the weakness of the disaffected to carry it out than on their professions of loyalty.

23. There were both good and bad men in the regiment, perhaps of equal numbers; and I thought it not unlikely that the bad would give in to the good, when they found the latter supported by at least 400 matchlockmen, who in a night contest and at close quarters, when the sword is chiefly used, are not to be despised.

24. That fear has operated on the disaffected may be gathered from the fact of their allowing the destruction of their surplus magazine and muskets, and the spiking of other guns; also from their not having touched the treasury, or committed other blameable acts till the Dinapore mutineers were within sight.

25. My visit to the commanding officer was of very short duration. He did not even pause over my proposition, and as I got nothing but blame for the carriage ordered not being ready, I withdrew to arrange for it.

26. I was not to blame, however. The carriage had been ordered when retreat was determined on; but when the purpose was changed, and it was decided to stop and face the enemy, it was no longer needed, and therefore I did not devote much attention to it; nor, indeed, did the commanding officer express any anxiety in the matter till the 15th.

27. I now come to the morning of the 16th. I hurried the carriage, and by the afternoon the commanding officer got his baggage across the River Umroom, which is just immediately below Nagode, and had it halted at a garden not a quarter of a mile off; intending, I believe, to cross the regiment over by 4 or 5 o'clock.

28. Our information, however, on this day, was very conflicting. That troops were encamped at Singapore (ten miles from us), there was no doubt; but some said that it was the mutineers, and some that it was the Punnah Rajah's forces.

29. We had heard from the Punnah Rajah that he had sent 1,000 men to Singapore, and calculating the time of dispatch from Punnah, we thought it more likely that it was his troops who were at Singapore. The vakeel of this State encouraged this belief by saying that it was impossible the mutineers could have got to Singapore, and he not have heard of it.

30. Under the belief that Singapore was occupied by Punnah troops, the commanding officer, I believe, determined on passing the night at Nagode

31. At between 8 and 9 o'clock I got sure information that it was the mutineers who were at Singapore, and not the Punnah troops; and my informant said, moreover, that preparations for an immediate march were making when he left, and that the mutineers would be at Nagode by midnight.

32. I saw that the game had been played to its end. My remaining longer could be of no use, while it would expose me to almost certain destruction, for both the bad men of the 50th and the 14th Irregular Cavalry sowars, lately sent away at my instigation, owed me a deep grudge.

33. I therefore wrote to Major Ellis and the commanding officer, telling them what I had heard, and of my determination to get out of the way, and watch the turn of events from somewhere close by.

34. Accordingly I started and took up my quarters at a village called Silgee, six miles from Nagode, on the Dumoh road.

35. In the morning (17th) I heard that the 50th had mutinied, when they got to their baggage across the river on being told to move on, and had returned to Nagode, but that the Dinapore mutineers had not arrived up to the time of the informant leaving Nagode.

36. At about 10 o'clock I heard that they had arrived, and a short while after information was brought to me that some mutineers (Infantry) were at a village two miles off, seizing cattle for carriage, and an hour after I heard that the sowars were out in search of me, so I thought it time to get out of their way, accordingly I went with about a dozen matchlockmen belonging to Ajeyghur.

37. I had scarcely got 1,000 yards from the village, when the head man of my escort called out that the sowars were in chase, and to push on.

38. I did so, and got to Bilsai, in Ajeyghur, and from there got twenty-five matchlockmen as an escort; I was, however, again to be separated from my guard, for the same call was again raised on my getting out of the village, and again I trusted to my horse.

39. I then reached Burwarrah, in Ajeyghur, where Major Ellis was, and we asked for an escort, but could not get even a man to show us the road. The head man of the village looked very viciously inclined, so I pressed Major Ellis to start at once, and trust to chance for finding our way to Punnah, which place we reached by 10 o'clock.

40. It is well we did leave so hurriedly, for our servants were waylaid about a mile out of Burwarrah and robbed of all they had: we should probably have shared a worse fate.

41. From Punnah I wished to join you at Dumoh, but could not get the Rajah's consent to do so, as the road, he said, was not safe.

42. I then, on hearing of the mutineers having marched from Nagode, wished to return to my post, but could not manage it on account of the Rajah's fears for my safety. Finally I did get away, and reached Nagode on the evening of the 27th.

43. The Rajah of Nagode and the townspeople received me in the most friendly way, and I cannot sufficiently extol the Rajah's conduct.

44. He has never once swerved from the right path, and both by example and counsel has kept quiet the remaining Chiefs under my charge.

45. Disturbances had occurred at Myhere and Bijeerogoghur, but the States are all quiet now.

46. Some of my police, sowars and foot, as also chuprassies and others, have behaved in the most praiseworthy manner, and I shall name them hereafter in the hope of obtaining for them the reward they richly deserve.

47. The Rajah had great fears lest his avowed loyalty might bring on him the ill-will of some of our disaffected neighbours, and he has reason for his fears: he has no funds, no ammunition nor guns, a poor fort, and but 500 soldiers; so, were any of his enemies determined to punish him, his chance of resistance would be poor indeed.

48. It is quite impossible, too, for me to keep my post without Government troops, for I cannot command.

49. I have, therefore, earnestly to beg that troops be sent here with all dispatch, also guns, plenty of ammunition, and funds.

50. I need hardly say that the treasury is all gone, and the cantonments, property and records all destroyed, including post office.

51. I saved my cash account books and some English correspondence.

52. In conclusion, I would beg to recommend most earnestly the occupation of Fort Kallinjur by British troops, and as early as it can be.

53. You are aware of the strength of this fort, and once in the hands of the insurgents it would give us endless trouble to dislodge them. At present it is occupied by the Rajah of Punnah for us; but his troops there are insufficient to repel any serious attack on it. I believe only 200 men have been sanctioned for it.

I have, &c.

C. R. COLES.

Inclosure 69 in No. 2.

The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore to the Commissioner of Saugor.

Sir,

Jubbulpore, October 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following details of occurrences in the Dumoh district since the commencement of the present outbreak

2. On receipt of the Government proclamations, they were duly issued, and the various chiefs and thakooras called upon to give assistance, should circumstances render it necessary; and, with a view to security, they furnished ten matchlockmen each to guard the town with regular police

3. Up to the end of June nothing particular occurred, ~~but, on the 25th of that~~ month, one Gundhrup Sing, a maimar or jagheerdar of the Shahghur Rajah, committed a dacoity on the house of Mundee Naik, Resident of mouzah Unjuma, pergunnah Butteeaghur, belonging to Rajah Shunker Shah, of that place, a day or two afterwards, and the report from the thannahdar of Butteeaghur was received that the same Gundhrup Sing had plundered one or two other villages in that part of the district. I reinforced the police at the thannahs of Butteeaghur and Hutta with strong parties of newly-entertained matchlockmen, and sent up supplies of ammunition to the musketeers

4. A day or two after this, several villages in the north of the district were plundered by the Rajah of Shahghur and his followers, but the tehseeldar of Hutta still remained safe.

5. On the 2nd of July, news arrived at Dumoh of the mutiny of the 42nd Light Infantry and 3rd Irregulars at Saugor, and I received information that a party of the Cavalry and Infantry mutineers was coming to Dumoh to take the treasure; I therefore removed the prisoners into the new jail, which I intended to use as a fort. Near midnight, myself and the other European officers were obliged to leave Dumoh, for reasons detailed in my report to you of the 8th July, and therefore unnecessary for me to recapitulate here.

6. During my absence the mutineers arrived, and, as the two companies of the 42nd Light Infantry on duty at Dumoh did not join them, or allow them to take the treasure, they plundered a few surrounding villages, and, apparently, left the district.

7. On the 10th July, Keshore Sing, surburakar of Omroa Sing (a minor), chief of the Oobaree estate, of Hindoreea, took possession of the thannah of Dumoh, and, after destroying the records of the Moonsif's Court, as well as those of the tehseelee and thannah, he and his followers were driven out by the gallantry and devotion of Runjeet Sing, havildar-major of the detachment, and of a few sepoy who accompanied him. Too much cannot be done to reward this man.

8. On the 16th, Captain Pinkney, with two guns, and four companies of the 31st Regiment, under Captain Finch, of the corps, arrived at Dumoh. On the 19th, Captain Finch attacked and defeated the rebels at Khunkera; and, on the 21st, he attacked and partially destroyed Keshore Sing's fortified house at Hindoreea; all which events have been separately reported to you by Captain Pinkney.

9. Up to this time, the rebel army (composed of the force of the Shahghur Rajah, of Indur Sing's band of dacoits, of the Hindoreea, the Balakote, and other Ramnuggur Chiefs, Lodhees, of the Lodhees of Kindroho, of Jerut, pergunnah Nursinghur, and of many others, malgoozars and men of note in my district too numerous to mention), plundered and sacked the different villages on all sides (except pergunnah Tejghur), leaving only those close to Dumoh. In the course of a few days even these villages were plundered; many of them partially burned and destroyed. On the 25th I resumed charge of the district.

10 On the 28th, the rebel army came before Dumoh, and attacked it; and a copy of Captain Finch's despatch, detailing the affair, was duly forwarded for your information. The rebels, finding their force too small to take Dumoh, borrowed two guns from the regiment of Chirkaree, who owns the fort called Merriah Doh, and, with the assistance of 200 matchlockmen, of Chirkaree, came before Dumoh, on the 5th instant, with a force of upwards of 4,000 men, and surrounded the town. On the 6th August I had the honor to report this affair with the enemy, and its results.

11. I have mentioned above, that, with the exception of the sudder station, the whole district had been plundered. The inhabitants of one village, having lost their all, joined the rebels, and plundered their neighbours, consequently, every man who could muster a matchlock (and there are many), or sword, or spear, became a member of the rebel force. The bulk of the plundered property was deposited in a village belonging to the Rajah of Shahghur, called Futtypore, about nine miles from Hutta. The town of Hutta itself has suffered most. It is larger than Dumoh, and is on the banks of the River Sonar, close to the Shahghur State. The money and property plundered from Hutta alone is said to amount to about seven lacs of rupees.

12 Previous to the arrival of the Kamptee moveable column, the rebels, in much greater force, headed by Urjoon Dowra, Maharajah Sing Dowra, Rampershad Pulhulwan, and other officers of the Shahghur Rajah, accompanied by the Kerbunna, the Balakote, the Kindrokotta Jerut, the Hindoreea, and other Lodhees of this district, prepared for a third descent upon Dumoh; but Lieutenant Oakes, of the 52nd Regiment Native Infantry, with his two companies, having pushed on, at my urgent request, a-head of the column, delayed the attack of the rebels; and the arrival of the column, shortly after, enabled us to assume the offensive; for, on the 1st September, the village of Balakote was attacked and destroyed by our troops, with a trifling loss of three men wounded, one of whom died the day following.

13. On the 4th September the fortified building belonging to the Lodhees at Hindoreea was totally destroyed, and rendered for ever useless as a residence or a place of defence. On the 9th September the houses of the Lodhees of Kindroho were also destroyed and burnt, and the grain belonging to them was confiscated, and appropriated to the use of Government.

14 On the morning of the 18th September, the rebels, who had taken possession of the thannah and town of Nursinghur, were attacked by our troops, under Major Jenkins, who totally routed them, killing fifty of them, besides a number who were drowned while crossing the river, and twelve who were hanged for taking up arms against the Government. The fort of Nursinghur, which had recently been repaired and strengthened by the rebels, was also destroyed and levelled, as far as it was possible to do so.

15 On the 19th, news having been received of the mutiny of the 50th and 52nd Regiments Native Infantry at Nagode and Jubbulpore, the two companies of the latter corps, under Lieutenant Oakes, were, on the morning of the 20th September, disarmed, and that day, it having been determined, by a council of war, that it was impossible to keep both Jubbulpore and Dumoh, and as the latter district had been sacked and plundered by the rebels for nearly two months, while Jubbulpore was still intact—setting aside the fact of its being a large first-class district—Dumoh was given over to Koer Shamleyjoo, the Commander of the Rajah of Punnah's forces, who was then occupying the northern portion of the district in the name of the British Government.

16 The Punnah Rajah, having acted so friendly a part to the Government from the commencement of the present outbreak, will, I feel assured, do his best to protect all the property, records, &c., left behind at Dumoh; and as the tehseeldar, and most of the Government servants, as well as police, have remained at Dumoh, matters will be carried on in the usual way. I have, however, brought with me the whole of the silver coin in the treasury, as well as the treasury papers.

17. Of all the large landholders, the Rajah of Huttree, and Thakoor Sheolall of Dhurumpoor (who hold upwards of twenty villages in the district), are the only two who have remained true to the Government. It is to the former that we owe the present tranquillity of the Tejghur pergunnah, which is inhabited mostly by Lodhees, many of whom have been kept down by the Rajah's loyalty to the State. Thakoor Sheolall has, on all occasions, assisted us to the best of his power; and both he and the Rajah of Huttree will, doubtless, reap the reward they so well merit.

18. In conclusion, I beg to state that, being the only European Civil officer in the district, there were so many and immediate calls upon my time, that I was quite unable to submit to you regularly the weekly reports that you required. I trust, therefore, that the above outline of events since the outbreak, up to the 20th ultimo, the day on which the district was given up to Shamleyjoo, may be deemed sufficient.

I have, &c.

W. REMBHARD.

Inclosure 70 in No. 2.

*Narrative of Events in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, for the week ending
October 19, 1857.*

Baitool, October 12.—Deputy Commissioner's letter of date 12th October, reports everything quite quiet in his district during the preceding week.

Chundeyree—No intelligence of any description.

Dumoh.—Koer Shamlagoo, the native manager of the Punnah Rajah, writes that everything is the same as when we left the district, and I hear the same from other quarters.

Hoshingabad—No official reports received; but I learn demi-officially that the Deputy Commissioner had recovered the pergunnah Nemour, and had caught and hanged the principal rebel, that he expected soon to be joined by the Edlabad force under Major Orr, and was about to attack the Mehwattees and Grassias, who are in strength at Sutwas, which place they have possession of. I have told Captain Wood on no account to bring the Edlabad force into Hoshungabad until the orders of Government have been received on the subject. The other portion of the district is perfectly quiet.

Report dated 15th October received, which states that ten of the fugitive rebels from Nemour had been captured—seven in the Bhopal territory, and three in the Nemour pergunnah. Mehwattees reported to have abandoned their position, and fled to the hill ghauts towards Indore. The villagers who had fled from their homes when in the possession of the rebels, are now returning. Major Orr's force expected to be at Hurda on the 17th or 18th.

Jaloun.—No information whatever.

Jhansi.—The Ranee writes that she has been attacked by the Tehree and Dhutteah Rajahs, who have taken the greater part of the district from her.

Jubbulpore, October 19.—Lieutenant Baldwin, the Deputy Commissioner, in a letter of this date, states that Lieutenant Clerk's service having been required for regimental duty by the officer commanding the 4th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, he assumed charge of the district on the 13th instant. From that date daily reports are received from Sehora, Suleemabad, Patun, and Kuttungee, of villages being plundered, but mostly unaccompanied by violence; in Suleemabad and Sehora, property plundered being mostly the grain stored in villages.

A force of fifty Infantry and a squadron of 4th Madras Light Cavalry sent to Sehora, which may restore tranquillity; but as the 52nd mutineers are said to be in force at Khoonda, some twenty-one miles distant from Sehora, and it is just possible they may attack the place, a reinforcement consisting of an additional squadron of Cavalry, two guns manned by Europeans, was sent this morning (the 19th) to Sehora.

Posts at this side the Herun, viz., Patun and opposite Kuttungee, kept on the *qui vive* by parties of rebels coming down to the bank. The river is now fordable; and it is not impossible that an attack be made on one or the other.

Mherban Sing said to be at Heerapore with about 4,000 rebels, and intending to cross the river.

Burgee held by strong force of police and rebels: reported to number 1,000 in the hills at Nobsaki, and increasing in numbers.

Mundlah.—The Deputy Commissioner reports the village of Googree, twenty-four miles east from Mundlah, plundered on the 11th instant, by men coming from direction of Ramghur; the Sagawall of Gopee and a chuprassie taken prisoner. Bichia, situated twenty-four miles south-east of Mundlah, and Maharajpore, the extensive village opposite Mundlah, on the Seonee side of Nerbudda, said to be threatened in turn. The inhabitants of Mundlah itself are, as far as can be

judged, true to the Government, and it is expected they will aid the police in the defence of the place. Deputy Commissioner about to proceed to Mundlah Proper, with a few sepoys and some police, to see what can be done. The Rewah Rajah offered to retake Sohagpore from the rebels, and hold it for Government, but his offer declined.

Nagode.—Is in a troubled state, in consequence of no troops being there, the Superintendent having been obliged to go to Rewah from ill health, and inability to conduct affairs without the aid of troops. No actual outbreak or plunder has occurred. A few of the men of the 50th Regiment Native Infantry, who accompanied Major Hampton to Mirzapore, and were permitted to go to their homes on leave from thence, are hanging about Nagode, with what intent is not at present known.

Nursingpore, October. 12.—Deputy Commissioner in letter of this date, reports a rebel force, headed by Nurioor Sing, malgoozar of Delwarra, Bulbhuder Sing, talookdar of Sohujpore, in the Saugor district, and some rebel malgoozars of the Bhopal country, entered the Chaurpatha peigunnah, near Tendoo Kherd. Force computed about 1,200, of whom 200 said to be Pathans from Bhopal.

The Deputy Commissioner moved out on the 15th, with two companies 28th Madras Native Infantry and two guns, and will act as circumstances permit. On the 10th instant, Gughadar Tewarree, sepoy of the 52nd Regiment Native Infantry, being convicted of mutiny and desertion, was executed. A reward of 500 rupees offered for the apprehension, alive, of Nurwar Sing and Bulbhuder Sing. The whole of the Dumoh and Saugor borders of district in hands of rebels.

Saugor.—Deputy Commissioner, in letter dated 12th October, states, on 6th instant, a large body of rebels, headed by Bodhan Daowa, advanced on Rehlee from Gurrakota. They were at first beaten back by the police under Girdharree Naik and Killader, but their ammunition soon failing, they had to retire towards Saugor, when the place was again attacked on the 7th instant. One hundred of the Custom's chuprassies, sent out by Deputy Commissioner to reinforce the Rehlee post, on meeting them retiring upon Saugor, returned with them for fresh instructions.

At the requisition of Deputy Commissioner, a force of 100 of the 31st Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Dickens, 200 Customs chuprassies armed with muskets, under their European officers, 18 sowars with the thannahdar and Rehlee police, left Saugor on the 9th, and reached Rehlee on the 11th, taking possession of the fort without opposition. Supplies for fifty men being collected, as this number, under a native officer, will remain for the present to garrison the place.

On the 12th, a force of 100 men, under Captain Roberts, and 70 of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, under Captain Mayne, left Saugor, to restore tranquillity and keep open postal communication at Soorkee Gour, Thamur, and Deoree, on the Nursingpore road, and it is expected will have the desired effect.

During the week ending 11th instant, thirty-nine cases of dacoitee and robbery, four of simple dacoitee, two of dacoitee and wounding, two dacoitee and murder, and one of dacoitee, murder, and arson, reported in the district.

Seonee.—No official report received; but, demi-officially, I learn that everything is quiet in this district.

W. C. ERSKINE, *Commissioner.*

No. 3

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, December 18, 1857. (No. 148)

IN continuation of our letter No. 141 dated the 5th instant, we have the honor to transmit a narrative of events from the 7th to the 14th November last, furnished by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces, together with a copy of the papers therewith received.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Benares, December 7, 1857.

Sir,

I AM directed to forward, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, the narrative of events in the Central Provinces for the week ending the 14th of November.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

Narrative of Events from 7th to 14th November, 1857.

Allahabad Division.

There is no improvement to report in the general state of this division. The daily passage of troops through it has no effect within the division, as they cannot undertake the slightest field operation off the road, being required to concentrate as fast as possible at the extremity of the division. A memorandum of the collections of revenue made in this division during the week reported is entered in the margin.*

2. *Allahabad*.—In pergunnah Kurra, one Hunooman, an escaped convict, aided by some villagers and a few zemindars, is stated to be committing great excesses.

3. The Naib Nazim remains at Secundra; but his sowars are scouring the country, and collecting the revenue in regular form. He sends out detachments to establish posts, one of which is now at Paphamow, on the left bank of the Ganges, and within five miles of the fort of Allahabad.

4. The men of the Hindostanee regiments at Soraon, under the Naib Nazim, are said to be discontented and deserting.

5. Benec Bahadoor Sing is strengthening his entrenched position at Nusrutpore.

6. The Nazim, whose head-quarters are at Sakurda, is reported to have been reinforced with two guns and fifty horses.

7. Insurgents, to the number of 2,000 to 3,000, with some small brass guns, are reported at Drummondgunge on the 11th instant; they are said to be Ummer Sing's party.

8. The khureef crops across the country, though partly plundered or burnt, are said to be fine, and sowing for the rubbee going on as usual.

9. *Futtypore*—The reports from this district present no new features, but no amendment. There is much disorder everywhere, and the pergunnahs at a distance from the Grand Trunk Road are in a state of anarchy, which the Civil authorities are powerless to remedy.

10. *Cawnpore*.—In the early part of the week the beneficial effects of the battle of Khujooah continued to be felt: professions of loyalty were received from several quarters, in some cases accompanied by payments of revenue.

11. On the 7th, however, a considerable body, the remains of the Cawnpore and Saugor mutineers, crossed the Ganges from Oude at Sheorajpore; these men have notoriously formed the personal guard of the Nana, and their presence has much disturbed the district.

They have invited the assistance of some of the Banda mutineers, who have reached Russoolabad, in that neighbourhood.

12. *Banda*.—The enemy still hold possession of the entire district. Major Ellis, writing from Punnah, reports that 200 wounded sowars are lying in the town of Banda.

This intelligence confirms the rumours of intestine conflicts, to which allusion

							R.	A.	P.
* Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,602	8	7
Futtypore	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,269	2	1
Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,773	12	2
Total							14,645	6	10

was made in the narrative last forwarded. The men are supposed to belong to the 5th Irregular Cavalry.

13 *Humeerpore*.—This district also is for the present lost to us: no reports whatever have been received from it.

Benares Division.

14. It is in this division alone that the operations of Government are still carried on with some degree of regularity, and even of improvement.

In parts of Mirzapore, and in its subordinate district of Gopeegunge, indeed, matters continue no better than they were, and it is painful to describe the state of Goruckpore.

But the two important districts of Benares and Ghazeepore still remain perfectly quiet; and even in Jounpore and Azimghur, the indefatigable exertions of the Civil authorities are producing beneficial effects.

There is, however, but too much reason to fear that this degree of prosperity will hardly be maintained, if the present insufficient military force on the frontier is not strengthened at an early period.

A memorandum of collections of revenue is given in the margin *

15 *Benares and Ghazeepore*.—The reports from these two places continue still to refer chiefly to the collections of carriage and supplies. Every effort is being made to procure them in increased quantities, and of improved descriptions.

16. A man, giving himself out as Commissariat agent of a rebel army, which, under Maun Sing and Pirtheepal Sing, was intended to attack Benares, has been arrested in that city, and is under trial.

17. *Mirzapore*.—Fresh parties of rebels have passed through the western pergunnahs of Mirzapore.

The party reported as that of Ummer Sing at Drummondgunge, in the Allahabad district, had previously passed through Robertsgunge and Ghorawul, plundering the latter, and destroying the former place. They were estimated, on close examination, at about 1,200 strong, with sixteen elephants and much baggage.

18. *Gopeegunge*—As stated in the introduction no amelioration has taken place in the state of this part of the district; on the contrary, disorder and rapine are spreading wider and wider. On the evening of the 6th instant, the rebels Faqueerchund and Jhoorye Sing, seconded by Ramdeen, Agent of Bijee Bahadoor Sing, emboldened by our inaction, assumed the offensive, and attacked Phoolpore, with 500 men. They burnt and plundered part of the town; but failed in an assault on the house of Manickchund, the zemindar, though this was not garrisoned by more than twenty or thirty men. Ramdeen is reported killed; Jhoorye Sing was certainly wounded.

19. *Azimghur*.—The condition of this district continues much as before: the collection of stores and of carriage is found very difficult. Nothing else of importance is reported.

The frontier is still threatened; but the rebels have made no onward move.

20. *Jounpore*.—Hunmunt Sing, the rebel zemindar whose son (and it is said brother also) was killed in the fight at Chanda, is trying to raise the district against us.

The rebels at Bhadayon reported to be still 4,000 strong, with seven guns, but disheartened and quarrelling.

Mr Lind's exertions in collecting supplies of all kinds continue indefatigable and successful.

Revenue, too, is coming in gradually.

21. *Goruckpore*.—Mr. F. M. Bird has forwarded intelligence received by him from this district.

A band of 500 sepoy, previously collected near Burhuj bazar, have been joined by a fresh party of 450, who are reported to have brought much plunder with them.

							R	A.	P.
* Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	56,487	13	7
Ghazeepore	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,342	14	6
Azimghur	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,737	4	9
Jounpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,348	9	6
Mirzapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,407	3	10
							1,11,323	14	2
							2 0 2		

The united force have sacked the house of the Mejhowlee Rajah's agent, and threatened to attack the Rajah himself.

22. The Rajah of Bansi has defeated a party sent to plunder Mr. Pepys' place at Mathinwa, with a loss of from 150 to 200. Since this, the Nazim has menaced the Rajah, with a force said to amount to 7,000 men, including 200 jail Nujeebs. The Rajah avows his inability to resist single-handed.

23. Details, too, are given of some of the oppressions of the Nazim and his satellites. Our adherents finding the miseries entailed on them by their fidelity without prospect of early relief, are either, as the Rajah of Gopalpore, abandoning everything to seek refuge in flight, or preparing for reconciliation with the Nazim.

Saugor Division.

24. Direct intercourse with this division is still cut off.

25. Intelligence has been incidentally received through the Commissioner of Nagpore of the endeavours he has made, in concert with the Commissioner at Jubbulpore and the Resident at Hyderabad, to strengthen the military force in this province.

These papers have been separately reported.

26. Incidentally too (by telegram from Lieutenant Osborne) it has been ascertained that the Chief of the petty State of Myhere must be added to the list of rebels.

27. From the Commissioner himself a few routine returns have alone reached this office (*via* Nagpore); it is, therefore, impracticable to furnish any narrative of events to accompany that of the two preceding divisions.

28. *Rewah*.—Rewah is understood to remain for the present in the same posture as last reported. Lieutenant Osborne is endeavouring to open the road to Jubbulpore.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Inclosure 3 in No. 3.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

SUBMITS for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, Mr. Mayne's narrative of important events for the 7th instant.

C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 4 in No. 3.

The Joint Magistrate of Gopeegunge to the Commissioner of Allahabad.

Sir,

Hunoomangunge, November 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward a daily report of the insurgents in the neighbourhood.

1. Nazim Fuzzil Azeem has gone to pay a visit of condolence to Hunmunt Sing, on the death of his son and brother, killed by the Goorkha force in the late actions with Nazim Mehudee Hussein. His force consists of two King's regiments, 100 King's sowars, 50 of his own sowars, 200 khasburdars. Total, about 2,000 men, besides the men of the neighbouring rebel rajahs and zemindars. He has also two small guns, the others having been sent by him to Soraon and Secundra.

2. Naib Nazim.—Mirza Aga Ali is still at Secundra. He has upwards of 3,000 men and 8 guns. There is, apparently, some rivalry between Fuzzil Azeem Nazim and his Naib, with Mehudee Hussein. The Nazim of Sultanpore, Jhoorye Sing, Fakeer Bux, and others, urge the Naib Nazim to attack Jhoorye and Hunoomangunge.

3. *Phoolpore*.—Phoolpore was attacked yesterday evening, and a portion of it plundered and burnt by Fakeer Bux and Jhoorye Sing, and Ramdeen, karinda of Bijee Bahadoor Sing, with 500 men. They attacked Manickchund's kotee, but were driven off. Ramdeen is reported killed, and Jhoorye Sing wounded with a ball in his stomach. The whole party then left Phoolpore, and returned to Chamal-

pore. Manikchund had but twenty or thirty men in his kote; all the rest of his followers have deserted him.

I have, &c.

F. O. MAYNE.

Inclosure 5 in No. 3.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Allahabad, November 14, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 7th instant, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the following narrative of events for the week ending the 14th instant.

2. *Allahabad*, November 8.—Steamer “James Hume” went down the river. Troops arrived from the east. Phoolpore was attacked yesterday evening, and part of it plundered and burnt by Fakeer Buksh, Jhoorye Sing, and Ramdeen, karinda of Bijee Bahadoor Sing, with 500 men. They attempted to plunder Manickchund’s house, but were repulsed. Ramdeen is said to have been killed, and Jhoorye Sing wounded.

November 9.—Troops arrived from the east, others proceeded to the west. The field-hospital went westward. Steamer “Chunar” arrived with treasure on board.

November 10 —Received an urzee from Manickchund, in which, among other things, he writes that Jhoorye Sing is dead of the wound he got on the evening of the 7th instant. Hunooman, an absconded prisoner, aided by the people of Shahpore and Dharawul, by Chowdree Suroo Sing, zemindar of talooka Data, and Lala of Atroulia, in zillah Futtypore, is reported to be committing great excesses in pergunnah Kurree, of this district. Troops arrived from the east, and proceeded to the west, as they now do almost every day. Mayne’s report for the 9th instant conveys intelligence that the Nazim was at mouzah Gootnee, on the Ganges, nearly opposite Kurree, in this district; his intentions are unknown at present. The Naib Nazim’s sowars and scouts are scouring the country about Secundra; our Irregular Horse watch them. The khureef crops in the pergunnahs across the Ganges are very fine, but they have been partially plundered and destroyed by the insurgents. The rubbee crops have been sown as usual.

November 11.—The Nazim returned to Sakurda on the 8th instant. he talks of advancing to Soraon after two or three days, he has been reinforced by 50 sowars and 2 additional guns. The men of the Hindustani regiments at Soraon, and with the Naib Nazim at Secundra, are dissatisfied, and many are deserting. Steamer “Bombay” arrived with treasure, and about 80 soldiers, detachments of various regiments.

November 12.—Urzees received from the tehseeldar of pergunnah Kyraghur and the Manda Rajah, stating that Ummer Sing, with 2,000 or 3,000 followers, was at Drummondgunge, intending to take the same route as that followed by the other rebels. The Nazim remains *in statu quo* at Sakurda. The Naib Nazim is issuing dustuks for the collection of revenue; and Benee Bahadoor Sing is strengthening his entrenched position at Nusrutpore. The wounded at the battle of Khujooa arrived by rail.

November 13.—Mayne reports that Jhoorye Sing was not killed, or even disabled, by the wound he got while attacking Phoolpore on the 7th instant. Asapul Sing, a loyal thakoor, has been driven from his village of Tardeeh, and compelled to seek protection at Hunoomangunge. The Naib Nazim has established an outpost at Paphamow, across the Ganges, and distant about five miles from the Fort of Allahabad.

November 14.—Troops arrived, and departed westward; this happens now every day, and need not be mentioned in future.

3. *Futtypore*, November 8 —A company of Madras Sappers and Miners, and a troop of the Military Train, passed through on the evening of the 5th instant. Nothing of importance occurred on the 6th idem

November 9.—No report received. Probyn has been laid up with fever the last few days.

November 10.—Received Probyn’s report for the 7th and 8th instant: nothing of importance is recorded.

November 11.—A sepoy of the 6th Native Infantry was sent in by the kotwal, and hanged on the 9th instant.

November 12.—The wounded in the battle of the 1st instant, at Khujooa, left the station for Allahabad on the 10th idem.

November 13.—Mr. Glynn left the station, on the 11th instant, to join his new appointment in the Intelligence Department at Cawnpore: this will inconvenience Probyn.

November 14.—Blank report received for the 12th instant.

4. *Cawnpore*, November 8.—Sherer reports for the 4th instant that the affair at Khujooa had certainly had an effect. A rebel zemindar has written to say he is a firm friend of the British Government. Revenue has flowed in from different quarters.

November 9.—No report received.

November 10.—Received Sherer's reports for the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant. Nothing of importance occurred on the two first dates: on the 7th, a large body of men crossed over from Oude to Sheorajpore; they are reported to be the remains of the 1st, 56th, and 42nd Regiments Native Infantry, with some men of the 3rd Cavalry. These rebels have all along been near the person of the infamous Nana, and it is supposed they are now covering his passage across the Doab to the country south of the Jumna. The district is much agitated by events occurring around.

November 11.—Nothing of importance is reported to have occurred on the 8th and 9th instant.

November 12.—No report received.

November 13.—Received Sherer's reports for the 10th and 11th instant. The gathering of rebels at Sheorajpore and Sheolee goes on increasing. On the 9th instant, a body of the Banda mutineers reached Russoolabad, and immediately went to the tehseelce and thannah in search of Government officials; they had happily made their escape. These men have been invited to join the insurgents at Sheorajpore.

November 14.—Nothing of importance is reported to have occurred on the 12th instant.

5. *Humeerpore*, November 8.—Nil.

November 9.—Nil.

November 10.—Nil.

November 11.—Nil.

November 12.—Nil.

November 13.—Nil.

November 14.—Nil.

6. *Banda*, November 8.—Nil.

November 9.—Nil.

November 10.—Received from Major Ellis, at Punnah, a letter (without date) purporting to be from one Moorut Sing, at Banda, to Lutchman Sing, in which it is stated that about 200 sowars were lying wounded at Banda. If this is true, they must be men of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, whom I have lost sight of. Occasional unauthentic reports have reached me of their having been engaged in various fights with the Adjeeghur Ranee's people and the villagers in the Banda district.

November 11.—Nil.

November 12.—Nil.

November 13.—Nil.

November 14.—Nil.

7. *General Remarks*.—I am still unable to report any improvement in public opinion on the aspect of affairs in this division. The Oude aggressors have ventured to insult the fort of Allahabad by establishing an outpost at Paphamow, within five miles of its guns. Cawnpore is in a ferment throughout its length and breadth. Futtypore is unquiet, though the battle at Khujooa has had some good effect. My next weekly report will, I trust, end in a far more cheerful strain.

I have, &c

C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 6 in No. 3.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Benares, November 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following abridgment of the district narratives for last week.

Azimghur.—Messrs. Pollock and Venables are out in camp at Atroulia, with Colonel Longden's party and the Goorkhas, and no narrative has reached me. His Honor is, however, aware, from other sources, that the fort of Atroulia was cannonaded all day of the 10th (Tuesday), and was found evacuated next morning. Mr. Venables is of opinion that the Colonel displayed a sound judgment in not storming the place, as it was very strong, and would have caused a large loss of Europeans. The Azimghur Goorkhas are as merry as crickets, and have enjoyed their three or four days with the Europeans very much. It is confidently reported that Rajah Maun Sing is dead, and the rebels along the frontier are much disheartened by the intelligence.

Very great difficulty is found in making carts and purchasing cattle.

Jounpore—Nothing of consequence has occurred. Hupwunt Sing is trying to raise the country to avenge the death of his son, killed in the Chanda fight; and the rebels at Bhadayan are said to muster 4,000 men with seven guns: they are, however, much dispirited and disconcerted by the reported death of Maun Sing. Dissensions have arisen amongst them, and they are in dread of a sudden attack from the combined Europeans and Goorkhas.

Mr. Lind has been very successful in sending in cattle and carts, and the collection of the revenue is progressing gradually.

Mirzapore.—Mutineers, both Horse and Foot, with sixteen elephants, and some small guns upon elephants, have passed up the valley of the Soane, burning the public buildings and bazar of Robertsgunge, and plundering Ghorawul. They advanced to the westward, but hearing a false report of an entrenchment on the Beglum river, returned to Ghorawul; but pursued their original course on finding that the engagement was a false alarm, and were reported to be at Drummond-gunge, on the 11th instant, to the number of 1,200, with a good deal of baggage.

Benares.—Nothing particular has occurred beyond the arrest of a man called Shewumber Lall, who gave himself out as the Commissariat Agent of the army which, under the command of Maun Sing and Pirtheopal Sing, was coming down shortly on Benares.

Baboo Hurruck Chund has also agreed to keep a large quantity of wheat, rice, and other supplies, in store.

Messrs. Gubbins, Fane, and R. H. Smith have formed a committee for passing carts. As they have rejected all which did not appear strong and good, the number entered in the return will be less, but they will all be good; it must not, however, be expected that these hundreds of carts, hastily run up for immediate service, can be equal to carts, deliberately put together, of seasoned wood, and carefully finished.

Ghazeepore.—There is nothing to narrate. Messrs. Bachman and Kheir-ooddeen have bought a large number of cattle from the villages around Bulliah, although the fair itself was a failure.

A considerable number of cattle, in transit from the Commissioner of Patna to Mr. Horne, pass through the Ghazeepore district, and eat up a considerable quantity of its fodder. As Mr. Bax has no Joint, it might be advantageous were one of Mr. Horne's Military Assistants sent to Ghazeepore to assist in looking after the large number of Government cattle, which will be starved with hunger and cold unless the utmost attention be paid to them by a responsible European.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 7 in No. 3.

The Joint Magistrate of Azimghur to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Azimghur, November 18, 1857

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the following news received regarding Goruckpore.

2. A fresh band of about 450 mutinous sepoy, riflemen, crossed the River Gogra, towards Fyzabad, into the Goruckpore district. The spies reported them at Hanisar, in Circle 3. They have since joined their comrades between Burhuj bazar and Deoriya, Circle 7. The whole force now amounts to nearly 9,050 men. The last arrivals brought tats said to be loaded with plunder.

3. The 500 sepoy in Burhuj bazar first looted the house of the Mejhowlee Rajah's agent, then demanded 60,000 rupees from the rich bankers and tradesmen; afterwards they plundered the bazar, and are now preparing to attack the Mejhowlee Rajah, according to the desire of Zamin Ali, the Nazim's tehseeldar.

4. The Nazim sent a party to plunder Mathinwar kote, Mr. Pepys' place. The Rajah of Bansa's men met and defeated them, inflicting a loss estimated at 150 or 200 men. Mahomed Hussein thereupon marched a force of 7,000 or 8,000 rabble, including 200 jail-guard sepoy, under Mushurruf Khan, against the Rajah, who has since written to me, declaring that he could not fight any longer without assistance from the British Government. The rebel army is encamped at Mahawal bazar, Circle 3.

5. My conjecture regarding Mahomed Hussein proved true—he has not left the district; he is present in the city of Goruckpore.

6. The three sons of the Sheriff of Goruckpore made good their escape to Azimghur, bearing upon their persons the marks of brutal treatment and torture by whip and cords. Their father, an old man, a servant of the Government for nearly forty-five years, is still in confinement, suffering torture by the application of hot irons.

7. Bhajhiruthe Sing, of village Barhahra, and Prag Radhuj Sing fit, Radhuj Sing, Muluha Sing, and Jai Sing, of village Pandapar, also Manna Sing, of village Tigree, and Bulund Bahadoor Sing, of village Bulua, are plundering the country near Munsurgunge, Circle 5. The Pandapar Baboos pretended they have a grant of land and villages in the above circle, as good-service jagheer from Mahomed Hussein.

8. The Baryapur Rajah, Circle 4, has received a khillut and grant of seven coss (fourteen miles) raj from the Nazim. He is accordingly plundering the wretched people within his newly acquired property without mercy.

More than three months have elapsed since the evacuation of Goruckpore. Hitherto fidelity to our cause has entailed nothing but injury and ruin to the well-wishers of the British Government—our best friends are bewildered at being called upon to suffer so much misery without any apparent prospect of relief. They almost begin to think they have chosen the wrong side. The Gopalpore Rajah, believing he has committed himself too far with us to hope for a reconciliation with the Nazim, is preparing to escape into Azimghur, leaving his property and cultivation to certain plunder and destruction.

10. There is a report here that a strong force of Europeans, Goorkhas, and Sikhs are at Sulimpore, Circle 7, on their way from Sewans in Sarun to reoccupy Goruckpore. I have sent four men by separate routes to discover the real truth.

I have, &c.

F. M. BIRD.

Inclosure 8 in No. 3.

The Joint Magistrate of Azimghur to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces

Sir,

Azimghur, November 20, 1857.

I BEG leave to correct a mistake in paragraph 2 of my last letter, dated 18th November. The number of mutinous sepoy between Burhuj and Deoriya are represented as amounting to 9,050, it ought to have been written 950.

With reference to paragraph 10 of the above letter, I have the honor to state

that my spy returned from Circle 7, bringing a letter of the Selimpore Rajah, declaring there are no British troops within the Goruckpore district. Seemingly the report originated in consequence of a movement of troops to protect the Sewan frontier.

I have, &c.

F. M. BIRD.

No. 4.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, December 22, 1857. (No. 152.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 142, dated the 10th instant, we have the honor to report our further proceedings in this Department connected with the revolt of the native army of Bengal.

2. We forward copy of a deposition made before the Magistrate of Futtypore, by one Gholam Mohummud, a chuprassie of the late Captain A. Skene, Superintendent of Jhansi, giving some particulars of the mutiny at that station.

2 We also forward a despatch from Lieutenant T. E. Lewis, commanding a detachment of the Indian Navy at Dacca, reporting the proceedings of the force in disarming the native officers and men of the Artillery and 23rd Native Infantry at that station. The gallant manner in which that duty was performed, and the spirited conduct of Mr Midshipman Mayo on the occasion, have called forth an expression of our thanks and approbation.

4. For the reasons assigned in the correspondence, we were unable to comply with the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the dispatch of a small European force from Dinapore to Tirhoot, for the protection of that district against the mutineers from the eastward. There were available for the defence of that part of the country a detachment of 50 men of Her Majesty's 5th Regiment, which had been left at Monghyr, but had recently been taken on to Purneah; and the Yeomanry Cavalry, which were also in the neighbourhood.

5. In compliance with the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, we have authorized the dispatch of 100 sailors and 2 guns to Chittagong.

6. In the collection will be found a correspondence with the Government of Bengal, on the subject of an application, by Mr. D. C. Mackey, the Chairman of the Assam Company, for the dispatch to Assam of an European military force for the protection of that province. The Commissioner, Colonel Jenkins, it will be seen, did not apprehend any danger in that quarter; and the Lieutenant-Governor also stated his belief that the mutiny of the sepoys at Chittagong would not be followed by the march of the mutineers into Assam. The Government of Bengal was requested to communicate these opinions to Mr Mackey, while informing him that it was not possible to allot any European troops to Assam.

7. Referring to the 10th paragraph of our letter No. 128, dated the 7th November, we forward copy of a further correspondence with the Government of Bengal, regarding the body of Irregular Horse ordered to be raised for service in Behar. Major C. V. Jenkins, 1st Light Cavalry, has been appointed to command the regiment, which is to be raised to the full strength of an Irregular Cavalry regiment, viz., 500 sowars, and is to be considered a Civil corps. The pay of the native officers and men is to be the same as that of the Bengal police corps.

8. You will find in the collection a despatch from the Government of Bengal, containing a report from the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, bringing to notice the names of several landholders and others in the Lohardugga districts, who have conducted themselves loyally and faithfully since the mutiny of the Ramghur Battalion. In compliance with the recommendation of the Officiating Commissioner, we have conferred on pergunnite Juggut Pal, of Peturia, the title of Rae Bahadoor, a khillut of a double-barrelled rifle, and a life-pension of 313 rupees per annum. We have also sanctioned the grant of suitable rewards to some other individuals recommended by the Officiating Commissioner, and have desired that our thanks may be conveyed to the Maharajah Juggernaut Sahai Deo, of Chota Nagpore, and to some of his relatives, for their loyalty to the Government.

9 In the 15th paragraph of our despatch No. 128, dated the 7th November

last, we informed you that we had appointed the Rev Thomas Smith, a missionary of the Free Church of Scotland at Calcutta, to do duty with Her Majesty's 42nd Regiment of Highlanders. This was before the receipt of your despatch, in the Ecclesiastical Department, dated the 23rd of September, 1857, notifying the appointment of certain Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chaplains for the troops ordered to India. The Rev. Mr. Ross, one of the Presbyterian chaplains in question, having arrived, Mr. Smith has made over charge of the chaplaincy of the 42nd Regiment to him, and has returned to the duties of the mission with which he is connected.

10. In continuation of the statements referred to, in the 24th paragraph of our letter No. 142, dated the 10th instant, we forward a copy of the Return, submitted by the Director-General of the Post Office, showing the number of troops conveyed by bullock-train from Benares to Allahabad, from the 15th of October to the 30th of November, 1857, viz. :—

Officers	..	..	.	..	.	.	335
Privates	..	..	..	..	.	.	5,807
Total ..							6,142

11. We forward, as usual, some other correspondence, on matters of minor importance, which call for no special notice in this letter.

Inclosure 1 in No. 4.

The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Agra Fort, October 27, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated 26th September, I am directed to forward to you, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a memorandum this day recorded by the Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces, nominating Mr Alexander Caidew Hennessy to the Adjutancy of the Jat Horse, in course of organization in the Allyghur district, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

2. Extracts from official reports respecting Mr. Hennessy's services are also submitted for his Lordship's perusal.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

Memorandum.

(Extract.)

THE post of Adjutant in the levy of Jat Horse for Allyghur and the adjacent districts was left vacant at the time the orders were issued for its formation, as there appeared to be no necessity to appoint an officer of this grade until the levy had proceeded to some considerable extent; and the selection of a fit officer required a careful estimate of claims and qualifications.

I had no hesitation in recommending Captain Murray to the command, from his conspicuous bravery in the action of the 24th August, and the admiration in which he is held by the Jats, whom he thoroughly understands.

Lieutenant De Kantzow had on the same and former occasions distinguished himself, and been honored with direct approbation of the Governor-General, and his selection for the post of second in command was therefore proper.

Mr. Hennessy had the suffrages of all, from his gallantry in the action of the 5th July, and in that above-mentioned (24th August), and he has now, for the third time, distinguished himself in the late important and brilliant success of the 10th instant.

Mr. Cocks, who is a very competent judge, believes his appointment would be popular amongst the Jats, who know and like him, and I have not a doubt that,

under Captain Murray, this deserving son of an excellent officer will prove himself most efficient.

I venture therefore to suggest that Mr. Hennessy should be nominated to the post of Adjutant of Jat Horse, subject to the confirmation of the Supreme Government.

H. FRASER, *Chief Commissioner.*

October 12, 1857.

Inclosure 3 in No. 4.

Captain Murray to Mr. Cocks.

(Extract.)

August 26, 1857.

I HAVE great pleasure in bringing to your notice Mr. Volunteer Hennessy, who kindly accompanied me, and, as you must have observed, particularly distinguished himself. He killed five men with his rifle, one with a revolver, and would have been very severely wounded had not his pouch saved him from a sword-cut in an encounter with a Mussulman, and he fortunately escaped with a contusion of the arms.

Inclosure 4 in No. 4.

The Special Commissioner of Allyghur to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces

(Extract.)

CAPTAIN MURRAY has shown himself, throughout the expedition, to be as brave and dashing a soldier in the field as he is cautious and sensible in council, and his example infused some measure of courage into the Jats. I cordially agree with all he says of his subordinates. Mr. Hennessy is a most promising young gentleman, and I sincerely trust he may obtain a commission from the Honorable Company, to which I pledge myself he will do honor.

Inclosure 5 in No. 4.

The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Special Commissioner of Allyghur

(Extract.)

September 4, 1857

THE conduct of Mr. Volunteer Hennessy, who himself killed five men in the encounter, was very honorable to that young gentleman.

Inclosure 6 in No. 4.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Province.

Sir,

Fort William, November 12, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 27th ultimo, and to state that the Governor-General in Council sanctions the appointment of Mr. A. C. Hennessy to the Adjutancy of the Jat Horse, in course of organization in the Allyghur district.

2. You are requested to report the salary that is proposed to be assigned to the appointment.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 7 in No. 4.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Benares, October 28, 1857.

BY desire of the Lieutenant-Governor, I have the honor to submit, for orders, the accompanying papers, received from the Commissioner of Allahabad, pointing out that an error has been made in the addition of the several items of the schedule of the police establishment of the Allahabad city, formerly submitted to the Government of India, and sanctioned in your letter dated the 10th July last. Authority is now asked to increase the charge from 1,442 rupees, as before sanctioned, to 1,452 rupees, the correct amount.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

 Inclosure 8 in No. 4.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Allahabad, October 9, 1857.

WITH reference to the orders of Government of India, dated 10th July last, in the Home Department, and the correspondence connected with the arrangement made regarding the police for the city and suburbs of Allahabad, I have the honor to submit herewith an original letter from the Magistrate of Allahabad, dated the 7th instant, and request the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to the charge of establishment being increased from 1,442 to 1,452 rupees per month, the excess being caused by an error in the total, under head of "Sipahdargunge," in the statement of Temporary Establishment submitted with Mr Court's letter dated 3rd July last.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER.

 Inclosure 9 in No. 4.

The Magistrate to the Commissioner of Allahabad.

Sir,

Allahabad, October 7, 1857.

WITH reference to my letter of the 3rd July last, and your reply of the 17th idem, forwarding copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, sanctioning a monthly charge of 1,442 rupees for the police establishment entertained by me, I have the honor to inform you that a mistake occurred in the addition of the total in the Statement of Temporary Establishment under the head of "Sipahdargunge" (the total of the salary of the establishment should be 124 rupees instead of 114 rupees, as therein entered); and to request that you will have the goodness to solicit the sanction of Government for the remaining 10 rupees, making a total of 1,452 rupees, instead of 1,442 rupees, already sanctioned.

I have, &c.

M. H. COURT.

 Inclosure 10 in No. 4.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Fort William, November 3, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th October last, to the address of the Secretary in the Financial Department, and to state that the Governor-General in Council sanctions the sum of 1,452 rupees a-month, instead of 1,442 rupees, sanctioned by the orders of the 10th July last, for the police establishment of Allahabad.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 11 in No. 4.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Allahabad, October 31, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 11th ultimo, with its inclosures, from the Government of India, relating to attacks on boats in the rivers of this division, and in reply to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying correspondence

2. At the commencement of the rebellion in these Provinces, almost all the boats on the Ganges and Jumna were plundered, and very many of them destroyed. This plundering has now ceased, only because the rivers are utterly unfrequented, and commerce for the present extinct. The rivers above Allahabad are in themselves as unsafe at this moment as they were in June or July last, and they will remain so until we have strong military possession of the country.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 12 in No. 4.

The Magistrate to the Commissioner of Allahabad.

Sir,

Allahabad, September 17, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the inclosures of your docket dated 14th instant, and in reply to report as follows:—

2. During the first ten or fifteen days after the *émeute* at Allahabad, the plundering of boats on the Ganges, between this and Mirzapore, was very extensive. Almost every boat was ransacked and destroyed, without any reference to the description of its cargo; and a very large proportion were railway boats.

3. As soon as I was able to move I had a search made for the plunder, and in one instance with some success. The zemindars of Pallpore, in pergunnah Arail, were named as conspicuous amongst the river dacoits. Their village was visited, and plundered property discovered in their own residences, as well as in other houses of the village. The five head men of the village were brought to trial, hanged, and their zemindaree property confiscated by sentence of Dr. Irving.

4. Since that time I have not heard of any case of river dacoity on the Ganges below Allahabad.

5. The river trade is, however, almost entirely suspended. The Oude talookdars have almost complete command of the river between Cawnpore and this; and this circumstance, together with the entire cessation of the usual trade from Furruckabad and Rohilcund, has made the Ganges unfrequented by boats above Allahabad.

6. On the Jumna the Banda rebels, and the Shahpore and other zemindars, still continue river depredation. I yesterday reported to you the necessity of military measures being taken as soon as possible; and since writing that report I have received information of two other dacoities by the same persons; in one case attended with the murder of four passengers.

7. I will report all cases as they occur, and do what I can to prevent their recurrence; but until a moveable column sweeps through the district, I am unable to cope with organized bands of plunderers and rebels.

I have, &c.

M. H. COURT.

Inclosure 13 in No. 4.

The Magistrate of Cawnpore to the Commissioner of Allahabad

Sir,

Cawnpore, October 5, 1857.

IN reply to your letters dated 14th ultimo and 2nd instant, I beg to inform you that I do not think any attacks on boats loaded with coal have taken place, because I do not think there is any river trade in coal in this district.

2. But both rivers are at present entirely unsafe in this district, and as soon as

head-quarters are sufficiently strengthened to enable them to support the police, it will be one of the first duties to make arrangements for the protection of boats carrying merchandize

3. At present river trade is entirely at a stand-still in these parts.

I have, &c.

J. W. SHERER.

Inclosure 14 in No. 4.

The Officiating Magistrate of Futtypore to the Commissioner of Allahabad.

Sir,

Futtypore, October 27, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket dated 2nd instant, forwarding copies of correspondence noted in the margin *

2. It is impossible now to ascertain the exact number of boats that have been plundered during the late disturbances. I have certain information of thirteen boats on the Ganges and seven boats on the Jumna having been attacked and plundered by the villagers in this district, and I have little hesitation in saying that this does not amount to one quarter of the real number; and it does not, of course, include those boats which were attacked opposite this district by the Oude or Banda men.

3. No cases have occurred lately, but simply for the reason that no boats are navigating the rivers. The villagers, especially those on the banks of the Ganges and Jumna, consider our rule not yet re-established, and they will continue to entertain this opinion until a few Europeans enter their villages, and prove to them the false impression under which they are labouring. The police may maintain, but they certainly cannot establish, order in these days

I have, &c

W. G. PROBYN.

Inclosure 15 in No. 4.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces

Sir,

Allahabad, November 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, a letter from Mr. Mayne dated the 13th instant, reporting his inability to do any good at Hunoomangunge under existing circumstances.

2. As the Oude rabble have ventured to insult the fort of Allahabad by establishing a picquet at Paphamow, within five miles of its guns, I cannot help thinking that the time for punishing them has fully arrived

I have, &c

C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 16 in No. 4.

The Joint Magistrate of Gopeegunge to the Commissioner of Allahabad.

Sir,

Hunoomangunge, November 13, 1857.

HAVING been stationed on the road with the special object of guarding the Grand Trunk Road, and keeping open the communication, I feel myself compelled to represent that, under the restrictions now placed upon the military officers, commanding the detachments on the road, I am utterly powerless to prevent interference with the road, and I cannot be held responsible. As for being of use in keeping open the communication, I might just as well be elsewhere.

2. It is needless for me to enumerate the positions and forces of the rebels who threaten the road. It will be as superfluous to tell you that their leaders send out marauding parties in every direction, plundering and devastating villages and

* Extract from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 5th September, 1857, and a letter, Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, dated September 11, 1857.

collecting revenue, &c., and that they get daily bolder and bolder, and their marauding parties, the scouts, and reconnoitering patrols, come nearer and nearer the road. It stands to reason that, unless these marauding parties are checked, they will gradually get on to the road itself, and stop the communication, and then the leaders, with their larger forces, will follow.

3. They see us stand by with a force amply sufficient to stop and punish marauders, and that we do not attempt to stop them. We stand quietly looking on whilst the villages and property of those landholders who are friendly inclined and have assisted us, are plundered and ruined. The officers in charge of the detachments on the road are prohibited from attending to any one single requisition made by the Civil authority. They are forbidden to move a single man off the road, or in any way to interfere with the pleasure of the insurgents, until we are ourselves actually attacked, or the road communications cut off.

4. This appears to me to be a most suicidal policy, and it shows very little acquaintance with the native character. If they see us inert and indifferent to their plundering and approaches to the road, they will most assuredly attribute it to fear of them, and to our inability to stop them, and, of course, will become bolder, and will all the sooner be down on the road. But if, on the contrary, whenever they dare approach in small parties within an easy distance, they are immediately attacked, driven back, and punished, and the villagers who dare to harbour them, or give them assistance, are also properly punished, they will naturally gain a very proper dread of us, and think a long time before they come down on the road.

5. The bugbear "retaliation," which prevents the military from acting, is unreasonable. The description of rebels with whom we have to deal here, if kept properly in check, will never have the courage to retaliate, and, if well watched, will never have the opportunity. It would, perhaps, be different if we had any regular force to oppose; but, with a mere rabble of Oude matchlockmen, and half-armed villagers, under leaders who are entirely new to the work, and are only feeling their way as they go, our present local policy is, in my opinion, not only wrong, but dangerous.

6. It may be said no troops are to be spared; but I don't ask for more than are now actually on the road—the Gopeegunge, the Sydabad, and the Jhoosee detachments, and Major Matheson's Horse. If these were all placed under one competent Commandant, to move and act as he thinks proper, in concert with the Civil authority, I feel certain that the chances of the road communication being stopped would be very much less than they are now.

7. Under present circumstances and restrictions I am helpless and useless, and, as I said before, I cannot be held responsible for the protection of the road. In justice to myself, I have felt it incumbent on myself to make this representation, and to place my remonstrance on record, which I shall feel obliged by your submitting for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.

F. O. MAYNE.

Inclosure 17 in No. 4.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Allahabad.

Sir,

Benares, November 23, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th instant, with its inclosure from Mr. Mayne.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to state, in reply, that he is quite sensible of the evils described forcibly, but without exaggeration, by Mr. Mayne, and it is not to be denied by any one knowing the quality of the rabble by whom all this mischief is done, that a very few Sikhs, or other troops, would be enough to do all that is requisite in the tract of country alluded to.

3. You are already aware that, at one time, the Lieutenant-Governor had obtained a promise of the services of a regiment for three or four days, which, with some Goorkhas, would have been enough to clear the whole country between Oude and the Grand Trunk Road, but the pressing exigencies of the public service elsewhere interrupted the design. Since that time, not a man has been disposable in these provinces; all the Goorkhas and Colonel Longden's small party being, as

it is, insufficient in strength for the defence of the main line of frontier, against invasion of a more serious character than that in the proximity of Allahabad, whilst all the other disposable force there was in the Central Provinces has been sent westward.

4. The state of things represented by Mr. Mayne, which is undoubtedly getting from bad to worse, has been explained, without attempting to conceal the risk and humiliation of the position, to the highest authority; by whom it has been decided that even the small number of men necessary for the safety of the portion of our line of communication near Allahabad cannot be diverted from the road to Cawnpore and Lucknow, for however short a time, without risking objects of vital importance.

5. With reference to Mr. Mayne's argument that more troops than are now on the road would not be wanted, provided the troops now there were united, and were allowed to act as a small moveable column under the command of some one military officer, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, that there can be no doubt that not merely the best way of recovering our own country, and of saving the loyal part of the inhabitants from the injury they are now suffering because of their loyalty (as we know, from intercepted correspondence), but also the best way of securing the road, is to protect, by a moveable military force, the country which has been taken from us on the flank of the road; for, if this is done, our own police will be quite enough for the protection of every post along the road.

6. But whether the Sikhs of the existing three posts, if united, would suffice for this purpose, may be doubted; at all events, it is a question for the decision of a military authority. The Civil powers may safely undertake, with our police levies, raw as they are, to hold the posts on the road, if the frontier pergunnahs are once cleared, and these are sufficiently manned to prevent any attack in force from Oude.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot guess how soon it may be possible to spare troops for this purpose; but, in the hope that no time may be lost when it is possible to do so, copies of this correspondence will be sent for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief and of the officer commanding at Allahabad.

I have, &c.

R STRACHEY.

Inclosure 18 in No. 4.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India

Sir,

Benares, December 3, 1857.

I AM directed to bring to your notice that the bridge of boats on the Ganges, at Benares, has been completed for some days, and that progress of the bullock-train waggons and dâk-carriages is, consequently, now but little more difficult at this part of this road than at any other.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has been informed that, although this is now the case, the orders previously in force, by which the passage of the horse-dâk carriages across the Ganges was prohibited, are still in force, although the bullock-train waggons now cross the bridge and proceed on to the station. The consequence of these orders necessarily is, that the soldiers and officers arriving in carriages (sometimes in the middle of the night) are obliged to walk, or to make their own arrangements for procuring hired conveyances to carry them to the station, a distance of three miles; or, at all events, this has frequently been the case. So long as the river had to be crossed by a ferry, the rule regarding the detention of both waggons and dâk-carriages on the south bank of the Ganges was undoubtedly proper; but there seems no reason, at present, for forcing the men and officers arriving in dâk-carriages, any more than those arriving in bullock-waggons, to walk the three miles between the bridge and the station of Benares, and to have their baggage shifted from the carriages to be carried in carts for this distance, that would not apply to making them go through the same process at every other halting-place on the road.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, thinks it probable that the partial

retention of the old rule now, is owing to oversight, and he has accordingly thought it well to bring this little matter to notice.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 19 in No. 4.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Sir,

Fort William, December 12, 1857.

I AM directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter dated the 3rd instant,* from the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, and to request that you will, in communication with Mr. Allen, make the necessary arrangements for the passage of the horse-dâk carriages across the Ganges, as desired by the Lieutenant-Governor of those provinces

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 20 in No. 4.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Benares, December 5, 1857.

BY direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the translation of a deposition made before the Magistrate of Futtypore, by one Gholam Mahomed, an orderly chuprassie of the late Captain A. Skene, Superintendent of Jhansi, giving some particulars of the mutiny at that station

2. The Magistrate has been requested to take the opinion of the Administrator-General, with reference to the promissory notes brought in by the chuprassie, as well as with respect to the payment of the reward which he claims.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 21 in No. 4.

Deposition of Gholam Mohamed, Orderly Chuprassie of Captain Skene, Superintendent of Jhansi, given in the Criminal Court of Futtypore, under Act V of 1840, before Mr. William George Probyn, November 19, 1857.

(Translation.)

I, GHOLAM MAHOMED, son of Futteh Mahomed, by tribe Sheikh, inhabitant of Megum, nearly 50 years old, do hereby depose, that I was orderly chuprassie to Captain Skene, the Superintendent of Jhansi, &c., as a Government servant. Either on the 4th or 8th of June, 1857, at 2 or 3 o'clock, p.m., Captain Skene was sitting in his Court at Jhansi, one of his private servants, by name Bisram, came in and informed me that forty or fifty sepoy and sowars had broken out and taken possession of the treasury, magazine, and two guns, and that the rest of them were all right. I immediately brought this to the notice of Captain Skene; he inquired, "Where are they firing?" and immediately came out of the Court, and saw the firing; he entered the bungalow, and again came out with Captain Gordon, Deputy Superintendent, the Maam Sahib, &c. In the meantime Captain Burgess, of the Survey Department, who was residing inside the fort, came out in a buggy to fetch Captain and Mrs. Skene. They talked for some time what I did not understand, as I had no knowledge of English. Shortly after the Maam Sahib drove in the buggy, and Mr. Burhurs (Captain Burgess) and Captain Skene walked to the fort; as for myself, and one chuprassie, by name Munbhawun, we accompanied the Captain as escort with swords in our hands. The shots of the mutineers were flying round us. When we arrived at the treasury, some sepoy, who used to remain there as guard, were going to shoot us, but the threatening language of the Captain made them

* Inclosure 18 in No. 4.

hesitate, so that we passed up to the fort-door unmolested. The Captain, after getting into the fort, ordered me to fetch a box of his which was left on the table in the bungalow, and to remove the other property to the fort next day. Immediately I brought the box and delivered it to him. Shortly after, all the officers, the ladies, and the clerks who were in Jhansi came into the fort, and the commanding officer placed a guard of the sowars, who were up to that time all right, on the treasury and magazine. At 9 o'clock P.M., all the officers, *i.e.*, Captain Skene, Mr. Raen (Captain Gordon), Mr. Burhurs (Captain Burgess), Mr. Raper, and Mr. Bowce (Lieutenant Powys), mounting on their horses went in one body to the commanding officer, Mr. Lap (Captain Dunlop), who was residing on the parade, and came back at 1 or 2 o'clock in the night. The next day they went for an airing as usual. On the second day, at about 2 or 3 o'clock P.M., a dispute arose between the mutineers and loyal sepoy and sowars. In this fight the commanding officer and two or three officers were killed. All of a sudden the bungalows were on fire, the prisoners were liberated, and the loyal and disloyal sepoy and sowars joined together; in short, the Europeans who escaped from them got into the fort. Captain Skene, being at that time the head officer, sent for one Akhee Mull Set, the treasurer, into the fort, and conversed with him, what about I know not, and sent to the Set all his silver utensils. The mutineer sepoy and the inhabitants who joined with them, amounting from 3,000 to 4,000, surrounded the fort. The fire opened on both sides, and lasted for three days. The firing of a musket-shot within the fort drew the attention of the officers, they left the battery and came to inquire whence it was fired, at last it was ascertained that the noise was made by the opening of the fort-gate by the moonshee, jemadar, and chuprassies belonging to the Survey Department, who were all Mahomedans, and had joined the mutineers and were letting them in. They were all shot dead by a volley, but two or three were only wounded on our side (*i.e.*, the English). Lieutenant Powys was killed. Amongst the men who were in the fort, some were killed and some imprisoned on their being shown to be disloyal. I was then ordered to heap stones on the fort gate. On the receipt of the intelligence of Captain Gordon being killed, some signs were made by the flags in the fort; the officers opened the first gate and came to the second one, where they conversed with the officer of the mutineers (name not known). They promised not to kill the officers, and that they would safely conduct them away for a distance of twenty miles. The native doctor, Saleh Mahomed, was amongst the mutineers. The captain called him into the fort, spoke to him in English, which I could not understand, and then sent him back. The fort-door was opened, the mutineers rushed in and looted the property. The natives were not allowed to go out of the fort without strict examination of their apparel, and such was the case with the officers and ladies—they were robbed of all they had. Two swords of mine were also snatched away by the mutineers when I came out of the fort with my master. He gave me three papers, with injunctions to conceal them; and said to me, "If the mutineers kill me take care of my children, and conduct them to Akhee Mull, I have made over to him a large fortune to support my children. In case the mutineers kill the children also, take care to make over these papers to some officer when peace is restored, and inform him that I promise to give you 2,000 rupees, provided I remain safe and you can secure the paper; otherwise these papers must be sent to my sister, who is in England, as I have no other legal heir besides her." We were then along with the officers, ladies, and children, conveyed to a short distance from the fort, when a sowar came up and said that all the officers, ladies, and children are ordered to be killed. I and another man of Cawnpore with great difficulty made our escape. I informed moonshee Mahomed Hoossein, tehseeldar of Beswn,* concerning these papers. The papers and two letters belonging to Government are in my home.

Q. What happened to the property of Captain Skene and of other officers?

A. As for my master's property it is with Akhee Mull Set, who is a man of reputation, and the property of the other officers was looted by the mutineers.

Q. Do you know the names of the officers of the regiment and resallah who did this cruel act?

A. I know the name of Saleh Mohamed, the native doctor; of the jail darogah, Bukshee Ali, and perhaps there was a subadar by name Syed Lal, I can recognize his face; also I know two sepoy, by name Dhadoss and Gajoodhur Doss, who robbed me of my swords.

* So in original: Rooneh is probably meant.

Q. Do you know anything else?

A. No.

Q. Can you give the whole number of the officers, ladies, and of the clerks who were killed?

A. The officers were fourteen or fifteen; ladies, ten or twelve; baboos, thirty or thirty-two, with the other clerks, &c., amounting to sixty-five; one officer and his three children, who had secured themselves by means of disguising, were also killed, as I am told; and I afterwards saw their three dead bodies at Budagawan, a place nearly eight miles from Jhansi. After the slaughter of the officers I was only three days there, close by the bungalows and jail.

At the time of the mutiny the Ranee of Jhansi was at her residence, and sent word, through her Vakeel, to my master to repair to her palace. After our going into the fort she again sent her man, inquiring if anything was wanting, and sent forty of her own sepoys to guard the fort, who afterwards, as well as the Ranee, joined with the mutineers.

Q. How do you know that the Ranee joined the rebels?

A. So I was told by my master.

Q. How many days did the fight last in the fort?

A. Four or five days.

Q. Do you know why the officers left the fort?

A. On Captain Gordon being killed the officers were much perplexed; and, besides, the provisions were exhausted.

Q. Do you know who was the man that sent the order by the sowar to kill the officers?

A. No, I really don't know who this man was.

Inclosure 22 in No. 4.

Lieutenant-Colonel Longden, Commanding Field Force, to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Camp, Atroulia, Azimghur, November 11, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that in compliance with a requisition from the Magistrate of Azimghur, I proceeded to this place with the detachment under my command,* on the 9th instant, from Atroulia Ghaut, nine miles distant, having been joined at Mahoul by Captain Boileau, with 680 Goorkhas, with 3 guns.

A mud ghurree here, or fortified residence (belonging to Bennee Madho Sing, an influential zemindar), about 150 yards square, surrounded by an earthen parapet and ditch, as also a smaller ghurree adjacent, were said to be occupied by some 600 or 700 matchlockmen and 200 sepoys, with 3 guns.

We opened with our guns on this place from about 700 yards. The smaller ghurree was soon vacated by the enemy, and occupied by us, and our guns advanced close to the larger ghurree; but as after some hours firing they had made scarcely any impression, I did not deem it advisable to assault it. The evening was closing in; the buildings inside were numerous and intricate, the outer walls, from twelve to fifteen feet high, loop-holed. The assault would have been attended with considerable loss on our side; I, in consequence, retired our men, and encamped in close vicinity.

The place was evacuated during the night. The enemy left three guns in the fort, some bullocks and stores; list inclosed. The guns and stores will be sent to Azimghur; the bullocks I made over to the commissariat.

We found a few dead bodies in the fort, and several of the enemy are said to have been wounded, including the chuckladar or head man. Our own loss was very slight, and as per margin †

The place has been burnt and destroyed as much as possible during yesterday and to-day.

I have, &c.

H. E. LONGDEN.

* Her Majesty's 10th Foot —5 Companies, 319 non-commissioned officers and private, two 9-pounder guns, with European detail Madras 17th Native Infantry.—2 Companies, 121 non-commissioned officers and privates.

† Killed :—1 private, 10th Foot Wounded :—1 Gooikha havildar, 2 sowars.

Inclosure 23 in No. 4.

DESCRIPTION of Ordnance captured at the Fort of Atroulia, by the Force under the command of Colonel Longden, on the 10th of November, 1857.

No.	Description.	Length.		Diameter of		Remarks.
		Feet.	Inches	Inches.	Tenths	
1	Brass .	4	7	2	8½	No trunnions, vent greatly enlarged.
2	Ditto ..	3	11	3	0	
3	Ditto ..	0	0	2	6	Burst near the middle, portion remaining 2½ feet in length. N.B.—All very much honey-combed and perfectly unserviceable, carriages broken and useless.

MEMORANDUM—Two hackey-loads of miscellaneous stores, and 3 cwt. 4 lbs. of lead, found in the fort, 9 pairs of bullocks made over to the Commissariat.

Camp, Atroulia, November 11, 1857

J. PERCIVALL, *Lieutenant,*
Commanding Detachment Artillery.

Inclosure 24 in No. 4.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to Lieutenant-Colonel Longden.

Sir,

Benares, December 7, 1857.

YOUR despatch dated the 11th ultimo, from Atroulia, in the Azimghur district, reporting the capture and destruction of the forts at that place, having been laid before the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, he desires me to convey to you his satisfaction at the result of your operations on this occasion.

2 The Lieutenant-Governor has reason to believe that the loss inflicted on the enemy by your cannonade and musketry-fire has been much more severe than was at first supposed.

3. The destruction of the forts was a measure that the Lieutenant-Governor had long ago ordered to be carried into effect, and he entirely approves of your having completed it.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 25 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 19, 1857.

I AM directed to forward herewith, for the purpose of being laid before the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter of the 2nd instant, from the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, together with its inclosure from Captain Davies, the Senior Assistant at Lohardugga, bringing to notice the landholders and others of his district, who have evinced loyalty and good conduct since the mutiny of the Ramghur Battalion; and I am to state that the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to be the medium of conveying, to the meritorious individuals mentioned in this communication, any mark of the satisfaction of Government which his Lordship in Council may think fit to bestow on them.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 26 in No. 4.

The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chota Nagpore, November 2, 1857.

I DO myself the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the annexed copy of a letter from Captain Davies, Senior Assistant, Lohardugga, bringing to notice the landholders and others of this district who have conducted themselves loyally and faithfully since the mutiny of the Ramghur battalion.

2 Captain Davies particularly notices the conduct of Pergunnite Jugut Pal Sing, of Pithoria, whose conspicuous loyalty in closing and holding his ghaut against the two companies of the mutinous sepoy of the 8th Native Infantry has already been favorably viewed by his Honor, and regarding whom I was directed to report in your letter of the 12th August last.

3. I delayed reporting till I had an opportunity of ascertaining how the Pergunnite had conducted himself in the midst of the anarchy and confusion that reigned here whilst the station was in possession of the mutineers.

4. I have now the pleasure to bring to his Honor's notice that the Pergunnite was in steady communication with me during the whole period of my absence from Ranchee, and it was from him that I obtained my best information as to the movements and intentions of the mutineers. He was the first to welcome us back, and has been in attendance ever since, and greatly assisted us in procuring supplies on the line of march, and on our arrival here, till the bazar was again established. I fully endorse all that Captain Davies has said regarding him, and respectfully propose, as a suitable recognition of his services, that the title of "Rae Bahadoor" be conferred on him, and that the pension of 313 rupees per annum, which, for faithful and gallant services, was bestowed on the Pergunnite's father, Jyemungul Sing, and lapsed on his death in August 1853, be now assigned for life to the equally loyal and energetic son.

5. I believe, with the title, a khillut is generally given. I have heard that the Pergunnite is very anxious to be presented with a handsome and serviceable double-barrelled rifle.

6 There are a few others* of less note who are not mentioned in Captain Davies' letter, but who opposed the mutineers at the Tiko and Chundwa Ghauts, to whom I should like to give English double-barrelled guns, if the Government see no objection.

7. The Maharajah Juggernath Sahie Deo, of Chota Nagpore, appears to me to deserve the commendations of Government for the steady loyalty he has evinced to the State. The loyalty of his three nephews, Lalls Opendernath Sahie, Mohendernath Sahie, and Mokoondnath Sahie, in resisting all invitations from the mutineers, is very creditable to them; and Thakoor Indernath Sahie, a cousin of the Maharajah, deserves praise for his successful exertions to maintain order in his zemindaree during the disturbances.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

Inclosure 27 in No. 4.

The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Lohardugga to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Sir,

Chota Nagpore, October 29, 1857.

WITH reference to your circular dated the 9th ultimo, and annexure, calling on me for a list of all landholders, chief or others, of my district, who, since the mutines up to the present time, have evinced conspicuous loyalty to Government, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that, of the numerous zemindars within this division, there is only one I can point out as having shown conspicuous loyalty, and that is, Pergunnite Jugut Pal Sing, of Pithoria.

2. On a previous occasion, I brought to your notice the gallant manner in which he closed the Pithoria Ghaut against the two companies of the mutinous sepoy of the 8th Native Infantry, who endeavoured to march on this station.

3. On the mutiny of the Ramghur battalion, on the 2nd August last, he afforded assistance to the Europeans who were compelled to abandon the station, and from that

* Buraik Hurry Sing, Emambux Khan, Buraik Jhubboo Sing, Thakoor Bheem Sing, Chuummur Sing, and Bechun Misser.

time till our return to this on the 22nd ultimo, he made himself useful in furnishing information of the doings and movements of the mutineers, and in furnishing supplies to the British troops sent to re-occupy this division. Though within ten miles of the mutineers during the six miles they held possession of Dorundah, the Pergunnite steadily refused all intercourse with or assistance to them, and, when threatened with an attack from them, retreated, with his family, into the jungles. His conduct is deserving of some special and substantial mark of the approbation of Government.

4. The Maharajah of Chota Nagpore, with his three nephews, Lal Opendernath Sahie, Mohendernath Sahie, and Mokoondnath, steadily and consistently refused all intercourse with, and any assistance to, the mutineers, though emissaries were constantly sent by the latter, inviting the Maharajah to assume his authority as chief of the district, and that they were not only willing, but most anxious, to place their services at his disposal, as did also Thakoor Indernath Sahie, of Govindpore. The conduct of all these zemindars has been such as to meet my entire approval, especially that of Lal Opendernath Sahie: he was at Ranchee when the Ramghur battalion mutinied, and immediately returned to his "ghur" at Pulkate, disavowing any connection with the mutineers.

5. During the temporary absence of the authorities from the district, the zemindaree of the Pithoria Pergunnite was, owing to his exertion, comparatively free from plunder, and, with some few exceptions, order and security to property was maintained by the Govindpore thakoor throughout his zemindaree. The Maharajah of Chota Nagpore appears to have exerted himself for the same laudable end, but owing to the great extent of his zemindaree, he was only partially successful.

I have, &c.

J. S. DAVIES.

Inclosure 28 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, December 4, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 19th ultimo, with inclosures, bringing to notice the names of several landholders and others in the Lohardugga district, who have conducted themselves loyally and faithfully since the mutiny of the Ramghur Battalion.

2. The Governor-General in Council has perused these papers with much gratification. He gladly accedes to the recommendation made by the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, in favor of Pergunnite Jugut Pal, of Pethoria, whose devotion to the British Government has been so conspicuous throughout the late events, and grants to him the title of Rae Bahadoor, a khillut of a double-barrelled rifle, and a life pension of 313 rupees per annum.

3. He also approves of the proposal to bestow English double-barrelled guns on the persons named in the margin,* as rewards for their conduct in opposing the mutineers at the Tiko and Chundwa Ghauts.

4. Lastly, his Lordship in Council desires me to request that the thanks of the Government of India may be conveyed to the Maharajah Juggurnath Sahie Deo, of Chota Nagpore, and to his three nephews, Lal Opendernath Sahie, Lal Mohendernath Sahie, and Lal Mokoondnath Sahie, and to Thakoor Indernath Sahie, a cousin of the Maharajah, for the steady loyalty they evinced on this occasion.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 29 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 24, 1857.

WITH reference to my letters dated the 20th and 21st instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council,

* Buraik Hurry Sing, Emambux Khan, Buraik Jhubboo Sing, Thakoor Bheem Sing, Chummur Sing, Beh em Misser.

the accompanying copy of a further communication from the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, on the subject of the disturbances in Palamow.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 30 in No. 4.

The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chota Nagpore, November 17, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to submit extracts from a demi-official communication received this day from Lieutenant Graham, on deputation in Palamow, under date the 14th instant, from Cheinpore.

2. From the information given, it appears that the insurgents have not dispersed. They have fallen back on the jungle tracts to the south of Palamow, bordering on Sirgoojah, and hold the ghauts in front of them. There have been no fresh depredations since Lieutenant Graham marched into Palamow; but, as surmised by that officer, it is probable they will be emboldened, and in a measure compelled again to take to a course of plunder, if not dispersed.

3. We are short of troops for offensive operations against them; and, unless reinforced, it will not be easy for us to muster a sufficient number of men for a campaign in the Palamow jungles.

4. I have issued fresh instructions to the Surburahkar of Sirgoojah, directing him to employ his whole force, and give his personal attention to the aid of Lieutenant Graham in putting down this disturbance. He has a considerable body of men at his disposal, and they could not be better employed. The insurgents have been troubling Sirgoojah, as well as Palamow; and the bands are formed of Sirgoojah as well as Palamow marauders.

5. In Chota Nagpore all is quiet, but, with the prisoners that we have now in jail, the trials that are pending, and with a number of people, Chiefs, and others coming in, who are all anxious to see what force we have, I do not think it would be right to denude this place of troops.

6. I was in hopes of being able to get fifty Sikhs from Hazareebaugh, or to have sent fifty from thence to Lieutenant Graham's assistance; but though the Hazareebaugh district is now quiet, Major Simpson will not be able adequately to punish the Choochars, who have committed atrocious crimes, and made disturbances in his district, and provide for the duties of his station, with a smaller force than he has now at his disposal.

7. From a letter just received I find that the detachment sent out by Major Simpson to Goomea, had returned to Hazareebaugh. They have not been able to effect much, as the parties they were in search of retired into the hills and jungles on their approach, and nothing was seen but deserted villages. Major Simpson intends going out again in the Rampore direction, and in his search after Choochars is likely to be aided by some influential Sonthal headmen, who have been assisting us in procuring Sonthal recruits.

8. His Honor is aware that Soorunder Sahee having broken his parole, and absconded from Sumbulpore, a strong detachment was sent out to disperse any of his sympathizers that could be found collected, and to apprehend the brothers, if possible, and the Sumbulpore gurhowteah or zemindar, who is suspected of having rendered them most active assistance. I have directed Captain Leigh to proclaim that every village, inhabitants of which harbour these rebels, will be liable to destruction, and similar stringent orders having been issued from this office to the Gurhjat Chiefs, while at the same time large rewards* are offered for their apprehension, I have reason to think they will not long escape punishment.

9. I receive satisfactory accounts from all the Gurhjat Mehals, with exception of Odeypore, in which insignificant place the authority of Government has to be re-established.

10. In my report of the 23rd September, 1857, paragraph 12, I mentioned that the deposed Rajah Dheraj Sing, and his brother, Shewraj Sing, who were detained here under surveillance, had, on the evacuation of Ranchee by the authorities, proceeded to Odeypore, and by extravagant misrepresentations induced the ignorant jagheerdars and ryots to

* 500 rupees each.

acknowledge them. The tehseeldar, on the part of Government, was forced to quit the mehal, and Dheraj Sing appropriated some 500 rupees of Government collections that were in hand.

11. The messengers and spies sent out by me on my first arrival have only recently returned. My perwannah was not received : they would not credit the re-occupation of Ranchee.

12. I have now issued Proclamations, warning the inhabitants against paying revenue to any unaccredited person, or acknowledging any authority but that of the Government officers deputed by me, and required the Surburahkar of Sirgoojah and Rajah of Jushpore (the former has just left me, and the latter is now here), to assist my chuprassies in making known the contents to all concerned. I have also called on them to seize and send in to me all escaped convicts, including Dheraj Sing and his brother. It is reported that the former is dead, and that the latter has succeeded to the usurped post, if so, we are rid of the most determined villain of the two, and I do not anticipate much opposition to my orders. Should these measures prove insufficient, it will be easy for me to take Odeypore in my tour, and restore order, with such a force as I may be able to procure, to accompany me as an escort.

13. I am most anxious to move out, and it is very desirable that I should proceed through the division to Sumbulpore (via Palamow, Sirgoojah, and Odeypore, returning through Singhboom) as soon as possible, to convince all that our reoccupation of the division and defeat of the mutineers is a reality, but am just now kept in the station by the difficulty of providing myself with such an escort as it is expedient I should take with me.

14. I am very anxious to avoid making inconvenient requisitions for additions to our force, and his Honor may rely on our doing the most we can with what we have ; but as Hazareebaugh is to be a station for European troops, and accommodation there of from 300 to a wing could at once be provided in the now vacant buildings of the Agency Jail, and Government bungalows, it might, perhaps, be practicable to occupy that station immediately with a portion of one of Her Majesty's regiments. The Sikh detachment could then be spared for Palamow. If disturbances there cannot otherwise be put down, and if the duties of Sumbulpore can be taken permanently by Madras troops, the detachment of Ramghur Light Infantry now there could be withdrawn, and added to our strength here. This would give us sufficient men at Ranchee and Dorundah for garrison duties, and a moveable column besides. It would greatly aid us in the formation of a new battalion or police corps, and enable us in a short time to be able to dispense with the services of the Madras detachment now here. It would also give us acclimatized men, which I find to be very necessary. Thirty Madras sepoy were sent, the other day, only two marches from this ; the whole party have since been laid up with fever.

15. I take the opportunity of soliciting early instructions in regard to the new levies. I have enlisted about 200, mostly Coles and Sonthals, and they are getting on very well at their drill. I have stopped at this number, waiting to be favoured with his Honor's orders on my report dated 7th October last.

I have, &c.

E T. DALTON.

Inclosure 31 in No. 4.

The Officiating Junior Assistant Commissioner of Korundah to the Principal Assistant Commissioner of Lohardugga.

(Extract)

Chempore, November 14, 1857.

THERE is nothing new, that I know of, to tell you about : all is quiet here, and the various bodies of insurgents quiet for the present ; but this can't last many days, as they must be fed, and their food can only be procured by plunder.

The main body of the Bogtaks are now at Mundul, about twenty miles from this, keeping the Boogloomara ghaut. They are said to be making preparations, both offensive and defensive, and to have an immense quantity of plunder, including, amongst other things, 1,200 head of cattle and buffaloes, and an enormous quantity of ghee, &c. An advanced party of 100 or 150 of them are watching the Tungpurwa ghaut, which is about twelve miles from this, on the road to Mundul. I can send you a rough map of the road towards Mundul, if you like.

Reports from Chutterpore also state that the Khyrwars, &c., are up in that direction. One thing there can be no doubt of, and that is, that if plundering is to be stopped and

the country settled, more Infantry must be sent. With the exception, perhaps, of the Bogtaks—the mere sight of them will be enough to disperse the budmashes. A reward ought to be set on the heads of Jeea Sing, sepoy, and Petumber Sah, with, perhaps, one or two others.

Spies of Rugburdial Sing have just come in, who report parties of insurgents on the Chittra and Tatkia Ghauts, and that Leelumber has returned from the Jushpore direction, with assistance.

Beekaree Sing, of Moukah, reports that in five days from this they are all to assemble at the Palamow Fort to “poojah kur,” and having done so, come down on this.

Inclosure 32 in No. 4.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Sir,

Fort William, December 3, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 24th ultimo, submitting copy of a communication from the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, on the subject of the disturbances in Palamow, and to state that the Governor-General in Council authorises the levy of the Coles and Sonthals to be raised to 500 men

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 33 in No. 4

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 26, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong, reporting the particulars of the mutiny of the sepoys at that station, and requesting that measures may be taken to send by steamer a detachment of European troops for the security of that district.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has already intimated to the Government of India his opinion that the station of Chittagong ought to be strengthened, and he now desires to request that, if the aid of soldiers is not available, he may, at least, be allowed to send 100 sailors and two guns to Chittagong, and that a steamer may be furnished for their conveyance.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 34 in No. 4.

The Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chittagong, November 20, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have much pleasure in stating that those of the residents of this place who left the station during the night before last, returned in the course of yesterday, with the exception of Dr. Beatson and his family, and Captain Dewaal. Of the safety of the former and his family, I have received certain intelligence, but it is doubtful where Captain Dewaal is; he is supposed to have accompanied the Doctor, as he rushed from the lines to give them notice.

2 No one was killed in the station but the burkundauze mentioned in my letter of yesterday's date. Mr. Bamber was not at Mudden's Haut, and had a most fortunate escape: he was getting into his buggy, when, to his astonishment, he saw a number of sepoys coming up; the first party did not molest him, but, as the other came up, they wanted his horses, and began pointing their guns; on this Mr. Bamber plunged into a nullah close by; about twenty shots were fired at him, but without effect; he reached the station about 2 P.M.

3. Yesterday morning I sent out a notice, inviting all the Christian and native residents of respectability to meet at my house, at 1 P.M.; a very great number of the native residents attended, as also several Christians. About forty names were at once

2 R

registered as volunteers, and I hope soon to increase the number. Last night all the ladies and gentlemen collected at my house. We were well armed and prepared for defence, in case any of the sepoys returned.

4. All passed off very quietly, and we heard, in the afternoon, that the sepoys had got as far as Seetacoond. They molested no one on the road, and were said to be giving away the money in all directions. They were said to be travelling very fast. The sepoy who returned with Thakoor Buksh, brought with him 447 Company's rupees. Some more money was sent in by the Darogah this morning, amounting to 273 Company's rupees, and I hope to recover more shortly.

5. We are sadly in want of arms, caps, and ammunition; I may, perhaps, be able to get a small supply from the Government pilot-vessel now in the river. The Poang Rajah and Kalindee Ranees have been directed to send as many men as they can spare. I am collecting as many myself as know how to use fire-arms, and will proceed with them towards Tipperah, if I can get enough men to take the field, and defend the station.

6. The mutiny was evidently planned very suddenly, and as suddenly carried out. Not a person in the station, Christian or native, appears to have obtained the slightest notice. The native inhabitants were just as much taken by surprise as ourselves. Of course all was in confusion during the night of the 18th, but it speaks most highly for the good feeling and conduct of the inhabitants, that not a single case of theft or plunder took place. The houses of those Europeans who left the station for the night were left untouched, and, early on the following morning, when the Magistrate, Mr. Tottenham, and myself, went all round the station, numbers of the inhabitants came out, and were more than usually respectful in their manner. Mr. Bamber also met with great kindness from the villagers he came across on his way back to the station. I cannot record too strong an expression of the good feeling shown towards Government by all with whom I came into contact.

7. The Government will, I trust, take immediate measures to send round, per steamer, some European troops. This is a frontier station, and it is not impossible that advantage may be taken of our defenceless state, to attack it from the hills, or from the south. Two or three companies of Europeans would immediately restore full confidence to the people of this district. If assistance of this nature has not already been sent, I trust the Government will lose no time in forwarding the troops I now apply for.

8. I heard, yesterday, that one of the messengers sent by the Magistrate succeeded in getting before the insurgents, and, in this case, I trust intelligence may reach Tipperah, Dacca, and Sylhet, before they can possibly reach Tipperah.

I have, &c.
C. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 35 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, November 28, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated the 26th instant, and its inclosure, from the Officiating Commissioner at Chittagong, reporting the particulars of the mutiny of the sepoys at that station, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor to send to Chittagong 100 sailors with two guns, as proposed, and to communicate with the Officiating Superintendent of Marine, as to the best means of conveying them by steam to their destination.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 36 in No. 4

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Patna, November 26, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st instant, and its inclosure, I have the honor to inform you that the steamer "Jumna," after landing Lieutenant Batt, I.N., and his men and guns at Buxar, was dispatched to Calcutta on the 22nd instant.

I have, &c.
E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 37 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 14, 1857.

ADVERTING to the fourth paragraph of your letter of the 30th ultimo, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to state, that he only awaits the nomination of an officer to raise and command the levy, as therein promised, to commence the organization of a body of Native Irregular Cavalry for service in Behar. His Honor trusts that no great delay will occur in making this appointment, as a force of this description would be particularly useful at present in that province.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 38 in No. 4.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, November 24, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated the 14th instant, I am directed to observe that by General Order No. 1,466 of 1857, dated the 20th instant, the services of Major C. V. Jenkins, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, have been placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 39 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 30, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from Major Jenkins, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, together with the reply of this day's date, and to request the instructions of his Lordship in Council on the points referred to by Major Jenkins.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 40 in No. 4.

Major Jenkins to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Sir,

Calcutta, November 25, 1857.

ADVERTING to Government General Order of November 19, placing me at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and with reference to the conversation I had with you yesterday, in the course of which you informed me that the purpose for which I have been so placed, is to raise a regiment of Irregular Cavalry, for duty in the districts of Behar and Shahabad, I have the honor to request that you will move his Honor to cause me to be furnished, as soon as possible, with instructions for the formation and organization of the corps, on receipt of which I shall be prepared to proceed to Gya, which you seemed to consider a convenient station for the establishment of my headquarters, and there commence entertaining men at once.

The following occur to me as the chief points on which I would particularly solicit full and distinct information, and until I receive such, I cannot see my way to the completion of the object in view:—

1st. It must be evident to the Lieutenant-Governor that good and efficient men cannot be expected to enlist, unless I am in a position to explain to them the terms on which they are called upon to take service, the rates of pay they are to receive in the several grades, &c. I beg, therefore, that these points may be settled before I commence entertaining men.

2ndly. It is necessary that I should be made acquainted with the intentions of Government as to the strength of the corps in all its grades, hospital and bazar establishments, &c. I would suggest that it be formed on the same plan as other corps of Irregular Cavalry, but, in order to obtain respectable and trustworthy men, I would recommend that higher pay be given, I believe it has long been a general complaint amongst Irregular Cavalry officers that the pay is insufficient to admit of the men doing justice to their horses without involving themselves in debt.

3rdly. May I beg the favor of your informing me what rate of staff or command allowance it is intended I should receive, in addition to my regimental pay and allowances; whether I am to be allowed the assistance of European officers as second in command and Adjutant; and, if so, what amount of pay and allowances they are to receive.

4thly. Should it not be considered expedient to appoint officers from the army, I trust there will be no objection to one of the Invalid Establishment being put in as second in command; and I beg to recommend to the favourable notice of the Lieutenant-Governor, Lieutenant Arbuthnot, late of the 10th Light Cavalry, as an officer well qualified for such a situation. This officer may also carry on the duties of Adjutant, until some other person can be found capable of filling that important office.

5thly. It is also desirable that I should be informed whether the corps is to be considered a civil or a military one, and in what Department the pay of officers and men is to be drawn; what periodical returns I shall be required to furnish, and to whom they are to be sent.

Lastly. I would ask permission to indent on the Ordnance Department for carbines, as the matchlocks, with which it is to be supposed the men will come provided, may be looked upon as almost useless.

I have, &c.

C. V. JENKINS, Major,
1st Regiment, Light Cavalry.

Inclosure 41 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Major Jenkins

Sir,

Fort William, November 30, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 25th instant, and in reply to communicate the following orders of the Lieutenant-Governor on the several points referred to by you, in connection with the body of Irregular Cavalry proposed to be raised for service in the Behar district.

1st The pay of the men of the corps should, in his Honor's opinion, be 25 rupees each per month, that of Native officers, &c., being in proportion to that allowance. The Lieutenant-Governor will, however, submit the question for the decision of the Government of India.

2ndly. The corps will, in the first instance, consist of three troops, hospital and bazar establishments being in due proportion.

3rdly. The question of your staff or command allowance will be determined by the Supreme Government, to whom a reference will be made on the subject.

4thly. The number of officers to be attached to the regiment should, his Honor thinks, be in the proportion of one officer to each troop, but this point will also be submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.

5thly. The Behar Irregular Cavalry will be a civil corps, and at the disposal of the civil authorities of the district, and the Commissioner of the Division.

6thly, and lastly. Your indent for arms and accoutrements will be submitted to the Military Department, as soon as it is sent in by you, which will probably be when you have made some progress in recruiting the men.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 42 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Sir,

Fort William, December 9, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th ultimo, requesting instructions on certain points referred to the Lieutenant-Governor by Major Jenkins, who has been appointed to raise a body of Irregular Horse in Behar.

The points referred are :—

1st On what terms the officers and men are to be engaged? The Lieutenant-Governor has replied, that he thinks the men should get 25 rupees each a-month, and that the allowances of the officers should be in proportion; but that the question would be submitted for the orders of the Government of India. I am desired, on this point, to refer to the orders of the 30th October last, by which his Honor was informed that the pay of the native officers and men was to be the same as that of the Bengal Police Corps.

2nd What was to be the strength of the corps? The Governor-General in Council desires that it be raised, if possible, to the full strength of an Irregular Cavalry Regiment, viz., 500 sowars.

3rd. What is to be the command allowance? His Lordship in Council authorizes the command allowance to be the same as that of an Irregular Cavalry regiment.

4th. What number of officers is to be attached to the regiment? His Lordship in Council thinks that two officers will be enough for the present, until some progress has been made in raising the men. The appointment of an Adjutant is therefore sanctioned, and an officer will be placed at his Honor's disposal for this duty.

5th Whether the corps is to be a civil or a military corps? His Honor has rightly replied, that it is to be a civil corps.

The Governor-General in Council desires me to request that Major Jenkins may be directed to lose no time in raising and organizing the regiment of Behar Irregular Horse, to the command of which he has been appointed.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 43 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India

Sir,

Fort William, November 21, 1857.

WITH reference to your office letter dated the 13th ultimo, requesting the issue of instructions to the officers stationed at halting-places on the Grand Trunk Road, to afford aid to the postal authorities in the bullock-train arrangements, I am directed to transmit, for the information and orders of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a communication, dated the 17th instant, from the Superintendent for Carriage, &c., and of its inclosure.

2. Under the circumstances represented by Mr. Jackson, the Lieutenant-Governor earnestly recommends that the officers in question may be relieved of the additional duties which have been imposed on them, and the exaction of which, if insisted upon, seems to his Honor not unlikely to cause the breaking down of a system that has hitherto been found to be most efficient.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 44 in No. 4.

The Superintendent for Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Raneegunge, November 17, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter dated the 12th instant, received from Captain Ward, the depôt officer stationed at Sasseram, tendering his resignation of his duties, on the score of ill-health and over-work. I do so, not so much with the expectation that Captain Ward's resignation will be accepted, as with the view of bringing before the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal the fact that the depôt officers have

quite sufficient work to perform in their own duties in the Supply Department, without having increased work thrown on them from other departments. The best officers under me, Captain Grubb, at Sherghotty, Captain Smyth, at Chowparun, and Captain Forbes, at Gyra, protest that it is all they can do to accomplish their work, and that if any more is thrust upon them, they must break down.

2. Under these circumstances, I would solicit that the orders conveyed with your letter dated the 21st ultimo, directing the halting-station officers to pay all the bearers, coolies, and cattle-drivers in the Postal Department, may be revoked. It is by no means so trifling a piece of business to superintend this payment. It takes up several hours of the day on which the payment is made, and necessitates the writing of letters, the hearing of complaints, settling of differences, &c. Besides, there are officers subordinate to the Post Office Department now employed on the road. Why should they not pay the subordinates of their own department? For instance, why should not the Postmaster of Ranee-gunge pay these men just as well as my halting-officer, who has already to superintend the payments of a couple of thousand cart-men, doolie bearers, mahouts, &c.

3. I am writing on the subject of cash payment for rum; and shall endeavour, if possible, to make some other arrangement regarding it, as it is so obnoxious. I will also endeavour to decrease the correspondence of the halting-officers as much as possible.

I have, &c.

E. JACKSON.

Inclosure 45 in No. 4.

The Assistant Superintendent of Supplies, &c., to the Superintendent for Carriage, &c.

Sir,

Sasseram, November 12, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 8th November, I have the honor to inform you that, from the instructions received from Mr. Ward, late Superintendent of Carriage, I was directed to give each soldier proceeding by bullock-train upwards, two drams of rum daily, and no more. I had no letter whatever to say that I was to receive cash payments for it; and, from what I heard yesterday (when I received your letter) from an officer commanding a detachment, I think that each soldier is cut 3d. a-day on the line of march on account of rum. I do not know whether this practice goes on in every regiment, but it would be much better if it were, and thereby save the officer in charge of the depôts of supplies from a great deal of work, of which they have already as much as they can do. As I do not feel that I can do all the work of this station with any degree of satisfaction to myself and Government, I beg to resign this appointment. If you will be good enough to apply to the Governor of Bengal for an officer to fill my place, I will give over all connected with my office, and give him all the help I can, before I leave.

I have not been well lately, which makes me feel the fatigue of being about all day more than usual. I have to provide every day for three different detachments, to make out six Returns, besides indents for rum. The serving out of rum I do not mind, but do not like being made a canteen-serjeant of, by having to take money for it.

As it will, no doubt, take some time to make up my accounts, I hope the Lieutenant-Governor will allow me to do duty with Captain Rattray's Sikh battalions at Dehree, until such time as all the accounts are right, or until his Honor thinks fit to remove me to any other station.

I have, &c.

J. WARD.

Inclosure 46 in No. 4.

The Director-General of the Post Office to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, November 27, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to return the papers received with your docket dated the 25th November, and beg to express my earnest hope that Government will not accede to the request made by Mr. E. Jackson, the Superintendent of Supply, and will decline to relieve the officers in charge of supply depôts on the Grand Trunk Road of the duty of distributing the pay of the coolies and owners of bullocks employed by the Post Office in the transport of troops by bullock-train.

2. Captain Ward, the officer in charge of the depôt at Sasseram, having requested to

be relieved from his charge, Mr. Jackson, in forwarding the application, takes occasion to urge the above request, although Captain Ward in resigning his office does not assign the duty of paying the bullock contractors and coolies as one of the tasks pressing most heavily upon him; he mentions the number of returns which he has to furnish, and expresses his dislike to being made a "canteen-serjeant" by having to sell drams of rum and receive pice in payment.

3. It is easy to believe that the task of retailing spirits and receiving and accounting for the price of each glass must be a most irksome one to any officer, and must also involve a great deal of very troublesome account. I cannot conceive that it can be necessary to impose such a duty on a commissioned officer; but most certainly if it be necessary to relieve the depôt officers of some part of the duties they are now expected to perform, it is of more importance that the establishment by which the troops are conveyed should be punctually paid, and the service rendered a popular one, than that every dram of rum should be served out by a commissioned officer.

4 I confess I cannot comprehend how the work of the depôt officers can be severe; they have an establishment, and have simply to see to the provisioning of about 250 men daily. A clerk has been detached to each depôt officer, on the part of the Post Office, for the sole purpose of keeping the account of payments made to the bullock-train establishments. There may have been some trouble in settling the first payments to the coolies and bullock-contractors; but after the first week there ought to be no occasion for correspondence or dispute.

5. There are many reasons why it is very desirable that the bullock-train establishment should not be paid by the officers who superintend it. The presence of those officers is required on the road, and their movements would be much hampered if they had to come weekly to any station for money to distribute along the line; but setting aside this consideration, and others of a similar character, I am most anxious to avoid throwing in the way of the native establishment the temptation of having the disbursement, practically almost unchecked, of very large sums of money.

6. The misconduct or dishonesty of a single individual might cause an interruption affecting the whole line, and any serious irregularity would render it impossible to continue the present system, under which so many men are daily conveyed, with comfort and comparative rapidity, to the Upper Provinces.

I have, &c.

H. B. RIDDELL.

Inclosure 47 in No. 4.

The Superintendent for Carriage, &c., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Raneegunge, December 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor again to address you on the subject of the payment of the carters, coolies, &c., of the Post-office Department.

2. All the officers of my department have stated that they have not leisure for this payment; and there appear to be some difficulties connected with it which are insurmountable. The men cannot come to the halting-stations to receive their pay, and most of the halting-officers have informed me that they are required to go to stations eight and ten miles distant from their own to make the payment. This, the Government will at once see, is impossible. Notice was yesterday given to me that the bullock-train will, for the future, start on Sundays, as well as every other day of the week. This arrangement shuts up the only day on which one or two of the officers had adopted plans for riding out four or five miles to make the Post-office payments, as they will now be occupied every day at their own stations.

3. I lose no time in reporting this, and have addressed the Director-General of Post-offices direct regarding it, in order that some new measures may be adopted to make the Post-office payments; otherwise there may be some difficulty in keeping the coolies, carters, &c., to their work.

I have, &c.

E. JACKSON.

Inclosure 48 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, December 11, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st ultimo, with inclosure, being a remonstrance from the Superintendent of Supplies against the employment of his subordinates in distributing the pay of the coolies and owners of bullocks employed by the Post-office Department in the transport of troops by bullock train, and in the sale of rum to the troops.

2. The Director-General of the Post-Office of India was consulted on the subject, and a copy of his reply is herewith forwarded. For the reasons given in Mr. Riddell's letter, the Governor-General in Council is not disposed to sanction any change in the orders regarding the payment of coolies and owners of bullocks by the officers employed under the Superintendent of Supplies, but desires that the practice of requiring these officers to sell spirits, and to receive money for the same, may be put a stop to.

3. Your communication dated the 8th instant has since been received. It does not appear to his Lordship in Council to be necessary to require the officers either to leave their stations for the purpose of superintending the payment of the bullock-train establishment or to devote their Sundays to this duty.

I have, &c.

C BEADON.

Inclosure 49 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 25, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 27th ultimo, I am directed to solicit the consideration of the Government of India to the accompanying Minute, this day recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor, on the subject of the arrangements which his Honor considers advisable for the security of the district of Tirhoot against mutineers from Dacca, Chittagong, and Jelpigoree.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 50 in No. 4.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated November 25, 1857.

IN my Minute of the 27th ultimo, I stated my apprehensions for the Behar districts, north of the Ganges, in case the Dacca and Jelpigoree sepoys should mutiny and march westward, and in consequence of the orders subsequently received from the Government of India, under date 2nd instant, 100 armed sailors, with two guns, have been dispatched towards Purneah. The dispatch of the rest of the men destined for the defence of the Rungpore and Dinapore districts has been delayed on account of the difficulty of procuring steam conveyance. But 100 of them will leave Calcutta this afternoon, and the other 100 to-morrow.

Meantime, the actual mutiny at Chittagong and Dacca, at which latter place the sepoys, Infantry and Artillery, have resisted being disarmed, and opposed force to force, seems to render the chance of a mutiny at Jelpigoree greater than heretofore, and it is not easy to avoid the apprehension that all three parties—that from Chittagong, that from Dacca, and that from Jelpigoree, may unite and march westward through Purneah and Tirhoot, towards Oude.

The latest account of the sailors going to Purneah was, that they were at Rampore Beaulah on the 22nd, and would probably be at Caragola on the 26th. From thence they would go in four or five marches to Purneah, so that they would be there by the end of this month, and probably in time to defend that station against attack. But the whole of Tirhoot is undefended.

I think it right to submit this for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council. I know not what is the number of European troops at Dinapore, or if any of them can be spared. But if it were possible to order, by electric telegraph, 100, 150, or 200 men,

with guns, to Mozufferpore, they could be there easily, even without help from steamers (but of course more easily with that help), in five days from Dinapore, and would be there long before any mutineers could arrive from the eastward.

After the mutineers shall have got west of Tihoot, the detachment might return to Dinapore.

I need not enlarge, to the Governor-General in Council, on the enormous importance of such a district as Tihoot, and the great evil of allowing it to be devastated.

F. J. HALLIDAY.

Inclosure 51 in No. 4

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, December 11, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 25th ultimo, submitting a Minute recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor, on the subject of the arrangements which his Honor considers advisable to be adopted for the security of the district of Tihoot against mutineers from Dacca, Chittagong, and Jelpigorge.

2. The Governor-General in Council desires me to state, that the Government of India, with every desire to comply with the Lieutenant-Governor's wish in regard to sending troops from Dinapore, for the defence of Tihoot, is unable, under existing circumstances, to do so. The military station of Dinapore is already weak, and the condition of things near Benares and beyond it will not allow of troops being at present detached at the former station; without which a force cannot be detached to Tihoot.

3. The small detachment of fifty men of Her Majesty's 5th Regiment, lately at Monghyr, has, as his Honor is aware, accompanied Mr. Yule, the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, to Purneah, and it is expected that the Yeomanry Cavalry may be useful on the other side of the Ganges. But his Lordship in Council regrets that no more than this can at present be done for that part of the country.

4. I am directed to add that the Nepalese forces may be expected at Segowlee in ten or twelve days.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 52 in No. 4.

Mr Metcalfe to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

My dear Sir,

Comillah, November 23, 1857.

IN continuation of my daily private reports (I am careful that a daily public report is dispatched from the Magistrate's office by Mr. Sandford), I have the honor to inform you that the mutineers left the main road at or near Seetacoond, proceeding in a northerly direction, and entering the hills of Independent Tipperah through a dalah or ravine. Among the convicts, whom they released to use as coolies, are some Kookies or hill men, with whom, I conceive, they must have arranged before rising, that, as the price of obtaining their release, they should act as guides in a country utterly unknown to all but those who actually reside in it. I understand that the convicts are employed to cut away obstructions in their path (for it is no more), selected by the mutineers; but the result of very anxious and careful inquiry on my part is, that ultimately they will be compelled to relinquish the route they have adopted as impracticable, and, turning to the west, revert to the highway, pass through Comillah, and then proceed again in a westerly direction to their destination, which is Sylhet. I have sent mounted men out in every direction, and a hill man, whom I can trust, on an elephant into the hills themselves. The town is absolutely deserted by all who can quit it, but I have received every assistance in their power to render from the pleaders, amlahs, and others, who are obliged to remain. Hearing that the Rajah of Tipperah's dewan, whose functions apply to his Highness' estate within our territories, had crossed the river, I sent for him back, insisted on his remaining, and have, with his assistance, laid an express between this and Agurtollah, the residence of the Maharajah; I shall thus hear what occurs in that direction. The mutineers appear at present to be marching in a parallel line with our territory. Should they find their chosen route impracticable, they will cross over the boundary, and thus get on the high road again, more or less near to Comillah, as the case may be. There are several old, unwieldly,

and sickly men among them, and a number of women and children, and it is difficult to imagine how these will be fed, even if they manage to travel, they are said to have burnt down a mahajun's house near the Fenny, and if they should come here and find, as they will find, the treasure removed, their exasperation will know no bounds. I hope the Government will think we have done our duty here. Anxious days, and sleepless nights, are our present lot, but we do our best to encourage others to keep up hope. The jail is quiet, but solely, I think, in consequence of the strict discipline kept up, as the darogah, an excellent officer, informs me that the prisoners are talking eagerly of the expected arrival of the mutineers. I have sent off to Mymensing, not to alarm the people there, but to put them on their guard, as it is not impossible the mutineers may pass through their station. I have taken steps to secure such of the records of the Collector's office (lakraj documents) as I think it may be an object to destroy, and in fact have little left to do but await results. I keep the Courts open, and hold a sessions trial to-day. Mr Sandford has been very active and useful. No news yet of Sandys or Cockerell.

Yours, &c.

H. C. METCALFE.

Inclosure 53 in No. 4.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Sir,

Fort William, December 9, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 26th ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter from Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, reporting on the proceedings of the mutineers of Chittagong, and the measures adopted by him as regards the station of Comillah.

2. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that Mr. Metcalfe has acted with excellent judgment and energy, and desires that this may be communicated to him.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 54 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 25, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward herewith a copy of a letter dated the 12th instant, from the Commissioner of Patna, and of its inclosures, and, under the circumstances therein stated, to solicit the sanction of the Governor-General in Council to the disbursement of the sum of 1,579 rupees, paid as rewards to the native officers and men of the Nujeeb guard at Mozufferpore, for their faithful and loyal conduct when that station was abandoned by the European officers of Government, under Mr. Tayler's order, and the detachment of the 12th Irregular Cavalry stationed there mutinied.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 55 in No. 4.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Patna, November 12, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward a letter of the 9th instant, from the Hon. R. Forbes, Judge of Tirhoot, together with a bill for 1,579 rupees, being two months' pay of the Nujeebs stationed at Mozufferpore, and also a copy of a letter from my predecessor, sanctioning the disbursement of this sum.

2. The circumstances under which the payment was made are fully detailed in the Judge's letter, and are well known to the Lieutenant-Governor. At the period when the civilians abandoned the station at Mozufferpore, the detachment of the 12th Irregular Cavalry then stationed there mutinied, and endeavoured to persuade the Nujeebs to join them in plundering the treasury, and releasing the prisoners from the jail. The Nujeebs,

however, remained faithful to their trust, and preserved the treasure, amounting to nearly four lacs, the jail, and the public buildings, from plunder and injury. They aided the respectable inhabitants, also, in keeping the budmashes of the city quiet, and it is no doubt owing to their good conduct that the civilians, on their return to Mozufferpore, found that their absence had not been attended with the disastrous consequences which might have been anticipated.

3. The Commissioner, impressed with the value of the services they had rendered, authorised the Collector, on the Judge's requisition, to reward the Nujeebs by a gift of two months' pay. The Civil Auditor, however, declines to pass the bill, without the sanction of Government; this, under the circumstances I have stated, will not, I conclude, be withheld. I have the honor to recommend that it should be accorded.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 56 in No. 4.

The Judge of Tirhoot to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Tirhoot, November 9, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward the accompanying bill for 1,579 rupees, disbursed under the authority conveyed in the annexed copy of a letter from the late Commissioner to the Collector of this district, as a reward to the Nujeeb guards, native officers, and men, in all 115, for their good conduct on the occasion of the mutiny of the Irregular Cavalry, which took place here on the 31st July and 1st August last, and as the Civil Auditor has refused to pass the amount without the orders of supreme authority, I beg you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of the Government to the charge, which was incurred as indispensably necessary under the circumstances which follow.

2 On the 31st July, in obedience to a summons from the Commissioner, the European authorities and Christian residents quitted this station and proceeded to Dinapore, and on the same night the detachment of the 12th Irregular Cavalry, in number 19, sent here for the protection of the station by the commanding officer, the late Major Holmes (whom, as well as Mrs Holmes and Dr and Mrs Garner, some of the same corps had massacred at Segowlee, on the 23rd idem, or only eight days before), broke out into open mutiny, and were joined by the thannah jemadar, and six ticca sowars employed by the Magistrate. Their first act was to confine the town darogah all night, after which they broke open his box and plundered its contents, and it was only by a ruse that he ultimately succeeded in getting out of their clutches. Next day they destroyed the public dâk wallet and its contents, and, proceeding to the jail, which, as you are aware, is close to the Collectorate and Treasury, did all they could, by tampering with the Nujeeb guards, to induce them to release the prisoners and join with themselves in plundering the Treasury (in which there were then nearly four lacs of rupees), and the town and station of Mozufferpore.

3. Hearing, too, of the unexpected arrival in the station of two European gentlemen from the district, the mutinous troopers proceeded in quest of them to Secunderpore (the Collector's residence), where the gentlemen were said to have put up, with the avowed intention of killing them if found. Providentially, however, the two gentlemen being informed, on their arrival, of the departure of all the other residents, quickly left the house and station before the troopers reached it.

4. It is greatly to the credit of the Nujeeb guards, that, firmly resisting all the temptations held out to them by the sowars, they not only remained faithful, but, under the command and directions of their chief native officer, they loaded their muskets, assumed a bold defensive attitude, and prepared to oppose the troopers if they proceeded to extremities, and the latter, finding their efforts to seduce the Nujeebs unsuccessful and of no avail, and also that the people of the town did not sympathise with them, the same evening, after dusk, made a hasty and stealthy retreat from the town, in doing which they were fired upon by some of the Nujeebs and people of the town, and one of their number was wounded. They, however, succeeded in getting away, taking with them four horses, the property of Mr Lantour, the Collector, and two buggy-horses, and a saddle pony of mine, which they took out of the stable in open daylight, before the faces of my servants, who dared not resist them, besides one horse belonging to the head-master of the school, which, however, as well as two of the Collector's horses, were recovered, and my pony having broke loose on the road, returned to the station.

5. After the above recital, it is superfluous to remark, that had the Nujeeb guards

not proved faithful, what has taken place at every other station, where there has been a mutiny, would, to a certainty, have occurred here. The budmashes would have risen; the Government treasury would have been plundered; the prisoners released; the cutcheries and records burnt, and the town and station pillaged; and though there were no Europeans here at the time, it is impossible to say how many of the native inhabitants might have been killed. Considering, too, that at Arrah, Gya, and other places where men of the same corps were exposed to similar temptations, they have, even with European officers at the station, been easily induced to swerve from their allegiance, and to side with mutineers and rebels against the State, I am sure that you will agree with me, that the conduct of the Nujeebs here, in resisting all temptation, and that, too, in the absence of every European officer, was doubly meritorious and commendable.

6 Information of the outbreak and the good conduct of the Nujeebs having been reported to the district authorities at Dinapore, they were unanimous in thinking that they could not return to Mozufferpore without having authority at once to reward the Nujeebs, and, accordingly, an application was made to the Commissioner, who, agreeing with the authorities of this district that the Nujeebs were justly entitled to a reward of not less than two months' pay to each of them, readily sanctioned the disbursement of the amount by the Collector, and for which, at the time, it was fully believed, by myself and others, that the Commissioner's order was, under the circumstances, sufficient authority.

7. I beg to add, in conclusion, that Moottee Iradut Ally, the Sudder Ameen and law officer, with powers of a magistrate, having, in the absence of the covenanted authorities, briefly reported to the Supreme Government what had occurred here, both the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor were pleased, in the accompanying copies of Messrs. Beadon and Young's letters, dated respectively the 15th and 20th August last, to express "their satisfaction at the conduct of the officers and men of the Treasury guard."

I have, &c

ROBERT FORBES.

Inclosure 57 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Moulvie Iradut Ally.

Sir,

Fort William, August 15, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your petition, dated the 2nd instant, reporting the occurrences at Mozufferpore, on the 1st idem, consequent on the mutiny and desertion of the detachment of Irregular Cavalry stationed there.

This petition will be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for such orders as his Honor may think proper to pass on it, but I am desired to express the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council at the conduct of the officers and men of the Treasury guard, and of the other native functionaries by whom the station was preserved from being plundered, and the peace of the district maintained.

I have, &c

C. BEADON

Inclosure 58 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Moulvie Iradut Ally.

Sir,

Fort William, August 20, 1857.

A COPY of your petition, dated the 2nd instant, to the address of the Governor-General of India, reporting the occurrences at Mozufferpore, on the 1st idem, consequent on the mutiny of the detachment of Irregular Cavalry stationed there, having been forwarded to this office and laid before the Lieutenant-Governor, I am desired to express his Honor's satisfaction at the conduct of the officers and men of the Treasury guard, and of the other native functionaries in defending the station, and maintaining the peace of the district.

2. I am, at the same time, desired to observe that, as an officer subordinate to the Government of Bengal, you should have submitted your report to this office, and not to the Government of India.

I have, &c,

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 59 in No. 4.

*Bill.*The Honorable Company, *Dr.*

TO amount of two months' pay to the Nujcebs stationed at Mozufferpore, as reward
 for their good conduct on the occasion of the mutiny of the detachment of the
 12th Irregular Cavalry at that station, on the 1st August last, sanctioned by
 the Commissioner of Circuit, in the accompanying copy of his letter to the
 Collector of Tirhoot, of the 8th August, 1857 1,579

E. E
Civil Court, Tirhoot, October 6, 1857.

ROBERT FORBES, *Judge.*

Registered, page 4, Civil Auditor's Office, October 24, 1857.

Returned unaudited, for orders of Government, sanctioning the reward.

K M CHATTERJEE, *Assistant Civil Auditor.*

Inclosure 60 in No. 4

The late Commissioner of Patna to the Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

Patna, August 8, 1857.

I REQUEST you will pay to the Judge or the district, on his requisition, a sum
 equal to two months' pay of the Nujceeb guards employed at Mozufferpore, to be distributed
 to them as a reward for their good behaviour

I have, &c.

W TAYLER.

Inclosure 61 in No. 4.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, December 5, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 25th ultimo, with
 inclosure, and to state that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction
 the disbursement of the sum of 1,579 rupees, paid as rewards to the native officers and
 men of the Nujceeb guard at Mozufferpore, for their faithful and loyal conduct when that
 station was abandoned by the European officers of Government.

I have, &c.

J W DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 62 in No. 4

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India

Sir,

Fort William, November 27, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to the
 Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Agent
 to the Governor-General, North-Eastern Frontier, inclosing an extract from Station Orders
 issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry, regarding
 the appointment of five men as serjeants and five men as corporals, from the 1st of
 October, 1857, with staff allowances of 10 rupees and 6 rupees each per mensem respec-
 tively, to do duty with the Marine Brigade stationed at Debrooghur, under the command
 of Lieutenant Davies

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to recommend that the orders issued by Lieu-
 tenant-Colonel Hannay may be approved and confirmed by the Government of India.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 63 in No. 4

The Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Gowhatty, November 7, 1857.*
 WITH reference to your letter of the 11th September last, advising the dispatch of an expeditionary party, consisting of 100 Europeans, to this frontier, I have the honor to forward, for confirmation and approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying copy of a letter of the 30th ultimo, together with extracts of Station Orders issued by him from Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry, regarding the appointment of serjeants and corporals from the Naval Brigade.

2 Not having received any direction about the Naval Brigade, I am not aware to what authority application is to be made on matters concerning them, either to the Commander-in-chief or to the Lieutenant-Governor, and I have, therefore to request you will obtain the necessary confirmation of the orders issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay.

I have, &c.

F. JENKINS.

Inclosure 64 in No. 4.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier

Sir, *Debrooghur, October 30, 1857.*
 I HAVE the honor to forward for your approval, and transmission to army headquarters, duplicate copies of my Station Order, dated Debrooghur, the 29th of October, 1857.

I have, &c.

S F HANNAY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry at Debrooghur

Inclosure 65 in No. 4.

Extract of Station Orders issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, Commanding at Debrooghur, dated October 29, 1857.

THE appointment by Lieutenant Davies, I N., commanding the Naval Brigade, of five men to do duty as serjeants, and five men as corporals, with a view to effective discipline, and to ensure due efficiency in the various duties imposed on his detachment during their stay in Assam, will have effect from the 1st October, 1857. And the commanding officer is pleased to direct that a monthly staff allowance of 10 rupees to each of the serjeants, and 6 rupees to each of the corporals, be drawn for these men, in a contingent bill, monthly, until further orders, subject to the confirmation of the Commander-in-chief and Government

Inclosure 66 in No. 4.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Fort William, December 5, 1857.*
 I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 27th ultimo, with inclosure, and to state that the Governor-General in Council approves and confirms the Station Order issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry, regarding the appointment of five men as serjeants, and five men as corporals, from the 1st October, 1857, with staff allowances of 10 rupees and 6 rupees each per mensem, respectively, to do duty with the Marine Brigade stationed at Debrooghur, under the command of Lieutenant Davies, of the Indian Navy.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 67 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India

Sir,

Fort William, November 28, 1857.

WITH reference to Mr. Under-Secretary Dalrymple's endorsement, dated the 26th instant, transferring to this office for disposal a letter (a copy of which is hereto annexed) from the Chairman of the Assam Company, urging, with advertence to the recent occurrences at Chittagong and Dacca, the immediate dispatch of an additional European force to Assam for the security of that province; I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to report, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, that Colonel Jenkins, in a recent communication to Government, has stated that he does not apprehend danger in that quarter. The Lieutenant-Governor also does not believe that the mutiny of the sepoys at Chittagong will be followed by the march of the mutineers into Assam.

2 Nevertheless, his Honor is fully sensible that the province is insufficiently defended, and that European troops should be posted there as soon as circumstances will permit of this being done.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 68 in No. 4.

The Chairman of the Assam Company to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, November 25, 1857

REFERRING to my letter dated the 24th ultimo, praying that Government would be pleased to send an additional armed European force to Assam for the protection of that province, I have the honor to bring to your notice that the anxiety we then expressed for its safety, and, consequently, that of our valuable properties in the country, is now much enhanced by the circumstances of the mutiny of the sepoys at Chittagong, and subsequent affray between the Naval Brigade and sepoys at Dacca, under the resistance of the latter to disarmament. These events clearly indicate the disaffected state of the native regiments in the eastern districts, who have been doubtless in communication with each other throughout the rebellion, and, unless intimidated by the presence of European forces, the sepoys in all these districts will surely follow the seditious example of those at the above-mentioned stations. I therefore again beg most earnestly to solicit that a military force may be dispatched without a moment's delay, and in the most expeditious manner, to Assam, so as to provide against the imminent danger that now menaces that province, weakly guarded as it is against insurrection of the troops, or invasion by the surrounding tribes of marauding savages.

I have, &c.

D. C. MACKEY.

Inclosure 69 in No. 4.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, December 9, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th ultimo, forwarding one from Mr. D. C. Mackey, Chairman of the Assam Company, requesting that a military force may be immediately dispatched to Assam for the protection of that province.

2. The Governor-General in Council desires me, in reply, to request that Mr. Mackey may be informed that at present it is not possible to allot any European troops to Assam.

3. It should likewise be intimated to him that Colonel Jenkins, in a recent communication, has stated that he does not apprehend any danger in that quarter, and that the Lieutenant-Governor also does not believe that the mutiny of the sepoys at Chittagong will be followed by the march of the mutineers into Assam.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 70 in No. 4.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Sub-Treasurer.

Sir,

Fort William, November 11, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that you will honor the drafts that may be drawn upon you by the Director-General of the Post Office of India in favor of the Manager of the North-Western Dāk Company, to the extent of 8,400 rupees per week, for the transport of European troops from Raneegunge to Benares.

2. You are further authorized, at the instance of the Director-General, and in his absence from the Presidency, to honor the drafts that may be drawn upon you by either the Officiating Postmaster-General or the Officiating Deputy Postmaster-General on the above account, and to the extent above-mentioned.

I have, &c.

J W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 71 in No. 4.

The Director-General of the Post Office to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, November 30, 1857.

FROM the 25th instant, Mr Allen has furnished fourteen carriages daily for the conveyance of troops from Raneegunge; it is therefore necessary that authority should be given for the weekly payment of 9,800, instead of 8,400 rupees. I shall be obliged by the issue of the necessary order on the Sub-Treasurer.

I have, &c.

H. B. RIDDELL.

Inclosure 72 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Sub-Treasurer.

Sir,

Fort William, December 3, 1857

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that you will honor the drafts that may be drawn upon you by the Director-General of the Post-Office of India in favor of the Manager of the North-Western Dāk Company, to the extent of 9,800 rupees per week, from the 25th ultimo, for the transport of European troops from Raneegunge to Benares, instead of 8,400 rupees per week authorized in my letter dated the 11th ultimo, and, in future, that you will honor similar drafts for sums exceeding 9,800 rupees per week, on receiving an intimation from the Director-General that the number of carriages furnished has exceeded fourteen per diem, the rate payable for each additional carriage furnished being 200 rupees a-day.

The authority to draw drafts upon the Treasury on this account, granted to the Officiating Postmaster-General, or the Officiating Deputy Postmaster-General in the absence from the Presidency of the Director-General, remains unchanged.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON

Inclosure 73 in No. 4.

The Officiating Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 23, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a letter from the Government Coal Agent at Galle, dated the 7th instant, from which it will be perceived that there is a large supply of coal at that station; the balance on hand, after returning what had been borrowed from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's depôt, having been 5,567 tons on the above date.

2. Regarding the ship "North," which was dispatched from this port with 1,400 tons of Burdwan coal, Captain Llewelyn will be instructed to issue a portion of it to vessels

requiring fuel to mix with English coal in the proportion of one-third or one-fourth, so as to expend it.

3. Advices regarding the dispatch of the "North" were sent to Galle on the 22nd ultimo, so that they must have been received ere this, but a duplicate will be sent by the outgoing mail.

I have, &c.

H. HOWE.

Inclosure 74 in No. 4.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

Sir,

Fort William, December 3, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd ultimo, and to state that, as the stock of coal at Galle is sufficient for the probable wants of the Government, the Governor-General in Council desires that no more coal be sent there

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 75 in No 4.

The Director-General of the Post Office to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, December 9, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 1st instant, I beg to submit a statement of the number of troops conveyed by bullock-train from Benares to Allahabad from the 15th October to the 30th November. In this statement followers are not included.

I have, &c.

H. B. RIDDELL

Inclosure 76 in No. 4.

RETURN showing the Number and Description of Carriages and Number of Officers, Warrant Officers, and Privates conveyed by Bullock-Train, from the 15th of October to the 30th of November, 1857.

Date.					Number.				Number.				
					Carts.	Hackeries.	Carriages	Total.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Privates.	Followers.	Total
October 15 ..	..	.	..	..	35	.	1	36	6	.	168	..	174
" 16 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10	..	..	.	10
" 17 ..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	37	5	..	164	.	169
" 18 ..	.	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
" 19 ..	..	..	.	.	35	4	.	39	6	.	176	..	182
" 20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	..	..	..
" 21 ..	..	.	..	..	18	2	1	21	4	..	84	.	88
" 22 ..	..	..	..	..	19	2	4	25	5	..	90	..	95

2 T

Return, &c.—*continued.*

Date.				Number.				Number.				
				Carts.	Hackeries.	Carnages	Total.	Officers	Warrant Officers	Privates.	Followers.	Total.
October 23 .	..	..	..	18	3	..	21	6	..	93	..	99
„ 24 ..	.		..	17	2	2	21	4	..	91	..	95
„ 25 .	..	..	..	20	2	2	24	5	..	86	..	91
„ 26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
„ 27 ..	..	..	..	20	2	1	23	4	..	90	..	94
„ 28 ..	..	..	..	19	..	2	21	6	..	92	..	98
„ 29 ..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	..	..	..
„ 30 ..	..	..	..	21	1	..	22	5	..	88	..	93
„ 31 ..	..	..	..	19	2	2	23	6	..	92	..	98
November 1	.	..	..	23	4	2	29	5	..	82	..	87
„ 2	..	..	..	14	2	2	18	6	..	88	..	94
„ 3	..	..	.	13	2	2	17	4	.	89	..	93
„ 4	..		..	14	2	3	19	5	..	92	..	97
„ 5	..	.	.	.		..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 6	..	..	..	14	2	..	16	4	..	86	..	90
„ 7	..	..	..	13	2	..	15	5	.	88	.	93
„ 8	..	..	..	16	2		18	6	.	106	..	112
„ 9	..	..	..	13	2	4	19	5	..	67	..	72
„ 10	..	..	..	16	2	4	22	8	.	130	..	138
„ 11	..	..	..	16	..	4	20	11	..	118	..	129
„ 12	..	..	.	26	8	4	38	14	..	233	..	247
„ 13	..	..	..	25	6	5	36	9	..	228	..	237
„ 14	..	..	..	24	7	4	35	18	.	210	.	228
„ 15	..	..	..	25	6	4	35	12	..	220	..	232
„ 16	..	..	..	26	5	4	35	5	.	225	.	230
„ 17	..	..	..	4	1	4	9	8	..	32	.	40
„ 18	..	..	..	26	6	4	36	5	..	220	..	225
„ 19	..	..	..	25	6	6	37	10	..	213	..	223
„ 20	..	..	..	26	9	6	41	12	..	229	..	241
„ 21	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	6	..	.	..	6
„ 22	..	..	..	26	9	6	41	8	..	227	.	235
„ 23	..	..	..	24	6	6	36	6	..	200	..	206
„ 24	..	..	..	27	5	6	38	17	..	200	..	217
„ 25	..	..	..	26	8	5	39	14	.	216	..	230

Return, &c.—continued.

Date.	Number				Number.				
	Carts.	Hackeries.	Carrriages.	Total.	Officers	Warrant Officers.	Privates.	Followers.	Total.
November 26	25	7	6	38	8	..	207	..	215
„ 27	27	7	5	39	10	..	226	..	236
„ 28	27	7	6	40	10	.	226	..	236
„ 29	28	5	5	38	10	.	234	..	244
„ 30	14	2		16	22	..	1	..	23
Total ..	861	150	131	1,142	335	..	5,807	..	6,142

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director-General of the Post Office in India.

Inclosure 77 in No. 4.

The Lord Mayor of London to the Governor-General of India.

My Lord,
I HAVE the honor to inform your Lordship that the Committee have transmitted to your care the sum of 10,000*l.*, in silver bullion, for the use of the Relief Committee at Calcutta, and that they will be greatly obliged by your placing the same at the disposal of the said Committee.

Mansion House, October 17, 1857.
I have, &c.
THOMAS Q FINNIS.

Inclosure 78 in No. 4

The Lord Mayor of London to the Governor-General of India.

My Lord,
REFERRING to my letter of the 17th instant, advising your Lordship that the Committee of this fund had entrusted to your care the sum of 10,000*l.* in silver bullion for the use of the Committee sitting at Calcutta, I have now the honor to submit to your Lordship the inclosed bill of lading of thirty-five boxes of bar silver, value 9,965*l.*, shipped in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship "Indus" per the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, by order of this Committee.

Mansion House, October 22, 1857.
I have, &c.
THOMAS Q. FINNIS.

Inclosure 79 in No. 4.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretaries of the Calcutta Relief Fund.

Gentlemen,
I AM directed to transmit the accompanying copy of two letters from the Lord Mayor to the address of the Governor-General, together with the original bill of lading duly endorsed by his Lordship, in order that you may take the necessary steps for landing and taking charge of the thirty-five boxes of bullion therein referred to, on behalf of the fund.

Fort William, December 9, 1857.
I have, &c.
J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 80 in No. 4.

The Rev T Smith to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, November 10, 1857.

HAVING entered upon the duties to which I have been appointed by the Governor-General in Council (as intimated in a letter from your Department to my address) on the 1st of November, I beg leave to solicit the favor of your passing an order for the payment of my salary for the current month of November, in advance, in order that it may be paid before my leaving Calcutta.

I have, &c.

THOMAS SMITH.

Inclosure 81 in No. 4.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Civil Auditor and the Sub-Treasurer.

Sir,

Fort William, November 10, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint you that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to authorize the payment to the Rev. T. Smith, who has been appointed to do duty with Her Majesty's 42nd Highland Regiment, of one month's salary in advance.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 82 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Rev. T. Smith.

Reverend Sir,

Fort William, November 14, 1857.

THE Court of Directors having determined to send out to the Bengal Presidency four Presbyterian chaplains for service with Her Majesty's Scotch regiments, and two of these gentlemen having already arrived at Calcutta, the other two being expected by the next steamer, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to inform you that the necessity which gave rise to the disinterested offer on the part of the Scotch Free Church Mission to place the services of one of their missionaries at the disposal of the Government for this purpose, has ceased, and that consequently it is no longer necessary that your attention should be diverted from the duties of the Mission.

2. I am directed to request that on the arrival in camp of the Presbyterian clergyman who may be appointed to Her Majesty's 42nd Highland Regiment, you will make over your spiritual charge to him; you will then be at liberty to return to Calcutta.

3. The Governor-General in Council regrets that circumstances should have occurred to disarrange your plans and those of the Free Church Mission, made so considerably for the convenience of the public service and the benefit of troops; and his Lordship in Council desires to take this opportunity of placing on record his sense of the excellent spirit by which the members of the Mission have been actuated on this occasion, and of the practical manner in which they gave effect to it.

4. Your salary will be paid up to the date on which you may give over charge of your duties, and your travelling expenses, from the time of leaving Calcutta till your return, will be defrayed by the State.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 83 in No. 4.

The Rev. T. Smith to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Howrah, November 19, 1857.

I HAVE to inform you that, in accordance with the instructions of the Governor-General in Council, communicated to me in your letter of the 14th November, I made over charge of the chaplaincy of the 42nd Regiment, Royal Highlanders, to the Rev. Mr. Ross on Monday the 16th of November.

2. With reference to my travelling expenses, I have to state that I went to and from Raneegunge as an officer of the regiment, and that the Government have nothing to pay me on that account.

3. I beg leave, however, to submit to the Governor-General in Council that I have been subjected to very considerable expense for outfit, which will now be of comparatively little use to me, and I think it would be not more than fair if the Government were to allow me to retain, in consideration of this necessary expenditure, the whole of the month's salary which I have already drawn, in terms of Mr. Dalrymple's letter of the 10th November. If this do not meet the approbation of Government, I shall, of course, refund such portion of the salary which I have drawn, as I may be directed to refund.

I have, &c
THOMAS SMITH.

Inclosure 84 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Rev. T. Smith.

Reverend Sir,

Fort William, November 27, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 19th instant, and, in reply, to state that it is the desire of the Government fully to reimburse you for all the expenses to which you have been put in consequence of your recent employment with the troops, and that the Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased to permit you to retain the entire amount of salary for one month, which you have drawn in advance.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 85 in No. 4.

Lieutenant Stradling, I.N., to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, November 26, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a letter received from Lieutenant Lewis, I.N., commanding Indian Naval detachment, Dacca.

I have, &c.
R. A. STRADLING, *Lieutenant,*
Commanding steam-vessel "Coromandel," and Senior I.N. Officer.

Inclosure 86 in No. 4.

Lieutenant Lewis, I.N., to Lieutenant Stradling, I.N.

Sir,

Dacca, November 22, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for your information, that, in compliance with the orders of the Civil authorities at Dacca, I proceeded on Sunday to disarm the sepoys stationed at Dacca. The Treasury, Executive Engineer's, and Commissariat guards were disarmed, without resistance. We then marched down to the Lall Bagh. On entering the lines, the sepoys were found drawn up by their magazine, with two 6-pounders in the centre. Their hospital and numerous buildings in the Lall Bagh, together with the barracks which are on the top of a hill, and are built of brick and loop-holed, were also occupied by them in great force. Immediately we deployed into line, they opened fire on us from front and left flank with cannister and musketry. We gave them one volley, and then charged with the bayonet up the hill, and carried the whole of the barracks on the top of it, breaking the doors with our musket-butts, and bayonetting the sepoys inside. As soon as this was done, we charged down hill, and taking them in flank carried both their guns and all the buildings, driving them into the jungle. While we were thus employed with the small-arm men, the two mountain-train howitzers, advancing within 150 yards, took up a position to the right, bearing on the enemy's guns, in rear of their magazine, and unlimbering, kept up a steady and well-directed fire. Every one, both officers and men, behaved most gallantly, charging repeatedly in face of a most heavy fire

without the slightest hesitation for a moment. I beg particularly to bring to notice the conduct of Mr. Midshipman Mayo, who led the last charge on their guns, most gallantly, being nearly twenty yards in front of the men.

I regret to say our loss has been severe, but not more, I think, than could have been expected from the strength of the position, and the obstinacy of the defence. Forty-one sepoy were counted, by Mr. Boatswain Browne, dead on the ground, and eight have been since brought in desperately wounded. Three also were drowned or shot in attempting to escape across the river.

I inclose the list of killed and wounded.

Dr. Best being ill, Dr. Green, Civil Surgeon, accompanied the detachment into action, and was severely wounded.

I was most ably seconded by Mr. Conner, my second in command.

Lieutenant Dowell, Bengal Artillery, volunteered and took command of one of our howitzers, which he fought most skilfully to the end of the action.

We were also accompanied by Messrs. Carnac, Bambridge, Macpherson, Bengal Civil Service, and Lieutenant Hitchins, Bengal Native Infantry, who rendered great assistance with their rifles, to whom my thanks are due.

Our force consisted of 5 officers, and 85 men, and the enemy's 200 in the lines

I have, &c.

T. E. LEWIS, *Lieutenant, Indian Navy,*
Commanding Indian Navy Detachment, Dacca.

Inclosure 87 in No 46

List of Killed and Wounded.

Names.	Ship.	Rating	
Henry Smith	Punjaub	A. B. . . .	Mortally, since dead
Doctor Green, Civil Surgeon . .	. . . .	. . . .	Severely.
James Munro	Zenobia	A. B. . . .	Dangerously
Neil Mc Mullen	Punjaub	A. B. . . .	"
William Hesden	"	A. B. . . .	"
Alexander Mc Miller	"	A. B. . . .	"
Charles Gardiner	Zenobia	A. B. . . .	"
James Hughes	"	Art. G. . . .	Severely.
George Adams	"	A. B. . . .	"
William Alfred	"	A. B. . . .	"
Thomas Kean	"	Art. G. . . .	"
George List	Punjaub	A. B. . . .	"
Robert Brown	Zenobia	Art. G. . . .	"
Samuel Hughes	"	Bombay Artillery . .	"
Lieutenant T. E. Lewis . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Slightly.
Patrick O'Brien	Zenobia	A. B. . . .	"
John Jones	Punjaub	C. F. C. . . .	"
Lieutenant Dowell	Bengal Artillery . .	. . . .	Slightly, spent ball

Dacca, November 22, 1857.

WM. THOMSON, *Superintending Surgeon,*
in temporary Medical Charge.
T. E. LEWIS, *Lieutenant, Indian Navy.*

Inclosure 88 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Lieutenant Stradling, I.N.

Sir,

Fort William, December 4, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch dated the 26th instant, forwarding a report from Lieutenant T. E. Lewis, commanding a detachment of the Indian Navy at Dacca, in which he relates the proceedings of the force in disarming the native officers and men of the Artillery and 73rd Native Infantry at that station.

2. The Governor-General in Council, while deeply regretting the loss which the detachment has sustained, is happy to recognize the excellent services it has rendered on this occasion, and his Lordship in Council desires me to request that you will convey to Lieutenant Lewis, and to the officers and men under his command, the thanks of the Government of India for the gallant manner in which they performed their duty.

3 His Lordship in Council notices, with approbation, the conduct of Mr. Midshipman Mayo, in leading a charge against the enemy's guns.

4. A copy of your despatch, and its inclosure, and of this reply, will be forwarded for the information of the Government of Bombay.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 89 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,

Fort William, December 4, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of a correspondence with Lieutenant Stradling, of the Indian Navy, respecting the proceedings of the Indian Navy force at Dacca, in disarming the native officers and men of the Artillery and 73rd Native Infantry at that station.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

No. 5.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, December 22, 1857. (No. 153.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 143 of 1857, dated the 10th instant, we have the honor to forward, for your information, the narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the week ending on the 21st November, 1857.

Inclosure in No. 5.

Special Narrative of Events, dated December 5, 1857.

THE peace of the districts of the Patna, Bhaugulpore, Rajshahye, Burdwan, Nuddea, Dacca, and Cuttack divisions, of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and of the Provinces of Assam and Arracan, remained undisturbed during the week ending on the 21st November.

2. *Patna Division.*—In the Patna division Ummer Sing was reported to have been deserted by all his followers, with the exception of about seven or eight men, and to have hidden himself in some cave in the hills south of Sasseram; but the banditti collected together in the vicinity of Rhotas were still doing mischief. On the 20th November, a party of about fifty sepoys, led by a subadar, was stated to have attacked a village near Akbarpore; but in this instance, the villagers appear to have successfully repulsed the enemy, wounding the subadar himself, and three of his men.

For the purpose of dislodging the rebels from Rhotas, and of affording greater security

to the Grand Trunk Road beyond the Soane, the permission of the Supreme Government has been requested to the march of the Shekawattee Battalion through Dorunda and Palamow to Rhotas, which, if authorized, will also enable the Lieutenant-Governor to collect together the greater part of Captain Rattray's corps, which seems to be in a rather disorganized state, from having been for so long a period broken up into small detachments, and scattered all over the country

4. On the north of the Ganges the detachment of Goorkhas stationed at Bagha had captured nineteen of a party of rebels armed with firelocks, swords, &c., who had crossed into the Chumparun district at Tribanee Ghaut, near the Nepaul frontier. The country, however, was quiet and tranquil, but the western frontier was still threatened by the insurgents at Goruckpore

5. The officers named in the margin,* who have been appointed to do duty with the Goorkha regiments, have been permitted by the military authorities to select horses at cost price out of those purchased by Mr. Macleod on account of Government.

6. Shah Kubeer-ood-Deen Ahmed, of Sasseram, having again applied for permission to raise a body of men for the capture of Rhotas, has been informed that the Government will take all necessary measures for providing troops for the purpose

7. The Commissioner of Patna, having submitted a petition from Rughoomurdun Sing and Hurroprocaus. Narain Sing, zemindars of Soorsund, giving an account of the assistance afforded by them towards the suppression of disturbances, and the capture of mutineers, in zillah Tirhoot, and having further recommended, in a separate letter, that their services be acknowledged direct from this office, has been informed that this has already been done on two previous occasions.

8. In reply to a letter giving a detailed account of the assistance he has afforded to the officers of Government in the suppression of disturbances in the district of Shahabad, the Rajah of Doomraon was informed that the statement of his services should be submitted to the Commissioner of the division; and on the latter reporting that he has evinced loyalty to Government, and done good service, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared suitably to acknowledge his good offices.

9. Twenty-three persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Tirhoot, during the month of September last, of whom four have been sentenced to transportation for life, eight to imprisonment for fourteen years, two for seven years, eight for five years, and one acquitted

10. *Sonthal Pergunnahs.*—The Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs having requested Mr. C. H. Baines to retain and exercise at Nom thannah the powers lately conferred on him as an Honorary Assistant Magistrate in the district of Bhaugulpore, the arrangement was approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor.

11. *Rajshahye Division.*—The Commissioner of the Rajshahye division was informed that the Supreme Government in the Military Department have directed the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to send one of the Cavalry officers, now in Calcutta, to Rampore Bealeah for a short time, for the purpose of assisting the gentlemen who have formed themselves into a corps of Volunteer Cavalry at that station in organizing and drilling the corps.

12. *Nuddea Division.*—The Commissioner of Nuddea reported that no persons in the districts of Jessore, Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and Nuddea, have as yet had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in the service, or for the benefit of the British Government, in connection with the present troubles of the country; and that, in the Baraset district, the duffadar of the extra police has been mentioned by the Joint Magistrate as having, on several occasions, communicated information regarding the Barrackpore sepoys, which has been forwarded by the General commanding at Barrackpore to the Commander-in-chief

13. *The Town of Calcutta.*—The Commissioner of the Calcutta Police having reported that 179 persons, chiefly soldiers, were brought up before him during the week for being drunk and incapable of taking care of themselves, or for being drunk and riotous; and that about three times that number were sent by the police to their barracks, either quite drunk, or in liquor, and likely to create a disturbance, a copy of his letter was forwarded to the Military Department, for the information of the Government of India.

14. *Chittagong Division.*—On the night of the 18th November, the detachments of the 34th Native Infantry stationed at Chittagong mutinied, plundered the treasury, released the prisoners from the jail, killed one of the jail burkundauzes, burnt down their own lines, fired the magazine, and then left the station, carrying off with them three Government elephants, and the whole of the treasure they found in the Collectorate, with the exception of about 340 rupees in cash and the stamps, Government securities, and records, which they left untouched. None of the European residents were injured. The mutineers set

* Captains Weston, Brooks, Barclay, and Macgregor.

out in the direction of Tipperah, which it was supposed they intended to attack; but at Seetacoond they left the high road, and, taking to the hills and jungles of Independent Tipperah, were, when last heard of, making their way towards the north of the high road, with the intention of avoiding our territories, and were endeavouring to make their way along the verge of the hills. Intimation was sent by the Tipperah authorities to the Maharajah of Tipperah, warning them of their approach, and directing him to take proper steps to stop their progress in that direction. All the boats on the Fenny had also been seized to prevent them from crossing over to Tipperah. The ladies, children, and non-official residents of Commillah left that station, and steps were taken for the removal of the treasure to Dacca, at which station intelligence of the mutiny was received on the 21st November. The Commissioner of Dacca reported that he was prepared to intercept the mutineers with a party of seamen, in pinnaces, in the event of their attempting to cross the Megna.

15. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—From information furnished by Lieutenant Stanton to the Home Department it was ascertained that the insurgents in Palamow had been plundering in the neighbourhood of Runka district, about twenty-eight miles from Chynepore, where Lieutenant Graham, having only some fifty men with him, was waiting for further reinforcements.

16. Affairs in the Sumbulpore district begin to assume a very serious character. On the 12th November, the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals intimated that the zemindars of Gangpore Bamrah, Behrakole, Raigurb Ruttunpore, and Binputti, were stated by the tehseeldar of the Khund Muls to have assembled their paiks with the intention of proceeding to that district, and, apparently, for hostile purposes.

17. A rumour had reached the Superintendent of the murder of two European gentlemen, whom he supposed to be Doctor Moore, an Assistant-Surgeon, and Mr. Hanson, an Apothecary in the Madras service, both of whom had been ordered to Sumbulpore in consequence of the great sickness prevailing, and were on their way to join that station. It appears, from a letter received from the Senior Assistant Commissioner, that, on the 15th, Dr. Moore wrote to him for an escort from Rampore, a place four marches from Sumbulpore, and the residence of the Rajah of Behrakole. In this letter Dr. Moore mentioned that Mr. Hanson was with him. The Senior Assistant sent out twenty-five Sebundies on the 17th to bring the officers into the station, but having heard, on the following day, that the gentlemen had been attacked after leaving Rampore, and that the rebels were prepared to resist the party of Sebundies he had sent out, Captain Leigh had determined to go out himself, with a stronger party of the 40th Madras Native Infantry. Nothing certain was known of the fate of Dr. Moore and Mr. Hanson up to the end of the week under report.

18. In two other directions rebels were reported to be collecting, and altogether the difficulties, by which Captain Leigh was becoming surrounded, appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor to be beyond his power to cope with. Before acting on this impression it was thought right to take the opinion of the Commissioner of the Division.

19. An intimation was received from the Supreme Government approving of the instructions issued by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Commissioner of Burdwan as to the course of proceedings to be adopted towards Nilmoney Sing Deo, the zemindar of Pachete.

20. The Commissioner of Burdwan, after mature consideration, has determined to carry into execution the warrant which was issued from this office for the detention of the zemindar's person, and expects to be able to collect evidence of his complicity in several matters connected with the disturbances at Purulia.

21. Five hundred and sixty-three persons were tried in the districts of Maunbhoom under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of October last, of whom two have been transported for life, thirty-four imprisoned for fourteen years, forty for ten years, eighty for seven years, thirteen for five years, fourteen for three years, two for two and a-half years, eighteen for two years, three for one year, two for six months, one flogged, thirty-nine dismissed from Government employ, and three hundred and fifteen acquitted.

22. The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singbhoom having reported favorably of the services rendered by the Rajah of Ghatsillah during the late disturbances, the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore was directed to communicate to the Rajah the satisfaction with which the Lieutenant-Governor has received the information.

23. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore having recommended the grant of the title of Roy Bahadoor, and a pension of 313 rupees per annum to the Pergunnite Jugut Pal Sing of Pethoria, for his conspicuous loyalty in closing and holding his ghaut against the mutineers of the 8th Native Infantry, and also brought the services rendered by some other zemindars to the notice of Government, a copy of his letter was forwarded to the

Supreme Government, with the remark that the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to be the medium of conveying to the individuals in question any mark of the satisfaction of Government which his Lordship in Council might think fit to bestow upon them.

24. Urjoun Sing, late Rajah of Porahat, having been permitted to leave Ranchee on parole, had arrived at Porahat. He is said to have lost a son, and to be so greatly affected by his loss as to be unable to attend to any business. The people around him were doing all they could to dissuade him from returning to Chyebassa; but he himself still professed his readiness to go, and excused himself for the delay by pleading sickness and grief for the death of his son. Lieutenant Birch had sent him a safe-conduct, as he had anxiously applied for one, and had promised to grant him a private interview.

25. The Lieutenant-Governor has authorized the removal of Baboo Greeschunder Pault from the office of Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Assistant Commissioner of Chyebassa, on account of his having precipitately fled from Chuckerdharporc, where he had been deputed on special duty upon hearing of the approach of a party of Urjoun Sing's retainers, who were sent there by the late Rajah, for the purpose of bringing away his wives.

26. *General subjects.*—The Supreme Government having requested to be furnished with a descriptive roll of the persons who have taken a leading part in the present rebellion in Bengal, a return of that description has been called for from the several Commissioners of Circuit in regard to such persons in their respective divisions.

27. The Commissioner of Patna having recommended that the Magistrates and Commissioners appointed under Act XIV of 1857 should be furnished by the military authorities with a statement showing the particulars of the regiments and battalions of Artillery which have mutinied, a copy of his letter was forwarded to the Government of India in the Military Department, with the remark that if the Governor-General in Council should think fit to act on the suggestion offered, the information asked for might be furnished to this office for communication to all the officers concerned.

28. The Supreme Government having sanctioned the proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor to raise a body of 200 or 250 European seamen for services at Purneah, Dinagepore, and Rungpore, on the same rates of pay as those allowed to the men of the Assam detachment, and to engage the services of officers accustomed to command English sailors in the proportion of three to every hundred, the Superintendent of Marine was requested to carry out the plan in communication with the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police. In furtherance of this scheme a party of 100 men has already been sent up to Purneah, and the Superintendent of Marine having reported that the same number of officers would be wanted for 75 as for 100 men, has been directed to have each of the remaining parties completed to the latter number. The Government of India have also been requested to issue instructions for supplying the several parties with arms and ammunition.

29. A representation submitted by Captain Nation, of the Ramghur Battalion, through the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, recommending the promotion of Mowla Bux to the rank of Ressaldar, from the same date on which Ahmed Yar Khan, who was his junior in service, was promoted to that grade, and the grant of an increased rate of pay to his men, to the extent already accorded to Captain Rattray's corps, with an increase to the strength of the corps, in recognition of the good services it has rendered, was forwarded to the Military Department, for the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

30. Mr. A. N. Macgregor, appointed to the Bengal Police Battalion, was directed to make his own arrangements for proceeding to the head-quarters of his corps, as the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army has found it impracticable to procure room for him in any of the carriages of the North-Western Dâk Company.

31. The Commandant of the Bengal Police Battalion was informed that the Supreme Government has approved of Uttum Sing, a sepoy of the corps, being borne on the list as Supernumerary Havildar, till the occurrence of a vacancy in that grade, for his distinguished gallantry in the field at Chuttra.

32. The Magistrate of Behar was informed, under orders from the Supreme Government, that the thirty-nine troopers of the Yeomanry Cavalry who went in pursuit of the Rampore Haut mutineers, should at once be sent to join the head-quarters of their corps.

33. The Military Department having requested to be furnished with copies of the instructions which may have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor to the detachments of the Naval Brigade in the Upper Provinces, for communication to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, was informed that this Government has issued no instructions whatever to the Brigade in question.

34. A copy of a letter addressed by the Military Department to the Deputy Quarter-

master-General of the Army, directing the adoption of measures for providing an interpreter able to understand and express himself in the vernacular, with every detachment of European troops proceeding to the North-Western Provinces by bullock-train and dāk, from Raneegunge, has been furnished to this Government.

35. The Supreme Government having sanctioned a suggestion of Mr. Ward, for establishing twenty-one stations, with standing camps, at the halting-places between Raneegunge and the Kurrunnassa, to enable regiments to march up-country without tents, baggage, or any encumbrance whatever, and Mr. Jackson, the present Superintendent for Carriage, &c., being of opinion that the carrying out of the scheme would occupy more time, and be much more expensive than was originally anticipated, while the number of troops likely to benefit by it would probably be very inconsiderable, as, before it could be brought into working order, by far the greater portion of the army would have passed up to the North-West, a reference was made to the Supreme Government as to whether, under the circumstances now set forth, it would be worth while to take measures for carrying out Mr. Ward's scheme.

36. The Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies having reported that there were about 2,000 carts and 125 elephants at Raneegunge, besides a large number of bullocks, coolies, drivers, and bearers, and having requested to be informed whether he was to collect more, a reference was made to the Government of India on the subject, there being no information before the Lieutenant-Governor to enable him precisely to determine the requirements of the public service in this respect.

37. Captains Drysdale, Daniel, and Craster, the first of the 42nd Highlanders, and the other two of Her Majesty's 38th Foot, have expressed themselves fully satisfied with the arrangements made on the line of march for the accommodation and comfort of the men of the detachments under their respective commands; but Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, proceeding in command of a detachment of Royal Artillery and Engineers, thought that the existing arrangements might be improved in certain respects, which, as he had brought the subject to the notice of the military authorities, it was not thought necessary to notice.

38. The Superintendent for Carriage, &c., having represented that the additional duties imposed upon the officers stationed at the halting-places upon the Grand Trunk Road for affording aid to the postal authorities, in connection with the bullock-train arrangements, were more than they could perform, a copy of his letter has been forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department, with the Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation that the officers in question be relieved of the extra duties complained of, the exaction of which, if insisted upon, might cause the breaking down of a system which has hitherto answered so well.

39. The Medical Board have been directed to furnish the Superintendent of Carriage Supplies with a stock of such medicines as are most commonly needed, with directions for their use, for the benefit of the establishment subordinate to his control.

40. A representation received from the Superintendent of Carriage Supplies, stating that the present system of receiving cash payments for the issue of officers' rations, and of rum to soldiers, was distasteful to the officers employed under him, has been forwarded to the Military Department for consideration and orders.

41. The Lieutenant-Governor has approved of the subordinate officers under the Superintendent of Carriage Supplies being allowed to draw rations when stationed at depôts where it is difficult to obtain provisions.

42. An application submitted by the Assistant Superintendent of Carriage Supplies, in charge, for the entertainment of an establishment to carry on the duties of the Department, has been included in the tabular statement for the month of October last, and submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

43. The orders of the Supreme Government authorizing the purchase of elephants on account of Government, at the increased prices of 900 rupees for standard-sized and 600 rupees for undersized animals, instead of 750 rupees and 500 rupees respectively, the prices hitherto paid, have been communicated to Mr. Allen, on deputation at Cherra Poonjee, with a request that he would report how many elephants he expects to be able to procure at the rates now authorized.

44. A letter has been received from the Home Department, giving cover to an explanation submitted by the Director-General of Post Offices, in regard to the complaint of the Commissioner of Burdwan that 180 bullocks, supplied for the waggon-train in June last, had not yet been paid for, and intimating that the Governor-General in Council considered Mr. Riddell's explanation to be satisfactory.

45. A communication received from the Military Department, giving cover to an explanation submitted by the Executive Commissariat Officer of the Presidency, in regard

to the complaint made by the Collector of Hooghly about the detention, without food or money, of some palkee bearers, sent to Barrackpore at the requisition of the Commissariat Department, and their consequent desertion, has been forwarded to the Commissioner of Burdwan for his information.

46. Certain persons apprehended and sent to Calcutta by the Joint Magistrate of Baraset as followers of the ex-King of Oude, having been kept in confinement in the Alipore jail, and the Supreme Government having intimated that the Governor-General in Council was aware of no reasons for their further detention, the Superintendent of the Alipore jail was directed to release them forthwith, which he has done accordingly; submitting an explanation, at the same time, of the circumstances under which he received and kept them in durance without a warrant.

47. A petition having been received, signed by Mr. Fagan of the Calcutta bar, on behalf of Rajah Kunderpessier Sing, of Assam, now a prisoner in the Alipore jail, representing that the Rajah solicited permission to have an interview with Mr. Fagan, his counsel, in order that he might give him full directions for the preparation and submission of his defence to Government, Mr. Fagan has been informed that there was no objection to his client's request being complied with, but that the Superintendent of the jail must be present at the interview.

48. The Lieutenant-Governor having approved of the suggestions submitted by the Commissioner of Patna, that the jurisdiction of Honorary Assistant Magistrates be confined to a certain number of villages round their respective factories, that the darogahs, while carrying out their orders, also continue to report as usual to the Magistrate, and that an establishment of fifteen burkundauzes and two mohurrers be allowed to each Assistant Magistrate, instead of twenty burkundauzes as previously ordered, a copy of the correspondence has been forwarded to each of the Commissioners named in the margin,* for their information and guidance.

49. The Commissioner of Patna having requested to be informed as to whether the orders of the Supreme Government, directing the adoption of vigilant measures for preventing the subjects of foreign States from penetrating into the interior of the country, was intended to apply to the subjects of Native States in alliance with the British Government, the question has been submitted for the decision of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

50. It having been reported that ladies were finding their way up-country, both by land and in boats, the Commissioner of Patna has been informed that Mr. Webster, of the North-Western Provinces, has been suspended, for taking his wife up to Benares, and told to make it known to all, that the disobedience to the orders of Government in this matter would be similarly punished in every instance, and that he would be held responsible if he did not immediately report such cases to Government.

51. Mrs. Maria Gowan having solicited permission to proceed to Monghyr on board the "Mirzapore," for the purpose of joining her husband, was told that her request could not be complied with.

52. A copy of a Minute recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 20th November, regarding certain mis-statements of facts in the "Overland Friend of India" of the 7th November, was forwarded to the Government of India.

53. Mr. W. Tayler was furnished with a copy, which he applied for, of the correspondence with the present Commissioner of Patna, regarding some of his proceedings during the late disturbances.

54. The Commissioner of Patna having proposed the grant of a pension of 25 rupees per month to the widow of Ramphul Sing, late darogah of Jehanabad thannah, who died of wounds received in an encounter with some insurgents at Jehanabad, an application to that effect was forwarded to the Government of India, with the Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation.

55. A recommendation has also been submitted to that Government for the grant of a pension of 2 rupees per month to the child of Ramdial Sing, a Nujeeb of the Behar Station Guards, who was killed in an attack made on the house of Joodhur Sing.

A. R. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

* Commissioners of Bhaugulpore, Rajshahye, Burdwan, and Nuddea.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, January 7, 1858. (No. 2)

IN continuation of our letter No. 153 of 1857, dated the 22nd ultimo, we have the honor to forward, for your information, the narratives of events furnished by the Government of Bengal, for the weeks ending on the 28th November and 5th December, 1857.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

Special Narrative of Events, dated December 12, 1857.

Patna Division.—Some of the districts of the Patna Division were still in an unsettled state during the week ending on the 28th of November.

2. Towards the south, in the direction of Rhotas and Akbarpore, Ummer Sing and his followers were still a source of alarm to all the neighbourhood, and villages on both sides of the Soane were being pillaged by the insurgents. On the 17th November a party of sepoys and others crossed the Soane, and burnt down the bungalow of the Bengal Coal Company, at Boodwa, setting fire to their coals, and destroying much property. The necessity of dislodging Ummer Sing from Rhotas was again brought to the notice of Government, both by the Commissioner of Patna and the Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram, who were told, in reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor was already in correspondence with the Government of India on the subject.

3. On the north, the principal thing to be apprehended was the overflow of the Oude rebellion, but the fears on this score were yet premature. A letter from the Hutwa Rajah mentioned that Mahomed Hossein was advancing, with an army of about 5,000 men, to conquer the district of Sarun; and that his advance guard had entered Bugrah, and plundered it. This, it was afterwards ascertained, was a very exaggerated report, and other accounts mentioned that Mahomed Hossein had no more than 1,000 fighting-men with him, and was in a dispirited state of mind, on account of the defeat and capture of Moshuruff Khan, his principal adviser and friend, in an engagement with the Rajah of Bunsee. Such being the state of things, the Commissioner strongly urged the expediency of our making an advance into the Goruckpore district, if only to regain our prestige in that quarter, and to encourage and confirm in their fidelity the zemindars who were still friendly to our rule. It was pointed out by Mr. Samuells that the recovery of the district, now comparatively an easy task, would shortly be rendered much more difficult by the influx of the rebels from Oude, who were already pouring into it in considerable numbers. The Commissioner's representations have been submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department—the question of the reconquest of Goruckpore being one beyond the sphere of the Lieutenant-Governor to decide upon.

4. On the 24th November a telegram was sent to the Commissioner of Patna, informing him of the mutiny at Chittagong; and another, on the day following, intimating that the native troops at Dacca had resisted an attempt made to disarm them. He was requested to direct the district officers to be on the alert, as it was apprehended that the troops at Jelpigoree might follow the example of those at Dacca and Chittagong, and the whole body of mutineers then march westward, through the districts to the north of the Ganges, towards Oude. The Supreme Government were at the same time informed of the defenceless state of Tirhoot, and requested, if practicable, to order up a detachment of European troops, with guns, to the sudder station of that district; and it was intimated that arrangements might easily be made for sending up such a force in time to secure their arrival at Mozufferpore, before the mutineers could arrive there from the eastward. The troops might return to Dinapore after the mutineers should have got west of Tirhoot.

5. A copy of a letter addressed by the Military Department to Captain Sotheby, of the Naval Brigade, directing him to place himself and his brigade under the orders of the officer commanding the Dinapore Division, and to act under the directions of the officer appointed to command the forces now in the Chuprah district, was forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna for his information.

6. Mr. Samuells was also informed of the formation of a body of European mounted police for the Behar district, and directed to horse those who have no horses of their own, on their arrival at Gya. He was further requested to report if the men could be employed anywhere else with greater advantage than in the district of Behar.

7. Mr. R. B. Laudale was appointed an Honorary Assistant Magistrate in the district of Shahabad.

8. Dr. Walter, Assistant Opium Agent at Patna, having refused to afford medical aid to the Sikhs in garrison at the opium godown, the Opium Agent at Patna was directed to desire that gentleman to place his services as a medical officer at the disposal of the officer commanding the garrison, and to afford medical aid to the men of the garrison whenever he was called upon to do so.

9. *Bhaugulpore Division*.—The districts of the Bhaugulpore Division remained undisturbed during the week, but a large number of dacoities and other felonies were reported to have occurred in the southern part of the district of Monghyr, which were attributed to the scarcity that has prevailed in it for some time.

10. On the 24th November a telegram was sent to the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, informing him of the mutiny at Chittagong; and another on the day following, apprising him of the detachment of the 73rd Regiment at Dacca having resisted an attempt to disarm them, and gone off, probably to join the Chittagong mutineers. These events, it was remarked, might bring matters to a crisis at Jelpigoree, and he was directed to warn the Purneah authorities to be on their guard.

11. The latest account of the sailors going to Purneah was, that they landed at Caragolah Ghaut on the 26th November. They were expected to reach Purneah by the end of the month.

12. For the better security of this part of the country the Supreme Government also consented to the proposition of Mr. Yule, the Commissioner, that the detachment of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers at Monghyr should proceed to Purneah. Mr. Yule has himself accompanied the troops, who were reported to have left Monghyr on the 27th November.

13. *Rajshahye Division*.—All was quiet in the districts of Rajshahye Division up to the end of the week, but it remained yet to be seen whether the recent mutinies at Chittagong and Dacca would have any effect in disturbing this tranquillity.

14. An intimation of the outbreak at Chittagong was made to the Commissioner of Rajshahye at the same time that the Commissioners of Patna and Bhaugulpore were informed of that event, and he was directed to impress on the local officers subordinate to him the necessity of being on the alert, as there was much reason to fear that the example of the Chittagong mutineers would be followed at Dacca and Jelpigoree.

15. The latest news from Jelpigoree represented that the sowars of the Irregular Cavalry stationed at that place had evinced a good disposition on all occasions, and were on the best of terms with their own officers and with those of the 73rd Regiment, taking part cheerfully in the cricketing, which had commenced, while it was observed that the men of the 73rd Regiment always kept themselves aloof. It was expected that the Goorkha recruits and the Cavalry would be sufficient to keep that regiment quiet until reinforcements could be sent up, if they should display anything of a mutinous spirit.

16. The two parties of seamen destined for the defence of Rungpore and Dinagapore left Calcutta on the 26th and 27th November, in the steamers "Koel" and "Koladyne" respectively. The Commissioner of the Division was directed to have carriage, &c., ready for them at Bugwa.

17. The Joint Magistrate of Pubna was authorized to entertain forty extra burkundauzes at 4 rupees each, and four jemadars at 8 rupees each, for the protection of the station of Serajgunge, and for watching the ghauts.

18. *Burdwan and Nuddea Divisions*.—Nothing occurred in the districts of the Burdwan and Nuddea Divisions in any way connected with disturbances elsewhere.

19. In Nuddea, a sepoy was tried for desertion, and sentenced to imprisonment in transportation for life, with labor and irons.

20. *Dacca Division*.—Intelligence of the mutiny at Chittagong reached Dacca on the 21st November, and the principal civil and military authorities at once assembled to consider what precautions should be taken to prevent the sepoys at Dacca from following the example. The officers of the regiment were at first opposed to any attempt being made to disarm them, but eventually acquiesced in the opinion of the rest of the officials, that this was a necessary measure, and it was resolved promptly to carry it into execution. Accordingly, at daybreak on the following morning, the Naval Brigade and volunteers assembled, and, setting out from the quarters of the former, proceeded to the several public buildings at which guards were stationed, and disarmed them, in succession, without any resistance. On arriving, however, at the lines in Lall Bagh, which is a strong position, they found the main body of the detachment and the Artillery prepared to oppose them; and, on the advance of the party, fire was opened upon them. A smart engagement ensued, which lasted about half an hour, the guns being charged by the sailors and taken in gallant style, and the sepoys driven out of the barracks, leaving forty-one dead on the

ground. Some more were shot or drowned in attempting to escape, and seventy or eighty are believed to have been wounded. On our side, fifteen were severely, and three slightly, wounded. Of the former, three have since died of their wounds. Dr. Green, the Civil surgeon of the station, and Lieutenant Lewis, who commands the sailors, were amongst the wounded.

21. After being routed, the sepoy are reported to have broken up into small detached parties, and to have gone off in different directions. The accounts received of their movements have not been very precise or certain; but they would appear to have reunited immediately on leaving Dacca, and to have proceeded in a body in a north-westerly direction, apparently towards Jelpigoree, the head-quarters of the regiment. On the 25th of November it was reported by the Magistrate of Mymensing that a party of 150 sepoy passed that station, having committed some depredations on their route, but without attacking the station. The Magistrate having no force at his disposal, was unable to pursue or to intercept them.

22. Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the defection of the sepoy at Dacca, arrangements were made for dispatching a force from Calcutta, for the protection of every station which might be threatened, and, if possible, for the pursuit and capture of the fugitives. This force consisted of three companies of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment, and a party of 100 seamen, which left Calcutta on the 26th November, in the troop-boat "Dalla," in tow of the steamer "Koel;" and of a second party of seamen which started on the following day. The ultimate destination of these two marine brigades was Rungpore and Dinagepore.

23. Up to the close of the week the apprehensions of the inhabitants of Dacca had not been altogether allayed. Some uneasiness was also felt throughout all the districts of the Dacca division regarding the movements of the Chittagong mutineers. At Burisaul, the European residents were stated to be employed in fortifying a house for their defence, and the natives to be sending away their wives and families into the interior of the district, and burying their valuables underground. The Magistrate of Backergunge was informed that these precautions, as regarded his district, were now unnecessary, as the mutineers were known to have entered into Independent Tipperah.

24. *Chittagong Division*—The Chittagong mutineers crossed the Fenny and entered the independent territories of the Rajah of Tipperah on the 22nd November, intending, it would appear, to proceed thence to Sylhet or Muni pore, and afterwards work out their way either to Nepal or westward. They were reported to have made the hill-men their friends by a liberal distribution of their money, and so many as 1,200 people were said to have engaged themselves in opening roads, cutting jungles, and procuring provisions for them. Some apprehensions were entertained lest they should be joined by the subjects of the Rajah of Tipperah; and it was even reported that the hill tribes were not well-affected towards the Rajah, and might coalesce with the mutineers to put him down; but no doubts were entertained concerning the good faith of the Rajah himself, beyond some vague suspicions based on the circumstance of his having a relative of Koer Sing in his employ.

25. The measures taken for the capture of these fugitives consisted—firstly, in the Rajah of Tipperah having directed his retainers and ryots to check their progress, and close the passes against them, if practicable; secondly, in the Commissioner of the division having called upon Ranee Kalindee and Keojosye, the two principal hill zemindars in that direction, to call out their men and follow up the mutineers, and either oppose them or shut them up in some of the dhallas through which they would have to pass; and thirdly, in the dispatch of the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment to Dacca, with instructions to proceed after them towards Sylhet, or via Seraygunge and Dewangunge, in the direction of Bugwa, according to the nature of the information that may be received at Dacca by the time the detachment reached that place.

26. A reward of 50 rupees was offered by the Commissioner for the capture of every sepoy, and the Commissioners of Dacca and Chittagong, and the Judge of Tipperah, have been requested to adopt measures for giving full publicity to the proclamation published in the Gazette of the 10th July last, regarding the apprehension of mutineers and deserters. Of the prisoners who were liberated from the Chittagong jail, thirty were reported to have been brought in.

27. The minds of the people at Chittagong continued still unsettled, and fears were entertained of the return of the mutineers. The ladies of the station were placed on board of vessels lying in the port, while a temporary fortification was being erected for the protection of the male Christian inhabitants, who had formed themselves into a volunteer corps. The respectable native inhabitants also were reported to have formed themselves

into a volunteer corps for patrolling the streets at night; and the Commissioner had detained the brig "Megna," to be available in case of need.

28. The Commissioner very strongly noticed the good feeling evinced by the native population towards Government through the crisis; but the station being a frontier one, and quite defenceless, he urged the necessity of sending down some European troops to protect it. In furtherance of this object, and at the recommendation of the Local Government, the Supreme Government authorized a detachment of 100 sailors being sent to Chittagong. The Commissioner has been informed accordingly, and the Superintendent of Marine requested to make every arrangement necessary for carrying out the measure. An intimation has also been received from the Military Department, that instructions for the supply of arms, tents, &c., for this party of seamen had been issued by the Government of India.

29. *Cuttack Division.*—The public peace remained unbroken in the three districts of Cuttack division, and in the Tributary Mehals, during the week under report.

30. The Rajah of Killahcoojung was tried by the Magistrate of Cuttack, and convicted of having in his possession, in contravention of the provisions of Act XVIII of 1841, twenty maunds of gunpowder, besides half a maund of sulphur, and 3,550 bullets. The personal attendance of the Rajah in Court was insisted upon, and he was fined 500 rupees. It was not proved that any hostile designs were entertained by him. It was supposed that he was only holding himself in readiness in case anything should necessitate his acting on the defensive.

31. A Mahomedan lady of the Pooree district was also charged with having clandestinely removed five cannons from her house, the inference being that she was going to aid the enemies of Government. After some search the cannons were discovered in the Chilka Lake. The case was under inquiry. It was believed that the lady got frightened on hearing of the case decided against the Rajah of Coojung, and was only trying to get rid of the cannons to avoid coming into a similar scrape.

32. The Magistrate of Balasore having applied, through the Commissioner of Cuttack, for the temporary entertainment of an extra burkundauze establishment, for the purpose of guarding the jail of that district, the application was submitted for the consideration of the Supreme Government.

33. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—The disturbances in the Palamow district assumed a very serious aspect during the week under report, nearly the whole of the country having apparently risen in arms. Lieutenant Graham was besieged by a large body of the insurgents at Chainpore. Colonel Foister, with the whole of the Shekawatee regiment, had before this been ordered to march into Palamow to put down this revolt; but as it was obvious that a considerable time would elapse before he could arrive there, the Military Department were induced, at the request of the Local Government, to authorize the two companies of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry to proceed from Sasseram, where they were located, via Akbarpore, to Lieutenant Graham's relief. The Local Government also called upon the Deo Rajah to contribute his assistance, and co-operate with the English troops. The Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram was directed to inform Lieutenant Graham that the object of these movements was not to wage war with the insurgents, but to rescue him and his party from their power, and that he must endeavour to fall back upon the force sent to his aid.

34. The Supreme Government sanctioned an extra police establishment, at a cost of 741 rupees per month, for the district of Sumbulpore, for six months, and subject to a report at the expiration of that period.

35. *Assam, Arracan, Cachar, and Darjeeling.*—The provinces of Assam and Arracan remained undisturbed during the week, but the mutiny at Chittagong has caused a little uneasiness in the minds of the people in the latter. In Cachar and Darjeeling everything remained perfectly tranquil.

36. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the arrangements made by Captain Agnew, Political Agent at Gawalparah, for drilling the Garrow police of that district for six weeks every year, at a monthly cost of 44 rupees, and the expenditure of 61 rupees 6 annas already incurred on that account, has been authorized.

37. The Inspector of Jails has been furnished with a copy of a letter received from the Military Department, intimating that, in compliance with the recommendation of this Government, the Government of India had directed the officer in charge of the arsenal to forward by an early opportunity thirty-six muskets, with the necessary proportion of accoutrements and ammunition, to the Magistrate of Kamroop, for the use of his jail-guards.

38. *General subjects.*—A copy of a letter received from the Military Department,

expressing the concurrence of the Governor-General in Council, in opinion with Mr. Allen, on special deputation at Cherra Poonjee, on the subject of the enlistment of Manipore recruits for general service, and declining, with thanks, the offer of the Rajah of Manipore to lend the services of 1,500 of his sepoys, was communicated to Mr. Allen, with a request that he would convey the necessary instructions to Captain M'Culluck to continue enlisting as many Maniporees as he can

39. A copy of the proceedings of the Supreme Government in the Military Department, recording the decision of the Commander-in-chief, on the representation submitted by Captain Rattray, in regard to the supersession of Lieutenant Powys, an officer of the Bengal Police Battalion, in the command of a detachment of that corps at Arrah, by Lieutenant Robertson, an officer not belonging to it, which was ordered by Major Eyre, and confirmed by Sir J. Outram, was received from the Home Department on the 23rd of November.

40. A copy of a letter received from Captain Rattray, forwarding an application from Lieutenant Robertson, in charge of the detachment of the Bengal Police Battalion at Arrah, for command allowance, and recommending the grant of an allowance of 50 rupees, if the necessity of making any grant at all should be recognised by Government, was submitted to the Military Department for consideration and orders.

41. A copy of a letter received from the Military Department, authorising the admission of subadar Sheik Hedayut Ali, of the Bengal Police Battalion, to the First Class of the Order of Merit, with the title of Serdar Behadur, and forwarding a star of that Order, has been communicated to the commandant of the corps.

42. The Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army having requested to be informed when the parties of seamen left Calcutta for Purneah and Dinagepore, was informed that the first party, for Purneah, left on the 12th November, in the "Proserpine;" and that of the other two parties, destined for Rungpore and Dinagepore, one had left on the 25th, in the "Koel," and the other was about to start on the 26th, in the "Koladyne."

43. The Military Department having requested to be informed if any secure place could be supplied for the deposit of the stores of the Royal Artillery, expected from England, were informed that the Lieutenant-Governor was unable to suggest any, besides those already named by the officers of the Public Works Department, viz., the Calcutta Collector's office, the old godowns remaining of the export warehouse, and the Howrah jail; the bonded warehouse was also noticed as a very suitable place, and a considerable extent of accommodation at the time occupied by Government, would very soon become available.

44. The Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram has been directed to request Lieutenant Whish, Executive Engineer of the Division, to commence at once to erect sheds for the accommodation of the two companies of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, ordered to be stationed at that place, and to assist that officer in collecting materials and coolies.

45. A copy of a letter addressed by the Military Department to the Quartermaster-General of the Army, requesting that the Commander-in-chief might be moved to issue definite instructions for the purpose of insuring punctuality in the time of departure, and a due observance of the arrangements which have been made for the accommodation of the detachments of troops moving up the Grand Trunk Road, at the several halting-places on it, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies, for his information.

46. The Superintendent of Supplies reported having informed the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army of the arrangements made for the supply of troops proceeding by horse and bearer dāk, and by bullock-train, up the Grand Trunk Road.

47. The Superintendent was furnished with a copy of a letter received from the Accountant to the Government of Bengal, stating that he had submitted, for the approval of the Accountant-General, a set of rules, for the guidance of Mr. Jackson's office, in regard to the mode in which the accounts are to be kept, and will communicate with Mr. Jackson on the subject, on receiving a reply from the Accountant-General.

48. The Superintendent was informed, that in compliance with his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor had authorised Mr. Hampton, the Assistant Superintendent, to draw a deputation allowance of 5 rupees per diem, during the period he is employed on special duty at Raneeunge.

49. Reports were received from the Joint Magistrate at Govindpore, that the officers attached to Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment, 38th Regiment, and Rifle Brigade, had expressed their high satisfaction with the arrangements made for the passage of the troops proceeding up-country under their respective commands.

50. The Government of India in the Military Department were requested to issue instructions to the Commissariat Department for the adjustment of the under-mentioned charges, viz. : of 834 rupees 2 annas, incurred on account of supplies for the troops first sent up to the

North-West by bullock-train; 439 rupees 2 annas 11 pice, on account of supplies furnished by the Deputy Magistrate of Burhee to detachments which went up during the months of May, June, and September last; and 1,594 rupees 14 annas 11 pice, on account of supplies furnished by the Deputy Magistrate of Govindpore to detachments which proceeded up during the months of May, June, July, and August last.

51. An application having been submitted by the Commissioner of Patna from Mr. Hollings, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent at Gya, for travelling allowance from Gya to Calcutta and back again, on the occasion of his accompanying Mr. Money, in August last, with the treasure brought down to the Presidency, Mr. Samuells was informed that, after having carefully considered the application, together with that previously received from Mr. Wintle, the Lieutenant-Governor was unable to comply with his recommendation in favor of either of those gentlemen.

52. The sanction of the Supreme Government has been asked for, to the disbursement of 1,579 rupees, as rewards to the native officers and men of the Nujeeb guard at Mozufferpore for their faithful and loyal conduct on the occasion when that station was abandoned by the European officers of Government, under the orders of the late Commissioner of Patna, and the detachment of the 12th Irregular Cavalry mutinied.

53. Two bills were passed by the Lieutenant-Governor, amounting to 363 rupees 14 annas 5 pice, and 175 rupees 8 annas respectively, on account of expenses incurred in fortifying a house at Mozufferpore.

54. The Commissioner of Burdwan having solicited sanction to a charge of 8 rupees 13 annas 11 pice, incurred on account of the conveyance, by rail, of the baggage of the sepoy guard attached to the Hooghly Collectorate, who were ordered, by the officer commanding the station of Chinsurah, to proceed to their head-quarters at Alipore, a copy of his letter was forwarded to the Military Department for consideration and orders.

55. The Superintendent of Marine was directed to refund to the Commissioner of Calcutta Police, and charge in his own accounts, a sum of 390 rupees, advanced from the Police Treasury on account of flannel shirts supplied to the sailors who proceeded to Purneah on the 12th November.

56. In reply to a reference made by him on the subject, the Commissioner of Patna was informed that the pension granted to Edan, widow of the late Synooden Kotegusht, Darogah of the city of Patna, was payable from the 8th August last, the date of her husband's demise.

57. The Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies having reported on the subject of the presentation of elephants, ponies, &c., by the zemindars of Bengal, in furtherance of the public service, was informed that there was no objection to his retaining the animals presented or lent. He was requested to furnish a list of the names of the parties who had come forward to assist the State in this manner.

58. A copy of a report received from the Commissioner of Burdwan, stating that the elephants attached to Colonel Forster's battalion would not be available until the force had been relieved from field service, was forwarded to the Military Department in reply to an application received from the Government of India for the elephants in question, for employment in the carriage of tents, &c., for the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

59. The Commissioner of Dacca was authorized to accept nine elephants tendered by the parties named in the margin* for employment in the public service, and to convey to them the expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's appreciation of the loyalty and public spirit displayed by them on the occasion.

60. A copy of a letter received from the Home Department, intimating, in reply to a reference made by the Commissioner of Dacca on the subject, that the Government of India would not sanction the payment of more than 1,000 rupees for an elephant of standard size, was forwarded to Mr. Davidson for his information.

61. The Magistrate of Behar has been authorized to make over twelve of the elephants collected by him for the use of the troops in the North-Western Provinces to Major Richardson, of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, for the use of that corps.

62. A communication was received from the Home Department, forwarding the proceedings of the Financial Department on the subject of granting assistance to sufferers in consequence of the mutinies, and requesting that the Local Government would act upon the rules therein laid down in sanctioning aid to such sufferers.

63. The Joint Magistrate at Raneegunge was requested to report at once to Government all cases of ladies passing his station on their way up-country by the Grand Trunk Road.

64. The Commissioner of Patna having submitted a proposal from the Magistrate of

* Khajeh Abdool Gunee, 3; Anund Kisoie Roy, 1; Ramchurn, 1; Moulvie Abdool Ally, 1; Kaleenarain Roy, 1; Rajah Frankisto Sing, 1; Raj Luckhee Chowdrinee, 1. Total, 9.

Behar for permitting the families of the European residents of Gya to return to that district, was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor hoped shortly to be able to recommend it to the Supreme Government; but that he did not consider that it would be advisable to do so at present.

A. R. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

Special Narrative of Events, dated December 19, 1857.

1 *Patna Division.*—The districts of the Patna Division remained undisturbed during the week ending on the 5th of December, but considerable alarm prevailed, and even at Patna the people were reported to be sending away their women, children, and treasure into the interior. The reported preparation of the Goruckpore rebels to enter the Behar districts, and the reported approach of the Dacca mutineers and sowars of the 11th Irregulars from the eastward, were the cause of this panic. The Commissioner of Patna pressed for more troops for the protection of Tirhoot, and was informed that the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry had been ordered to proceed immediately to that district, but that no further military aid could be afforded in that direction at present. The Yeomanry Cavalry were then at Gya, and the civil authorities were directed to use every exertion, by furnishing elephants and supplies along the road, to expedite the march of the corps to its destination. It was determined by the Commissioner that Poosah would be the best place for them to take up a position at. Under any circumstances they were not to be stationed further to the eastward than Durbundah.

2. A copy of a letter from the Supreme Government, stating that a large additional force would shortly be sent into the plains by the Nepalese Government, and that this force would be directed, in the first instance, against the rebels at Goruckpore, was forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna for his information. It was also intimated to that officer that the force was expected to cross the frontier at Segowlee on or about the 19th December, and that he must be prepared to afford promptly any assistance that might be required.

3. The Behar Mounted Police had reached Gya; 17 horses were still required for mounting the men. The Magistrate of Behar was authorized to purchase these, paying any reasonable price not exceeding 500 rupees for each.

4. The Commissioner of Patna was informed that the necessary orders had been issued to the officer in charge of the arsenal for supplying the gun-carriages and ammunition indented for by Lieutenant Dobbin, in charge of the Bankipore entrenchment.

5. An application received from the Commissioner of Patna, soliciting sanction to the entertainment of a marching establishment for the Sarun field force, as per margin,* was forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department for consideration and orders.

6. The Commissioner of Patna having requested the confirmation by Government of the appointment, by Captain Sotheby, of Lieutenant H. Grant to the charge of the military treasure-chest at Sewan, and proposed the appointment of another officer to perform similar duties with the Goorkha troops, was informed in reply that the appointments in question being purely military, ought to be made by the Brigadier commanding the division; and that, after they had been so made, the Collector of Sarun might be ordered to furnish the necessary funds for the chests in question.

7. The Commissioner of Patna having reported on the unfitness of the steamer "Patna" for the purposes of a ferry-boat, owing to her defective construction, was authorized to carry out some alterations suggested by him, as being absolutely necessary to render her of any service at the present crisis; and the Superintendent of Marine was informed that the defects of the vessel reflected anything but credit on the officer entrusted with her construction.

8. A court of inquiry held at Motcharee upon Goolistan Khan, Woordie-Major of the 12th Irregular Cavalry, and the native doctor, and two other men of that regiment, whom Mr. Raikes, the Joint Magistrate of Motcharee, suspected of being implicated in the mutiny of that corps, and the murder of its commanding officer, had reported that no

* 1 suberakur, at 10 rupees per month, 1 moonshee, at 25 rupees per month, 12 khalassies, pay as per regimental rates, 12 coolies, ditto, 1 chuprassie, ditto, 10 bheesties, ditto, 8 mehters, ditto, 2 blacksmiths, at 7 and 6 rupees per month, 3 bakers, at 7 rupees 4 annas, and 4 rupees per month, 82 cats, at 8 annas per diem halting, and 10 annas travelling; 16 elephants, with a mahout and coolie to each, 13 ekkas

evidence had been furnished, nor any direct charge advanced against the prisoners; but Mr. Raikes persisted in reiterating the grounds of his suspicion, and urging that the names of the accused parties should be struck off the rolls of their regiment. The Commissioner of Patna therefore brought the subject to the notice of Government, and was informed in reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor concurred with him in thinking that the service performed by the Woordie-Major in saving the child of Dr. Garner, and the timely notice given by the native Doctor to that gentleman, which might have saved his life if he had availed himself of it, instead of being proofs of their complicity in the mutiny of the regiment, or in the murder of Major Holmes, which they were held by Mr. Raikes to be, established not only their innocence, but a claim to be considered to have merited well of the State.

9. The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor were communicated to Baboo Bishenprocaus Narain Sing, zemindar of Soorsund, in reply to a petition submitted by him, enumerating the services he had rendered towards the protection of the district of Tirhoot.

10. Fourteen persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Patna, during the month of October last, one of whom was sentenced to sixteen years' imprisonment, one to imprisonment for seven years, one for five years, six for three years, and five acquitted.

11. *Bhaugulpore Division.*—All remained quiet in the districts of the Bhaugulpore Division and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs during the week.

12. Mr. Yule left Bhaugulpore on the 29th November, with a detachment of the 5th Fusiliers from Monghyr, and arrived at Purneah on the 1st December. Before proceeding to Kishengunge, which he was desirous to do, as being the point from which the several roads leading into the district could be most effectually watched, he thought it advisable to communicate with the officer commanding the 73rd Native Infantry at Jelpigoree, lest his sudden arrival might have any bad effect on the men of that regiment. Hearing, however, that the Dacca mutineers had already crossed the Berhampooter, and were marching direct on Jelpigoree, and that a European force from Darjeeling had already arrived at Titalya, he determined to advance at once. While at Kishengunge he learnt that 50 sowars of the 11th Irregular Cavalry had deserted from Jelpigoree on the night of the 4th December, and gone off in the direction of Dinagepore.

13. Of the 200 Purbuteahs enlisted by Mr. Kerry in the north of Purneah, 107 were reported to have marched into the station.

14. The Sonthals who at first had declined to take service as sepoy, were reported by the Commissioner to have latterly shown some disposition to enlist; twenty-three had already joined as recruits, and more were expected to come in as soon as the paddy crop was ripe.

15. *Rajshahye Division.*—No disturbances occurred anywhere within the Rajshahye Division during the week under report; but considerable excitement was felt in almost all the districts, and especially in those towards the east, in consequence of the movements of the Dacca and Chittagong mutineers.

16. After leaving the neighbourhood of Mymensing on the 25th November, the Dacca mutineers were seen near Jamalpore on the 27th, and at Dewangunge and Bhowanigunge on the day following. At the latter place they attempted to cross the Berhampooter, but failed owing to the darogah having carried off all the boats to the other side of the river. Eventually, however, they succeeded in crossing the river on the 30th November at Chilmaree ghaut, south of Bugwa, and about fourteen miles north of Dewangunge. They then proceeded to Buxeeunge, and were said to be proceeding still in a northerly direction towards Jelpigoree. On the 5th December the Magistrate of Rungpore reported that they left Denohattee on the 2nd, and were supposed to be going to Bhootan. They were plundering the shops and bazars in every direction, and had shot a police burkundauze near Chilmaree ghaut. A detachment of the 73rd Regiment, with a troop of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, and some Goorkha recruits, had gone out from Jelpigoree to intercept them. Captain Curzon's party, composed of Europeans and Goorkhas, had come down from Punkabarry, and arrived at Jelpigoree on the 6th December.

17. At Dinagepore everything was quiet, and there was scarcely any cash in the hands of the Collector to tempt the mutineers to attack that station. All was quiet, also, at Jelpigoree; the men of the 73rd Regiment, on being told of the mutiny of their comrades, having evinced no apparent sympathy for them, and having readily joined in the expedition which went out to attack them.

18. At Rungpore the authorities were prepared, as far as the means at their disposal would admit of it, to resist the mutineers if they visited the station; but it was not expected that they would do so, as they had avoided attacking the stations of Mymensing and Jamal-

pore. The ladies and children, however, had been removed from both the Rungpore and Dinagepore stations.

19. Mr. Ravenshaw, with his party of European gentlemen from Pubna, reached Serajunge on the 29th November. Very considerable alarm was felt at that station among the native population previous to their arrival, but their presence served, in a short time, to restore confidence. The European residents they found assembled at the house of Mr. Barry, which was further garrisoned by a party of European sailors, with two 4-pounder guns, all quite prepared to give the mutineers a warm reception.

20. The approbation of Government has been conveyed to Mr. Ravenshaw for the activity and decision evinced by him in the measures taken for the protection of the Serajunge station. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor have also been conveyed to all the gentlemen who accompanied him thither.

21. The Magistrate of Dinapore was authorized to incur and defray any reasonable expenditure necessary for the proper accommodation of the sailors ordered up to that station.

22. The Commissioner of Rajshahye reported that a horse-dâk had been established from Beaulah to Bograh, and thence towards Rungpore, and also through Dinagepore to Titilya, with the view of obtaining early intelligence.

23. *Burdwan Division*.—The districts of the Burdwan Division remained as tranquil as usual. Troops had been going up by rail from Howrah almost daily during the week, and the Magistrate of that district reported that the effect of the prohibitory measures adopted regarding the supply of liquor to the men had been most satisfactory.

24. *Nuddea Division*.—The Commissioner of Nuddea brought to the notice of Government a representation from the Joint Magistrate of Baraset, that very great outrages were being committed by the recruits and European soldiers at Barrackpore, who were forcibly breaking open the houses and entering the zenanas of respectable men and insulting the women found there; and that these proceedings were creating a very strong feeling against them, which might lead to a disturbance. A copy of the Commissioner's letter was forwarded to the Military Department for consideration and orders, and an intimation was received from that Department, in reply, that a letter had been addressed to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, directing the immediate adoption of measures for the prevention of the outrages complained of, and the submission of a report of the proceedings taken by General Hearsey.

25. The Lieutenant-Governor authorized the temporary employment of the establishment noted in the margin* at thannah Nabobgunge, in Baraset, for the prevention of the outrages noticed above.

26. *Calcutta*.—With the exception of a few disturbances in the streets, caused by drunken soldiers and sailors, the city of Calcutta remained perfectly quiet and tranquil. There was one street-row on the night of Sunday the 29th November, in which a fight took place between several hundreds of sailors and soldiers at Bow Bazar. The Marine Police, recently organized by the Commissioner of Police, were brought out on this occasion, and they soon succeeded in clearing the streets, and taking the ringleaders into custody. In another street-row which took place on the evening of the 2nd December, one of the police inspectors was severely injured by some of the 79th Highlanders, who were captured and made over to their regiment, which left Calcutta the next morning.

27. *Dacca Division*.—All was quiet in the districts of the Dacca Division during the week under report. There was some panic felt in the Furreedpore district, owing to the propagation of a rumour to the effect that the Government had authorized the compulsory enlistment of recruits for the army, and that men had arrived there from Calcutta to carry out the scheme; but the Joint Magistrate had taken prompt measures to disabuse the minds of the people on this point.

28. At Sylhet no satisfactory intelligence had been received up to the last day of the week regarding the movements of the Chittagong mutineers. Mr. Allen, who had been directed by the Local Government to undertake the duty of directing the movements of the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment on their reaching that place, had arrived there himself from Cherra Poonjee, and the head-quarters of the Sylhet Light Infantry had also been removed thither, with two 6-pounder guns brought from Silchar; but it was doubted if the mutineers would visit that place at all, and the people of Sylhet had evinced no sympathy for them.

29. The detachment of the 54th Regiment started from Dacca on the 4th December, for Chabutpara, a little above Bugwah Bazar.

30. The Magistrate of Backergunge having proposed to entertain an extra guard and

* 1 European constable, at 100 rupees, 5 additional burkundauzes, at 6 rupees each, 30 rupees. Total, 130 rupees.

police force for the security of his station, was informed that as Burrisaul was no longer in danger from the mutineers there appeared to be no further necessity for adopting any extraordinary measures for its defence.

31 Twenty mutineers, who were apprehended, or had voluntarily given themselves up, were tried under Act XVIII of 1857, by the Sessions Judge of Dacca, and found guilty. Ten were sentenced to death, and the rest to transportation for life.

32. *Chittagong Division*.—Very little accurate information was received of the movements of the Chittagong mutineers, in consequence of the roads through the hills being little known. The accounts which were furnished stated that, after crossing the Fenny at Ramghur Ghaut on the 22nd November, they proceeded to Oodeypore, and thence towards Agurtollah, the present residence of the Rajah of Tipperah, that they were stopped at Sunkhola, on the 2nd December, by a number of men sent by the Rajah to prevent their further progress in that direction; and that they thereupon turned to the west, entering the Company's territories again at or near Mogra, and making their way thence towards Singar Hill, which lies about one and a-half day's journey to the north of Comillah, and would bring them on the direct route to Sylhet. By the latest accounts received they were still continuing their march towards Sylhet, but keeping along the edge of the hills.

33 The accounts received further stated, that they were travelling with little or no baggage, and were not pressed for provisions, with which they were abundantly supplied by the people, paying liberally for all they took. The Kookies were aiding them, by carrying their baggage, and cutting a path for them through the jungles. They were, however, stated to be very much disheartened, and not in a condition to proceed by forced marches, and it was expected that the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment, which left Dacca for Sylhet, on the 4th December, would still be in time to intercept them.

34. The three Government elephants, which were taken away by the mutineers, have been recovered. A good number of the prisoners, also, about 110 in number, had returned, or were caught and sent in, and more were being brought in daily, and Government treasure had been recovered, to the extent of above 10,000 rupees.

35. Two persons were tried at Chittagong, under Act XVII of 1857, during the week under report, of whom one was sentenced to death, and executed, and the other sentenced to imprisonment for life.

36. The Superintendent of Marine having reported that the party of seamen, which he had been ordered to raise for employment in the Chittagong district, would be ready in the course of three or four days, and requested to be informed if they might be dispatched on board the steamer "Dalhousie," which was under orders to proceed to Rangoon, was authorised to send them by that vessel. The necessary orders were issued to the Inspector-General of Ordnance for the supply of arms, ammunition, and tents, for the use of these sailors.

37. Mr. Sandys, Magistrate of Tipperah, having left his district, and proceeded to Dacca, on the supposed approach of the Chittagong mutineers, the Commissioner of Chittagong was directed to call on him for an explanation, and to suspend him at once if it should appear that he had taken this step without sufficient cause to justify it.

38. *Cuttack Division*.—The public peace remained undisturbed in the districts of the Cuttack Division and in the Tributary Mehals.

39. The Commissioner of Cuttack reported the dismissal of one subadar, two havildars, and one naik, of the Orissa Paik Companies, for insubordination, and attempting to excite discontent and insubordination among the men of the corps. Mr. Cockburn's proceedings were approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.

40 *Chota Nagpore*.—The state of affairs in Palamow had not improved; Lieutenant Graham was strongly posted within the walls of the Thakoorea Rughoobur Dial Sing's residence, but he was surrounded by the rebels, who were laying the country waste on all sides. On the 21st November the number of the insurgents was reckoned at about 2,000, but they had increased to double that number by the 26th, besides a reserve body of 2,000 men, said to be posted a mile in the rear of his position. Up to the 30th, however, no fighting had taken place, and on that date the insurgents were reported to be falling off. Lieutenant Graham having expressed an unwillingness to retire, lest it should serve to encourage the rebels, and endanger the lives of some 300 or 400 women and children, who were assembled for protection in the Thakoorea's house, has been peremptorily directed to fall back, when he can, on the party sent to relieve him, advancing again hereafter, upon the arrival of the Shekawattees in that quarter.

41. On the 27th of November Messrs. Grundy and Malzer, employed by the Coal Company at Palamow, were reported to have been attacked at Rajarah by a party of about 5,000 Bhogtahs, from whom they narrowly escaped with their lives. It was stated that

there were about 40 sepoys among the assailants, and that many of the rebels were armed with matchlocks

42 Major Colter's detachment, which was ordered to proceed to the relief of Lieutenant Graham, crossed the Soane six miles south of Akbairpore on the 30th of November. A letter was also received from Colonel Forster, dated the 1st December, reporting that he had received the orders directing him to proceed to Palamow, and would lose no time in commencing his march. The Commissioners of Chota Nagpore and Patna have been directed to furnish the latter with every information and assistance in their power.

43. In the Sumbulpore district bodies of men are reported to be again assembling in different directions. For several days the Calcutta and Bombay mails were obstructed on the road west of Sumbulpore; and two dâk-houses were burnt down by the rebels. Captain Leigh urged the necessity of further assistance being sent to him, but the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore was of opinion that there were troops enough at Sumbulpore already to put down any disturbance in that quarter.

44. The report of the murder of Dr. Moore was confirmed, but the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals had received intelligence of the safety of Mr Hansom, who had escaped into the jungles when attacked, and was afterwards kindly received and protected by the Rajah of Rerahcole. The suspicion of the Rajah of Rerahcole having been concerned in the attack made upon them, appeared to be without foundation; on the contrary, on the arrival of the travellers at his place, the rajah had warned them of their danger, and endeavoured to dissuade them from proceeding further. The allegation that he and the Rajah of Bamrah had lent their paiks to the insurgents was being inquired into.

45. The district of Maunbhoom was perfectly tranquil during the week. In the district of Singbhoom the conduct of Urjoon Sing of Porahat was still unsatisfactory. He had not, as directed, presented himself at Chyebassa, and was reported to be entirely in the hands of his dewan, for whose capture a reward of 50 rupees had been offered on account of previous delinquency, and who was said to be attempting to raise the Coles. The Senior Assistant Commissioner had proceeded on an expedition against the rebels at the head of a party of Sikhs, from the detachment stationed at Chyebassa, and after capturing Juggo Dewan, who was tried under Act XIV of 1857, and capitally punished, he attacked the stronghold of Urjoon Sing himself, and took possession of it, not however till Urjoon Sing had succeeded in effecting his escape into the neighbouring jungles. After these proceedings, the people of the country were reported to have submitted with cheerfulness and alacrity. The services rendered to Lieutenant Birch by the parties named in the margin,* with the rewards he proposed to be given to them, have been brought to the notice of the Government of India, with the remark that the services of the Rajah of Serai Killah have already been handsomely acknowledged by the Government of India by the grant of khillut, which, hitherto kept back on account of some subsequent representations submitted by Lieutenant Birch, will now be bestowed upon him.

46 The Rajah of Keonjur reported having sent 500 paiks to Chyebassa, in obedience to an order he had received from Lieutenant Birch.

47. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore submitted a report from Mr. George, Sub-Assistant Commissioner of Hazareebaugh, on the results of an expedition undertaken by him with a detachment of the Bengal police battalion, under Lieutenant Earle, to the scenes of the disturbances following on the mutiny in the vicinity of Goloh, Gomea, &c. Several of the rebels, it appears, were hunted down and killed, and some villages burnt to the ground, but the greater portion of the rebels found refuge in the hills east of Goloh, and on the Soogoo hill.

48. Nineteen persons were tried by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of October, of whom three were sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, thirteen to imprisonment for seven years, and three acquitted.

41. A communication was received from the Supreme Government sanctioning the retention of the services of Mr. E. H. Lushington, as Officiating Commissioner of the districts of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom, until the cases pending against the Pachete and Porahat zemindars shall have been brought to a close.

50 *Assam*.—A party of sepoys, numbering, it was erroneously supposed, between 400 and 700, were reported to have arrived at Karaibari thannah, in the Gowalparah district, on the 30th of November, from the direction of Mymensing. It was further stated that beyond plundering the thannah, and capturing the jemadar and a burkundauze, they

* Rajah of Serai Killah, Koonwai Juggenath Sing, Baboo Bullo Chunder Sing, the Baboo of Keyiah, Baboo Ujoynath Sing, Duhroo Mankee, Siboo Mankee, and Markundo Duffadar.

committed no other acts of outrage. These were the Dacca mutineers, on their way to Jelpigoree.

51. The Governor-General's Agent, North-East Frontier, submitted the translation of some further letters of Muneram Dutt, intercepted by Captain Holroyd.

52. *Darjeeling*.—All was quiet at Darjeeling, but the Superintendent thought that the news of the Dacca mutineers being *en route* to Jelpigoree, would probably cause some excitement in the Morung.

53. *General subjects*.—A reference having been made to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, regarding the enlistment of hill-men at Darjeeling, and the Foreign Department calling for further explanation as to the nature of the scheme intended to be carried out, it was intimated, in reply, that the scheme of raising station guards for police purposes had already received the sanction of the Government of India in the Home Department, and that the only point upon which orders were requested was whether any political objection existed to the enlistment of hill-men, the subjects of the Nepal Government, for service in the plains.

54. An intimation was received from the Military Department, and communicated to the Commandant of the Bengal Police Battalion, that the Government of India had sanctioned the corresponding pay and allowances of the line to all ranks of the Bengal Police Battalion.

55. The Commissioner of Patna having submitted a report from Lieutenant Brown, Superintendent and Paymaster of Native Pensioners at Benares, Dinapore, and Monghyr, on the steps taken (in furtherance of the orders of the Supreme Government on the subject) to call in the military pensioners in Behar, with the view of striking off the names of those who failed to present themselves, a copy of the same was forwarded to the Government of India in the Military Department.

56. The Inspector of Jails was furnished with a copy of a letter received from the Home Department, directing that no persons convicted of mutiny, desertion, or rebellion, and sentenced to imprisonment or transportation, were to be sent, at present, to any of the convict settlements beyond seas; but that all such should be kept in the Alipore jail until further instructions.

57. A communication was received from the Foreign Department, intimating that the Circular Order issued for preventing the subjects of foreign States from proceeding to the interior of the country had reference to European foreigners coming from beyond the sea, and not to the subjects of Native States in alliance with the Government of India. A copy of these orders was forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna, upon whose requisition the matter had been referred to the Supreme Government.

58. The Commissioner of Patna having requested to be informed how he was to deal with claims to compensation preferred by certain residents of Gya, who had suffered from the late outbreak, was referred to paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated the 13th November, for his guidance.

59. The Commissioner of Patna having intimated that the steamer "Jumna," after landing Lieutenant Batt, Indian Navy, and his men and guns, at Buxar, left for Calcutta on the 22nd instant; a copy of his letter was forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department.

60. The Commissioner of Patna submitted an explanation from Mr. Woodcock, Collector of Patna, in regard to the delay which took place in providing the detachment of the 10th Foot with carriage on the occasion of their march from Dinapore to Benares; and was told, in reply, that the explanation rendered was far from being satisfactory, and that a recurrence of such neglect of duty on Mr. Woodcock's part would lead to his removal from his post. A copy of this correspondence was forwarded to the Government of India.

61. The Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies having been informed by the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army that no regiments were to march by the Grand Trunk Road in the month of December, reported having dismissed 1,500 hired carts, which was approved; it being intimated to him that he need keep only carts enough for two regiments. He reported, also, that he had written to the Commissioner of Patna to collect only 200 carts at Sherghotty, instead of 1,000, as he had previously been requested to do. He has been asked if the Commissioner of Patna might now be directed to make the whole of the resources of Behar available for the troops in the North-West.

62. A copy of a letter received from the Government of India in the Military Department, intimating that the establishment of halting-places between Raneegunge and the Kurumnassa, for troops marching up the Grand Trunk Road was no longer required, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Carriage, &c., for his information.

63. Mr. Jackson was also directed to retain, as directed by the Military Department, all the elephants he had collected for purposes connected with the march of troops, and to hold a certain number of them in readiness at Raneegunge for any particular occasion of emergency.

64. A copy of a letter received from the Military Department, with inclosures from the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, reporting the means taken to furnish Mr. Jackson with information regarding the march of Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards to the Upper Provinces, was forwarded to Mr. Jackson for his information.

65. An intimation received from the Military Department, authorizing the old rate of 10 maunds per cart, or such load, not exceeding 10 maunds, as the Civil authority may think proper, when the carts are capable of carrying an increased load, was communicated to Mr. Jackson for his guidance.

66. The officers of the detachments which passed Govindpore on the 28th and 29th November, and on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd December, expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with all the arrangements made for them on the line of march; but Major Farrer, of the 38th Regiment, who passed, in command of a detachment of that regiment, on the 24th November, objected to the mode of crossing the troops over the Barrakur, and the chief engineer was thereupon directed to adopt measures for improving the same.

67. The Superintendent of Carriage, &c, having authorized the employment of a writer on 25 rupees, by Captain Grubb, at Sherghotty, and of an establishment at a cost not exceeding 100 rupees, by Captain Ward, at Sasseram, the arrangements were approved, and he was directed to submit the usual tabular statement for the establishment for Captain Ward, that it might be forwarded to the Government of India for sanction.

68. The nomination, by the Medical Board, of Supernumerary Bengalee Class, Native Doctor Bama Churn Bhattachargee, to the Medical charge of the establishment, under the Superintendent of Carriage, &c., at Raneegunge, was approved.

69. A copy of a letter, received from the Medical Board, intimating that the necessary orders had been issued to furnish the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies with a stock of medicines, was forwarded to Mr. Jackson.

70. A copy of a letter, addressed by the Military Department to the Committee for the formation of a temporary place of amusement on the Maidan, for the European troops, was communicated to this office by that Department.

71. A petition, received from Sheik Noorul Hossein and others, of Shahabad, bearing favorable testimony to the services rendered by Mr. W. Tayler, late Commissioner of Patna, was forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department.

72. A letter was received from the Foreign Department, directing the issue of orders for discontinuing the interception of native correspondence from Chundernagore, which was accordingly done.

A. R. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 7.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, January 20, 1858. (No. 10.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 2 of 1858, dated the 7th instant, we have the honor to forward, for your information, the narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the week ending on the 12th December, 1857.

Inclosure in No. 7.

Special Narrative of Events, dated January 2, 1858.

1. *Patna Division.*—ON the 5th December the Central Government telegraphed that they had received intelligence that upwards of 2,000 sepoys were about to cross the Gogra, near Burlea Ghaut, with the intention of passing into the district of Shahabad. About the same time the Magistrate of Ghazee-pore also sent a rubocaree to the Magistrate of Shahabad, communicating intelligence to the same effect, and mentioning further, that the sepoys had two guns with them, and had collected 200 boats for crossing the river. This intelligence getting abroad, gave rise to considerable alarm throughout the district, particularly as it was coupled in the minds of the people with the long-floating rumours of Koer Sing's return. Measures were at once taken by the Commissioner to meet the threatened attack. The steamer "Patna" was ordered up to Buxar, with all speed, and Lieutenant Batt was requested to place two guns on board, and a party of seamen, and to cruize off Bhoj-pore. Captain Rattray was instructed to call in his detachments at Burhee and Sherghotty, and that at Gya also, if necessary, and to hold himself in readiness to march to Arrah, if called upon to do so by the Commissioner. It eventually turned out, however, that the story about the 2,000 sepoys, and their contemplated invasion of Shahabad, had no foundation.

2 Ummer Sing having heard of the approach of British troops in the direction of Palamow, was reported to have fled from Rhotas, to a village named Rugooburgam. Shah Kubeer-ood-deen reported that he was doing all he could to catch him, and was directed to make it generally known that a reward of 1,000 rupees had been offered for his capture. A reward of 300 rupees was also offered for the capture of Surnam Sing, another ringleader of the rebels in those parts, who had recently attacked the Telcup indigo factory, and murdered three of the factory servants, and one police burkundauze.

3 In the district of Behar the warlike preparations of the Ranee of Tikaree were said to be progressing steadily, and it was reported that the fort at Tikaree was garrisoned by 1,000 matchlockmen, and about 100 sepoys. The Ranee was also stated to have bought up all the sugar-cane crops on her estate, to feed the elephants of the rebels, whom she expected shortly from the north-west, and to have made arrangements for storing grain in large quantities.

4. The Commissioner of Patna reported the results of an expedition undertaken by Lieutenant Burlton, in charge of a detachment of Gooikhas doing duty on the Goruckpore frontier, to Bhurrowlee in Goruckpore, for the purpose of recovering some cattle and hackeries which had been left there on the flight of the owners, and seized by the rebels. The object of the expedition was successfully accomplished, 170 very fine bullocks, 6 horses, and 30 carts, being brought away, besides 4 of Mahommed Hoossein's men as prisoners. Unfortunately, while on their return, the party came across the Baboo of Seraik (a faithful subject of Government), who was riding home from a visit to his brother, at the head of a small party of armed followers, who, on being challenged, instead of replying, ran off; and the Baboo himself, being carried by his horse into the midst of the Gooikhas, was taken for an enemy, and shot down, one of his own men being also wounded.

5. The Commissioner of Patna was informed that orders had been issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, for the immediate supply of percussion or flint muskets, and powder and lead sufficient for the preparation of 100 cartridges per man, for the Gooikhas doing duty on the Goruckpore frontier; and that the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army had been requested to direct Colonel Rowcroft to send to Allahabad in future for all arms and ammunition he might stand in need of.

6. An intimation was received from the Home Department, that the Government of India was unable to send any troops from Dinapore for the defence of Tirhoot.

7. Mr. C. P. Waller was appointed a Lieutenant of the Patna Police Battalion; and it was determined, in communication with the Commissioner, that there should be three officers attached to that corps besides the Commandant.

8. Lieutenant Batt, in command of the detachment of the Indian Navy on duty at Buxar, having directed the employment of Dr. Young, in medical charge of the Central Stud, to receive medical charge of the detachment under his command, the Supreme Government in the Home Department were requested to sanction the arrangement.

9. Major Jenkins having been appointed to raise and command a body of Irregular Cavalry for service in the Behar districts, and a reference having been made to the Government of India in the Home Department, in regard to several points noticed by him respecting the organization of the corps, a copy of the instructions received from that Department in reply was forwarded to him for his information and guidance.

10. A list of officers attached to the Sarun Field Force, with the dates on which they respectively joined their appointments, having been furnished by the Commissioner of Patna, was forwarded to the Military Department

11. Eighty-two persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857 in the Patna district during the month of November last, of whom 2 were sentenced to transportation for life, 9 to sixteen years' imprisonment, 14 to imprisonment for twelve years, 6 for ten years, 7 for seven years, 1 for five years, 1 for three years, 1 for two years, and 40 acquitted; 1 died while his trial was pending. One person tried under the same Act, and during the same month, in the district of Behar, was acquitted. Six persons were tried in Shahabad, of whom 2 were sentenced to transportation for life, and 4 to ten years' imprisonment. Nine persons were tried in the district of Sarun, of whom 1 was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, 3 to imprisonment for five years, 1 for three years, 3 acquitted, and 1 died under trial. Twenty-six persons were tried in the Chumparun district, of whom 2 were sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, and 24 to imprisonment for ten years. In Tirhoot 3 persons were tried, of whom 2 were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, and 1 to imprisonment for five years

12. *Bhaugulpore Division*—In the Bhaugulpore division no disturbance occurred; but considerable alarm was felt throughout the Purneah district in consequence of the mutiny of the sowars of the 11th Irregular Cavalry at Madareegunge and Jelpigoree on the nights of the 4th and 5th December, and for two or three days the bazar and town of the sudder station were partially abandoned by the natives

13. Mr. Yule, while waiting for the mutineers, with his small party of Europeans, at Kishengunge, obtained information of their having passed to the southward, and taken to a road leading direct to Purneah. No time was to be lost, and he determined at once to return to the station, which he did on the night of the 9th, accomplishing the distance, forty miles, with the aid of his elephants, between sunset and sunrise. He arrived only just in time, for the next morning the sowars made their appearance, and, being ignorant of Mr. Yule's movements, were entering the town for the purpose of plundering it when they were met by a party of the Europeans going out to intercept them. After exchanging a few shots, the mutineers retired, and could not be brought to engage. It was found that they had retreated only a few miles from the station, and arrangements were made for pursuing and attacking them. With this object a night-march was made, and at daylight, on the 11th, they came up with the mutineers just as they were about to proceed on their march. The latter on observing their pursuers charged boldly, but were beaten back, and eventually fled towards the north, but not until several (afterwards ascertained to be thirteen) were killed, and many more wounded, one man taken prisoner was hanged. On our side no casualties of any kind occurred. A noted budmash, who had acted as guide and spy to the sowars, was found with them and apprehended.

14. In the Monghyr district much want was reported to prevail among the poorest classes, and the numerous burglaries and robberies which had occurred were attributed to this cause.

15. All was quiet in the Sonthal pergunnahs.

16. *Rajshahye Division*—The movements of the 11th Irregular Cavalry through the districts of the Rajshahye division had been very rapid. The accounts which were received described them as riding for their lives across the country and through the crops, and committing only such petty depredations as were necessary for providing themselves with food. They had also carried off some ponies and elephants to facilitate their march. The whole body were reported to have crossed the River Nagore on the western boundary of Dinagepore on the 8th December. Their subsequent course through the district of Purneah has been noticed above.

17. All the available European and Goorkha troops at Darjeeling, namely, 100 of the former, and about 300 of the latter, had been sent down to Punkabarree, and thence on to Jelpigoree, where they arrived on the 6th December. No further fears were entertained either at Jelpigoree, or in any of the neighbouring districts. On the 9th December two sowars belonging to the 11th Irregular Cavalry were captured and blown away from guns at Jelpigoree. The 73rd Regiment were silent spectators of the scene, and manifested no sympathy with their late comrades.

18. The detachment of seamen sent up for employment in the districts of Rungpore and Dinagepore arrived at Bugwah, on the 10th December, in the "Koladyne," and in the Dacca elephant-boat, which, with a large native boat, was towed up by the steamer.

19. The Dacca mutineers were reported to have entered Bootan on the morning of the 8th of December, at a place named Choorabander. A party of sepoy's stationed at Choorabander, to whom they made overtures, had refused to join them.

20. *Burdwan Division*.—The districts of the Burdwan division remained undisturbed

during the week ; but a letter was received from the Commissioner of the division, dated the 10th December, reporting that rumours had reached him, from several different quarters, of attempts being made to excite the Sonthals in the neighbourhood of Midnapore to rebellion ; and as the Shekawattee Battalion, which had hitherto operated as a check on the disaffected of that neighbourhood, were about to be withdrawn, he thought it very advisable that an European force should be sent there to prevent mischief. It was determined, therefore, to locate a body of 100 European sailors in the station of Midnapore, and the Superintendent of Marine was directed to raise such a force, in communication with the Commissioner of Calcutta Police, whose Marine Police have, on previous occasions, furnished valuable recruits for service such as this. An application was, at the same time, made to the Military Department for the supply of arms and ammunition for the use of the party.

21. *Nuddea Division*.—All was perfectly tranquil in the districts of the Nuddea division.

22. With reference to a proposal made by Brigadier Grant, in August, for disarming the inhabitants of the villages in the neighbourhood of Barrackpore, the Supreme Government in the Military Department were asked whether the military authorities now considered it advisable that the registration of arms in those villages, under Act XXVIII of 1857, should now be enforced.

23 The Superintendent of Marine was directed to refund to the Commissioner of Police the sums of 1,436 rupees 10 annas 8 pice, and 1,554 rupees 1 anna, advanced by Mr. Wauchope from the police treasury, on account of pay due to the men of the Marine Brigade, and for sundry articles of clothing supplied to them.

24. *Dacca Division*.—The steamers “Koladyne” and “Koel,” with the troop-boat “Dallah,” carrying troops and two parties of seamen, arrived at Dacca on the 3rd instant. The detachment of the 54th Regiment immediately proceeded, in the “Koel,” towards Sylhet, and were at Lakha on the 8th December. But the movements of the Chittagong mutineers gave no certain clue as to their ultimate intentions, and no decisive measures had, therefore, been taken, up to the end of the week, for intercepting them. On the 6th of December they were reported to be at Beesgong, in the Luskerpore thannah of zillah Sylhet, but it was yet uncertain whether they would go to Sylhet or Muniore. At Sylhet Mr. Allen had taken every precaution for the protection of the district ; he had also written to Captain McCulloch, at Muniore, to warn the Muniore Government to be prepared to attack the fugitives, should they find their way into his territories.

25 Detailed instructions had previously been conveyed to the Commissioner of Dacca, in regard to the movements of the detachments of Her Majesty’s 54th Regiment after their arrival at Dacca, and these were communicated by that officer, in writing, to the military officer in command of the detachment, in accordance with the directions received from the Military Department.

26. *Chittagong Division*—The districts of the Chittagong division were perfectly quiet ; the latest information received at Tipperah, of the movements of the Chittagong mutineers, was, that they were still shut up in the Tipperah hills.

27. The following property was reported to have been carried off by the mutineers from the Chittagong Treasury, viz :—

Property belonging to Government.—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Government cash	2,78,267	1	1
Money for which order for payment had been issued, but which had not been paid	710	5	6
4 pairs of scales.			

Property not belonging to Government :—

Prize money of the Chittagong School	273	0	0
Defaced pice belonging to the Seetacoond shrine	25	4	0

Gold and silver ornaments, &c., belonging to Assahfah Khatoon and Soolifah Khatoon, viz. :—

	Sa. weight.
Silver bangles, one pair	32 0
Golden hanslee, one pair	11 10
„ bangles, one pair	6 6
„ kunkur, one pair	5 8
„ jhoomkha, three pair	1 8
„ bracelet	1 10
„ nose-ring	0 4
„ bolac	0 4
„ ring, with pearl	0 6

Golden bejolah, one pair.
 „ shitee, one.
 Silver bangles, one pair.
 Four anna pieces used as neck ornament.
 Twenty-four half-rupees, used as neck ornament.
 One silver snuff box
 One silver phial for keeping soormah.
 Coral beads
 One silver hookah, 40 rupees

CLOTHS.

One shawl roomal.
 One saloo saree.
 One net chudder.
 One kardooj sharee.
 One blue saree.
 One net chudder, with embroidery.
 One choondree saree
 One ditto
 One silk saree

Besides the above, a silver chalice, paten, and alms-dish belonging to the Protestant church, were also reported to have been carried away.

28. Of 202 prisoners released from the Chittagong jail, 107 had been recaptured.

29. The approval of the Supreme Government of the measures taken by the Judge of Tipperah for the protection of Comillah was communicated to Mr Metcalfe

30 *Cuttack Division*.—The peace of the districts of the Cuttack division remained unbroken during the week; but Mr Inspector D'Rozaire, of the Electric Telegraph Department, employed at Russulpore, telegraphed, on the 10th December, to the Calcutta office, that there were symptoms of disaffection among the people on the Calcutta and Madras line, and requested that arms and ammunition might be sent down to him without delay

31. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—Affairs in Palamow were reported to have taken a favorable turn. After the attack which was made on the house of Mr. Grundy, the insurgents returned again for a time to their encamping-ground at Chainpore; but the main body moved off on the 29th November, apparently in the direction of their homes. Subsequent to this, however, they were heard of as being in force in the Palamow fort, and as having stopped the ghauts to the eastward to prevent the approach of troops from Dorundah. By the latest accounts the principal Charo zemindars had withdrawn from the insurrection, and this defalcation had diminished and disheartened the insurgents, who were reported to be deserting in numbers.

32. Major Cotter's detachment arrived at Shahpore on the 8th, and was joined by Lieutenant Graham on the same date; and it was stated that the zemindar of Luckna, who had been selected by the insurgents as their chief, had been made a prisoner, besides others of less note. On their retreat, the rebels were reported to have burned Moonka, where there is a thannah, and destroyed the house of Bikarie Sing, who had been of great assistance to Lieutenant Graham and his party. The Deo Rajah was, on the 12th of December, expected to be ready to set out with his followers to join Lieutenant Graham.

33. Lieutenant Graham was very anxious to be allowed to detain the troops sent to reinforce him, and was confident that with their assistance he would be able very soon to reduce to order the whole of the disturbed district. The stringent orders of the Military Department precluded the entertainment of this proposal, and the presence of the detachment of Her Majesty's 13th at Sasseram was also at the time very desirable.

34. At Sumbulpore the state of affairs was becoming more and more serious. Large bodies of men were still assembling in different directions, and committing excesses of every kind. The dâk between Calcutta and Bombay had also been stopped, and two dâk-houses burnt; and all traffic and communication between Cuttack and Sumbulpore was suspended. The rebels had met Captain Leigh's party on their return from Joojoomara, and killed three sepoy, wounding three others and five camp-followers. It was Captain Leigh's firm conviction that the insurrection would not be effectually put down unless more troops were sent to his aid. The Commissioners of Chota Nagpore and Cuttack also urged the necessity of strengthening Captain Leigh, remarking particularly on the paucity of officers at Sumbulpore; and Mr. Cockburn mentioned having already written to the Agent in the hill tracts of Orissa, and the Agent to the Government of Fort St. George at Ganjam, for the transfer of a body of Sebundies for service in that district. He had also taken measures to send up the rest of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, under the personal command of Major Bates, and along with them the artillerymen and guns stationed at Cuttack.

35. Anticipating that the troubles in this quarter were likely to be serious, the Lieutenant-Governor suggested to the Supreme Government, on November 30, the expediency of sending more troops to Sumbulpore, if any were available, and of appointing an officer of experience to undertake the chief direction of affairs in that district, and on the 5th of December, the Home Department, acting in accordance with that suggestion, directed the Government of Fort St. George to adopt immediate measures for strengthening the force at Sumbulpore, if practicable, without weakening the column destined for Nagpore, and to depute such an officer there as the Local Government had recommended. In the meanwhile, however, the services of Colonel Forster being no longer immediately required in the direction of Palamow, became available for employment in Sumbulpore, and, with the sanction of the Military Department, he was accordingly ordered to proceed thither; the permission of the Home Department being at the same time asked for and obtained to his being vested with the chief authority in both civil and military affairs.

36. The further intelligence received regarding the attack on Drs. Moore and Hanson, left the fate of Dr. Moore no longer doubtful. Dr. Hanson was reported to have returned with Captain Leigh to Sumbulpore, and the thanks of the Government were conveyed, through the Commissioner of Cuttack, to the Rajah of Rebracole, for the service rendered by him to that gentleman. The Rajah of Bamrah, regarding whom there is some cause for suspicion, although he professes attachment to Government, has been directed by the Commissioner of Cuttack to take measures for arresting Sorunda Saiee, Oodunt Saiee, and Sreikissen Bera, one of his own zemindars who has joined the rebels, as the best way of proving the sincerity of his protestations.

37. The district of Maunbhoom was quiet. In Singhbhum, Urjoon Sing, of Porahat, was still at large; but there is no reason for supposing that he has with him the sympathy of the Coles; on the contrary, they had all been flocking in to the Assistant Commissioner, and renewing their declarations of allegiance, and affording him every information regarding the rents of their respective villages. Some villages which had been entirely deserted, were being re-occupied rapidly, and several of the illakadars and zemindars had presented themselves to the authorities. The whole country, in fact, seems settling down. A party of armed men had, indeed, been seen proceeding from Mohurbungunge towards Porahat; but these were understood to have been sent by the Rajah of the former place, to escort back his daughter, one of Urjoon Sing's wives, to her father's house.

38. The zemindar of Pachete had been placed in the Burdwan jail, and a report was received from the Commissioner on the steps he was taking for conducting his trial, and stating that he had secured several documents found in the fortress of Cossipore, clearly establishing the zemindar's guilt.

39. Thirteen persons were tried under Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Chota Nagpore, during the month of November last, of whom two were sentenced to transportation for life, one to imprisonment for fourteen years, and ten acquitted. One person tried in the district of Singhbhum, under the same Act, on November 21, was sentenced to capital punishment, and hanged. In the district of Hazareebaugh, 29 persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of November, of whom 3 were sentenced to capital punishment and hanged, 4 to transportation for life, 11 to sixteen years' imprisonment, 3 to imprisonment for ten years, 6 for seven years, and 2 for five years; 144 persons were tried under the same Act, during the same period, in the district of Maunbhoom, of whom, 1 was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years, 5 to imprisonment for the same period, 1 for seven years, 1 for five years, 4 for three years, 1 for two years, 2 for six months, and 129 acquitted.

40. A communication from the Home Department, authorizing the levy of the Coles and Sonthals, to the extent of 500 men, was transmitted to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, for his guidance.

41. *Assam, Arracan, Cachar, and Darjeeling.*—The peace of the provinces of Assam and Arracan, and of the districts of Cachar and Darjeeling, remained undisturbed; but the Governor-General's Agent, North-east Frontier, reported that Captain Agnew, the Magistrate of Gawalparah, had tried a burkundauze, of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey, for tampering with the guard attached to the office of the Superintendent of the survey, with a view to induce them to join the mutineers, and that the man had been convicted of the offence and hanged.

42. *Assam Division.*—The party of armed sepoys who had appeared at Karaibari from the direction of Mymensing, as noticed in the last Narrative, were reported to have gone off in the direction of Cooch Behar or Bootan, after having killed a burkundauze of the Gawalparah police, and plundered Bugooah and another neighbouring village.

43. Four recruits of the new Kamroop Regiment were tried for desertion by the

Deputy Commissioner of Assam under Act XVII of 1857, in consequence of there not being present a sufficient number of officers to form a court-martial. They were sentenced each to imprisonment for six months.

44. A copy of the orders of the Supreme Government, sanctioning the grant of a command allowance of fifty rupees to Lieutenant Robertson, commanding the detachment of the Bengal police battalion at Arrah, was communicated to Captain Rattray, for his information.

45. A copy of a letter received from the Commissioner of Patna, suggesting the rates at which contingent allowance should be allowed to the officers attached to the Goorkha troops, was forwarded to the Military Department for consideration and orders.

46. A copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, intimating that a range of 200 feet by 20 on the third story of the warehouse was available for the stores of the Royal Artillery expected from England, was also forwarded to that Department for consideration, with reference to a requisition for accommodation for such stores.

47. A copy of a letter addressed by the Military Department to the Accountant-General, directing that the check of the expenditure of the Superintendent of Carriage, &c., should be entrusted to the Auditor of Commissariat accounts, was forwarded to Mr. Jackson, for his information.

48. The Accountant to the Government of Bengal submitted copy of instructions issued by him, in concurrence with the Accountant-General, for the guidance of the Superintendent of Carriage, &c.

49. The Military Department having given notice of the intention to send clothing and military stores to Benares, the Superintendent of Carriage, &c., was directed to keep or recall 1,000 carts out of the number he had previously been directed to dismiss. A wing of the Madras Rifles at Raneegunge was ordered to escort these stores.

50. At the requisition of the Military Department, the Commissioners of Patna, Burdwan, and Chota Nagpore, were directed to issue orders to the officers subordinate to them in the districts bordering on the Grand Trunk Road, prohibiting the seizure, for military purposes, of 200 carts proceeding with Mr. Burrows towards the Soanê, to carry on the railway works in that quarter.

51. Lieutenant Murray, who accompanied the force proceeding from Darjeeling to watch the troops at Jelpigoree, was appointed, temporarily, an assistant to the Superintendent of Darjeeling, to enable him to meet any requisitions for supplies and carriage for the detachment.

52. The Government of India have, at the suggestion of the Local Government, sanctioned the payment of a commission to Mr. Macleod, of Chuprah, who had been employed in collecting horses for Government purposes, at the rate of 10 per cent. on the purchases made by him.

53. In reply to a reference made on the subject, the Commissary-General was informed that the duty of supplying rations, &c., to the parties of European seamen sent up to Rungpore and Dinagepore, would be attended to by the Civil authorities and the Superintendent of Marine.

54. Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor having been appointed, by the Supreme Government, to the Political charge of Jung Bahadoor's army, arrangements were made to assist him on his journey to Segowhe, to join the Maharajah's camp.

55. The Supreme Government desiring that Dr. Moore be called upon to furnish an explanation of his conduct in having ordered a dâk, at the public expense, from Calcutta to Sumbulpore, after being informed by the Medical Board that he was not authorized to do so, were informed that Dr. Moore was attacked and murdered by a party of rebels while on his way to Sumbulpore.

56. The Commissioner of Patna was informed that the Government of India had sanctioned the disbursement of 1,519 rupees as rewards to the Nujeeb guard at Mozufferpore for their faithful conduct when the station was abandoned by the European officers of Government.

57. An intimation was received from the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, that no reason existed for the further detention of the eight followers of the late King of Oude, who had been apprehended by the Joint Magistrate of Baraset; and the Joint Magistrate was directed accordingly to release them at once.

58. A suggestion was submitted by the Superintendent of the Alipore jail for the issue of a General Order, enjoining that in all convictions by courts-martial the sentence and warrant should invariably specify whether the imprisonment awarded was to be with or without hard labour, and that, in cases of transportation, the warrants should always direct

that the convicts be imprisoned for life with labour and irons in transportation beyond the seas. A copy of this letter was forwarded to the Government of India in the Military Department for consideration and orders.

59. A petition was received from Mr. G. S. Fagan, of the Calcutta Bar, on behalf of Rajah Kunderpessur Sing, of Assam, praying for the release of the Rajah from the Alipore jail. In reply, Mr. Fagan was informed that the request could not be complied with.

A. R. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No 8.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, January 23, 1858 (No. 13.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 10 of 1858, dated the 20th instant, we have the honor to forward, for your information, the Narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the week ending on the 19th December, 1857.

Inclosure in No. 8.

Special Narrative of Events, dated January 22, 1858.

1. *Patna Division* —In the Patna division, the only actual disturbance which occurred during the week ending on the 19th December, was caused by the crossing of the Gogra by a small body of rebels at Goothmee, a post on the Sarun frontier, which was held by a detachment of fifty-five Sikhs under a native officer. This party seems to have been surprised and panic-struck, and, under the impression that a large force was upon them, they fled, without offering any resistance to the enemy, who succeeded in burning down their lines, and it was feared would carry off or destroy the ammunition they had abandoned. A portion of the Naval Brigade, with 2 guns and 200 Goorkhas, was immediately sent forward from Myrwa by Colonel Rowcroft to drive back the insurgents. But the latter did not await their arrival, but recrossed the river and fled as soon as the reinforcement made its appearance. The greater part of the ammunition stored at the post was recovered.

2. The Ranee of Tikharee had evidently given up the hope, if she ever entertained any, of a rebel army coming down from the North-west, and was reported to have filled up the new embrasures in her fort, hidden many of the guns, and discarded some of her men. Rajah Hetnarain, moreover, had given the strongest assurances that nothing beyond the defence of her own fort was ever intended by the Ranee. The Magistrate of Behar, however, still recommended the diversion of some European troops from the Grand Trunk Road for the purpose of taking possession of the fort. He was informed in reply, that the Government would take the earliest opportunity of furnishing him with the means of pacifying his district, and that arrangements were being made for the dispatch of a party of 100 European seamen of the Indian Navy for employment at Gya.

3. In reply to a representation regarding the unprotected state of his district, the Magistrate of Shahabad was informed that orders had been issued to Captain Rattray to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Arrah to render such assistance as might be required, and that arrangements were being made for enabling that officer to call in detachments, and bring together as many as possible of his corps, which would be stationed at Arrah. Mr. Wake was at the same time requested to submit, through the Commissioner, any scheme that appeared to him desirable for strengthening the local police, which, he was informed, would receive the Lieutenant-Governor's favourable consideration.

4. Everything was quiet in the district of Chumparun. Two Goorkha regiments of the additional force coming down under the personal command of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, arrived at the Sudder station of Chumparun on the 15th December, and a third on the 19th. As it was understood that the Goorkhas would require everything in the shape of carriage and supplies, Mr. Richardson, the Collector of Chuprah, was directed to go over at once to superintend the collection of the same, making over the charge of his office to his assistant or deputy.

5. The Commissioner of Patna was informed that Brigadier Macgregor had been invested by the Supreme Government with power to make requisitions to both civil and

military authorities for anything that might be required for the Goorkha troops, and to draw on his own receipt for advances from the Civil Treasuries to any amount.

6 The Commissioner of Patna proposed that the Sikhs garrisoning the opium godown at Patna, should, after the removal of the opium, be sent to Sewan, but was told that the men should rather be ordered to join Captain Rattray at his head-quarters at Arrah.

7. Drs. H. Wilson and Eteson were appointed to the medical charge of the Goorkha regiment on the Sarun frontier.

8. Maharajah Rajender Kissen Sen, of Bettiah, was informed, in reply to representations made by him regarding the outrages which were being committed on his estates in Goruckpore by Mahomed Hossein and his followers, that measures were already in progress for ensuring the early expulsion of the rebels from Goruckpore.

9. The Magistrate of Behar having brought to notice the services of Mewa Lall, the Fouzdaree Nazir, and Moonshee Jeenut Hossein, the Government Vakeel at Gya, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the presentation of a sword to the former, and a pair of shawls to the latter.

10. Mr E. F. Lautour, Additional Judge of Behar, was appointed a Commissioner, under Act XIV of 1857, in that district.

11. From statements received from Lieutenant Stanton, which he had omitted to forward at the time they were due, it appeared that, in the month of August, 28 persons had been tried by him, as Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Behar. Of these, 2 were transported for life, 1 sentenced to imprisonment for ten years, 2 to imprisonment for five years, and 23 acquitted. During October, 18 persons were tried by him under the same Act, of whom 1 was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, 1 to imprisonment for three years, 4 for two years, 3 punished with stripes, and 6 acquitted.

12 The Government of India having forwarded to this office a copy of a letter received from the Resident at Nepal, regarding the resort of pilgrims every year from India to Nepal on the occasion of the Sheoratteer festival, and the probability of the mutineers taking advantage of the opening of the passes on that occasion to seek an asylum in that country, the Commissioner of Patna was requested to devise, in concert with the Magistrates on that frontier, some plan by which the roads leading to Nepal from the districts of his division might be effectually watched.

13. *Bhaugulpore Division*.—Everything remained quiet in the districts of the Bhaugulpore division throughout the week, although alarm to some extent still existed in Purneah, particularly in that part of the country through which the deserters of the 11th Irregular Cavalry had marched after their defeat on the 11th of December. Mr. Yule, with his party, had endeavoured to cut off the sowars by crossing the Koosie before them, which he succeeded in doing; but they evaded him by entering the Nepal Morung, and it was supposed they must have found means of crossing the river somewhere within those territories.

14. The Supreme Government having sanctioned the formation of a corps of Purbutteahs for employment as station guards in Purneah, Captain J. R. Pughe, of the 47th Native Infantry, was appointed to raise and command the corps.

15. *Sonthal Pergunnahs*.—The Sonthal Pergunnahs remained unbroken.

16. *Rajshahye Division*.—The districts of the Rajshahye division also remained perfectly tranquil during the week.

17. The Moulvie of the 73rd Regiment, at Jelpigoree, was reported to have been using mutinous language, and was suspected of having been in correspondence with the Dacca mutineers. The result of the investigation into his conduct was not communicated.

18. Two up-country men were apprehended at Bograh, who, from their own account, had been at Moorsshedabad at the time of the expected disturbance and the disarming of the troops at that place, and had proceeded thence, via Dacca, to Chittagong, and then returned again to Dacca, being present at both those places when the troops mutinied; when taken they were proceeding to Jelpigoree. They described themselves to be natives of Tirhoot. Steps were being taken to procure further information regarding them.

19. Two men had also been seized in the Rungpore district, who were supposed to be stragglers from the party of the Dacca mutineers which had entered Bootan.

20. A detailed report was received from the Joint Magistrate in charge of the Jelpigoree sub-division, regarding the events that had occurred at that place, connected with the desertion of the 11th Irregular Cavalry and the behaviour of the 73rd Regiment. In essentials this account does not differ from that contained in the Narrative of the week in which the occurrences took place.

21. The party of seamen sent up for employment at Rungpore arrived at that station on the 15th of December.

22. *Burdwan Division*.—Nothing occurred in the districts of the Burdwan division during the week, in any way connected with disturbances elsewhere.

23. The Lieutenant-Governor approved of the appointment of Mr. Jouran, late a pilot on the Mutlah, to the command of the party of seamen proceeding to Midnapore, and Mr. Morgan as one of the subordinate officers of the same party. The Magistrate of Midnapore was at the same time informed that the party would be at Tumlook on the 21st of December, and that he must have carts ready there for the conveyance of their camp equipage, &c., from that place to Midnapore.

24. In anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India previously applied for, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the entertainment by the Magistrate of Hooghly of an extra police establishment, from the 26th of June last, at a total cost of 588 rupees per mensem.

25. *Nuddea Division*.—A letter was received from the Commissioner of Nuddea, recommending, as a temporary measure, the dispatch of a small European police force to each of the stations of Kishnaghur and Jessore, to restore confidence to the people, and quiet such alarm as yet existed in those places.

26. *Calcutta*.—The peace of the town of Calcutta remained unbroken during the week. The Commissioner of the Calcutta police reported having directed all punch-houses and liquor-shops to be closed every day at 5 P.M.

27. Two European sailors, tried for stabbing a police chowkedar, and murdering another, were acquitted by the Jury of the Supreme Court, in opposition to the clearest evidence, and the summing up of the presiding Judge in favour of a conviction.

28. For some time past, one of the European serjeants of the Calcutta police had, at the request of the Military Secretary to the Governor-General, been employed every night in patrolling round the Government House, to prevent the sepoy sentries on duty being assaulted by Europeans, which, before this was done, had become a matter of almost nightly occurrence.

29. The Government of India in the Military Department having requested that some inquiries might be instituted into the particulars of a case in which a native was charged with having stolen a medal from a soldier of the 79th Highlanders, and upon being convicted, was sentenced by the Magistrate to six weeks' imprisonment only; a report on that and another similar case was submitted by Mr. Hume, and forwarded to the Military Department.

30. *Dacca Division*.—The districts of the Dacca division remained undisturbed during the week.

31. At the commencement of the week, the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry were still in the Tipperah Hills. The direction in which they were marching, however, left it no longer doubtful that it was their intention to make their way to Manipore; and this supposition was confirmed by reports brought in by spies who had visited their camp, who stated that all the inquiries of the fugitives related to the roads leading thither. On the 15th of December they descended from the Tipperah Hills, and attacked and plundered the police thannah, at Hingajeah, and the moonsiffs' and putwarries' cutcherries at that place.

32. The detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Foot, being much encumbered with tents and baggage, was advancing very slowly, and was not expected to reach Sylhet till the 19th. Under these circumstances, it being evident that this force would be unable to overtake the mutineers, if the conjecture as to the route they would follow was correct, Mr. Allen determined at once to send out the head-quarters of the Sylhet Light Infantry battalion to Perbatghur, a place sixty or seventy miles from the station, near which the mutineers could not avoid passing, if they continued their march towards Cachar and Manipore. The battalion started accordingly on the 15th, and expected to reach Perbatghur in three marches.

33. Two of the mutineers were captured by the police of Noakhally and the villagers, and on being interrogated, stated, that on leaving Chittagong, the detachment had intended to proceed to Delhi; but hearing that the road to the north-west had been closed by Europeans, they were then marching eastward, in the hope of reaching Manipore, and obtaining the protection of the Rajah of that country.

34. Mr. Allen having strongly represented the inexpediency of attempting to disarm the Sylhet Light Infantry battalion, the Lieutenant-Governor recommended to the Government of India that the matter should be left entirely to the discretion of that officer, and this was approved of by the Supreme Government.

35. A copy of a letter received from the Home Department conveying the approval of the Governor-General in Council of the measures adopted by the authorities at Dacca

for disarming the native troops at that station, was forwarded to the Commissioner of Dacca for his information.

36. The Commissioner of Dacca was also informed that instructions had been issued by the Supreme Government to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, for the supply of arms and ammunition to the extent indented for, for the use of the detachment of seamen doing duty at Dacca.

37. The Supreme Government having transferred for disposal an abstract translation of a letter which appeared in the "Bhaskar" newspaper of the 5th December, relative to the disturbances at Dacca, and the conduct of the chuckladar of Mymensing on the occasion, a copy of the same was forwarded to the Commissioner of Dacca for inquiry and report.

38. *Chittagong Division.*—The districts of the Chittagong division were perfectly tranquil.

39. Up to the 19th December, 14,163 rupees 4 annas 10 pice had been recovered of the sum plundered from the Treasury, and 146 of the prisoners released from the jail had been recaptured.

40. The party of seamen sent to Chittagong arrived at that station on the evening of the 6th of December. The arrangements reported to have been made for their accommodation were approved. The Commissioner was directed to take measures for victualling them, in communication with the Superintendent of Marine, as had been done in the case of all the other Marine brigades, and not through the Commissariat Department, it being desirable that all the expenses on account of these brigades should be shown in the accounts of one Department.

41. *Cuttack Division.*—The public peace remained unbroken in the districts of the Cuttack division and in the Tributary Mehals, but the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals reported that endeavours were being made to incite the Sonthals of Mohurbhung to rebellion, by a person described as having come from the west, who was said to be assembling the people at feasts, and endeavouring by such means to ingratiate himself and get them to listen to his proposals. The Magistrate of Balasore had deputed the most intelligent of his darogahs and the mooktear of the Rajah of Mohurbhung to investigate the matter on the spot, and was vested with the powers of a Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857, to enable him to deal promptly and decisively with any cases that might arise.

42. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—The latest accounts from Palamow stated that the insurgents had fallen back, the seizure of Dabee Bux Roy, by Lieutenant Graham, having resulted in the breaking up of the rebellion. Captain Dalton, however, thought that the insurgents had not dispersed, but had only retreated after doing all the mischief they could with impunity, and that they were ready for another outbreak whenever an opportunity might occur. He also mentioned that two proclaimed rebels, Gunput Roy and Bissenath Thakoor, were still lurking in the hills and jungles bordering on Palamow, and intriguing with the retreating insurgents for the purpose of exciting them to make forays into the district of Chota Nagpore. The Surburakur of Sirgoojah had come forward with 800 fighting men to uphold the authority of Government in Palamow. The Deo Rajah had also started in that direction; and Lieutenant Graham, under the altered circumstances of his position, was authorized, at the suggestion of Captain Dalton, to hold on, with the assistance of the friendly Chiefs, till the arrival of the Madras Rifles in that direction enabled him to resume the offensive.

43. The sanction of the Supreme Government to the retention of the services of Lieutenant Graham, as an extra Junior Assistant in the Chota Nagpore Division, for a period not exceeding three months, was communicated to the Commissioner.

44. An account of the march of the European force under Major Cotter, on the road to Chynepore, in Palamow, was submitted by the Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram, who accompanied the force. A copy of the report was forwarded to the Government of India, with a request that orders might be issued to Major Cotter, directing him to return to Sasseram, either by the road he advanced by, or by Sherghotty, which would clear the ghauts leading to that place and Ranchee.

45. At Sumbulpore, the rebels continued their depredations, and there was an almost total cessation of business in the Junior Assistant Commissioner's office, owing to the absence of suitors and other parties. On the 16th December, Colonel Forster was directed to proceed to that district, with as little delay as possible, taking the road via Raneegunge, Hazareebaugh, and Chota Nagpore.

46. The Rajah of Bamrah was reported to be endeavouring to capture some of the ringleaders of the insurrection, and the Commissioner of Cuttack had deputed his Assistant,

Baboo Burmanund Doss, and Lieutenant Blunt with 63 paiks and 100 matchlockmen, to assist him.

47. The Madras troops at Sumbulpore being still very sickly, and unfit for much active service, Captain Leigh applied for 200 Sebundies, and the Commissioner of Cuttack reported having authorised the enlistment of two Companies of Sebundies for special service at Sumbulpore, and made arrangements for Captain Bird to take charge of them. This was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and reported to the Government of India.

48. In reply to a letter received from him, reporting particulars connected with the disposal of the elephants procured by him for the public service, and requesting orders for the retention of two of them at Sumbulpore, and the despatch of three others to that place, Mr Cockburn was informed, that for the present he must consider the requirements of Sumbulpore to be paramount to all other demands, and make the affairs of that district his chief care.

49. The districts of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom remained undisturbed during the week.

50. Baboo Juggodanund Mookerjee, Pleader of the Sudder Court, having applied for permission to visit the zemindar of Pachete, at Burdwan, and correspond with him through the public authorities, was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor was unable to accede to his request.

51. *Assam*.—The transient excitement which the news of the disturbances at Dacca and Chittagong had caused in Assam had passed off, and confidence was restored in that province.

52. A representation by the Chairman of the Assam Company, of the necessity of dispatching a military force for the protection of Assam, having been transferred from the Home Department to this office for disposal, Mr. Mackey was informed that it was not possible at present to allot any European troops to Assam, and that no apprehensions were entertained either by the Governor-General's Agent on the North-East Frontier, or by Government, of the mutiny of the sepoys at Chittagong being followed by the march of the mutineers to that province.

53. The Governor-General's Agent, North-East Frontier, forwarded copies of some depositions taken by Captain Holroyd, having reference to a supposed plot between the sepoys of the Assam Battalion and the Sarung Rajah, for taking possession of the country for the latter.

54. *Cachar*.—Everything was quiet at Cachar, and the measures taken by the Superintendent for preventing the Chittagong mutineers from marching through the hills, or debouching into the plains of that district, being reported to Government, were approved. The Superintendent was at the same time informed, with reference to his application for more troops, that there were none at present available which could be sent to his assistance; but that the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to consider any plan he might propose for strengthening his frontier.

55. *Darjeeling*.—At Darjeeling everything was as quiet as usual.

56. A letter was received from the Foreign Department, forwarding copy of a communication received from Dr. Campbell, reporting the movement of the available troops at Darjeeling to Punkabarree, for the protection of Jelpigoree, in case the 73rd Regiment, stationed at the latter place, should break into mutiny.

57. *Arracan*.—Everything continued quiet in Arracan; but much uneasiness having been felt by the merchants and residents of Akyab, lest there should be an outbreak in that quarter, measures were taken for dispatching an European force to that station, consisting of 100 European seamen, with three officers, and two small field-pieces. This party left Calcutta on December 12.

58. *General Subjects*.—A complaint having been made by Messrs. Larpent, Saunders, and Co., through the Chamber of Commerce, relative to the seizure of some carts in their employ by the Calcutta police, on the occasion of the march of Her Majesty's 29th Regiment to Barrackpore, on the evening of the 18th November, it was ascertained, after inquiry, that the instance in question was the first in which the police had been called upon to assist in the procuring of carts for troops passing through Calcutta; and that the requisition was complied with on that occasion because it was a peculiarly emergent one. The Chamber of Commerce were informed accordingly, and it was at the same time suggested to the Government of India that all inconveniences arising from this source would be avoided if the Commissariat Department were authorized to keep up a sufficient number of carts to meet extraordinary contingencies, and that some of the 2,000 carts then at Raneegunge, and unemployed, could be placed at the disposal of the Commissariat, if required.

59. A copy of a report received from the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies, on the measures taken for carrying out the suggestions offered by Colonel Hope for improving the existing bullock-train arrangements on the Grand Trunk Road, was forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department.

60. The Joint Magistrate of Govindpore reported that three officers in command of detachments of Her Majesty's 79th Regiment, and two officers in command of detachments of Her Majesty's 97th Regiment, had expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the arrangements made for their march along the Grand Trunk Road.

61. The Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies having reported that he had 100 elephants with him, and requesting to be informed if he should still continue to purchase more, was authorized to do so, and the Government of India informed of it.

62. Mr. Jackson requested permission to make over 50 elephants, out of the 150 he had with him, to the Commissariat officer at Raneegunge; and was informed that no objection existed to his doing so, if he could, at the same time, meet the other calls upon him, and that Colonel Forster would require a large number of elephants on his march to Sumbulpore.

63. The Commissioner of Patna was asked if it was true, as reported by Mr. Raikes, that the Rajah of Durbhungah had refused to supply carriage.

64. An intimation received from the Military Department, that the necessary instructions had been issued for the employment of a Commissariat officer with the detachment of the Madras Rifles ordered to Palamow, was communicated to the Superintendent of Supplies.

65. The uncourteous and overbearing conduct of Major Butler, of Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, towards Captain Ward, Station Officer at Sasseram, having been brought, by the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies, to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor, a copy of Mr. Jackson's letter was forwarded to the Government of India in the Military Department, for consideration and orders.

66. An intimation was received from the Government of India, approving of the instructions issued for the erection of a new barrack at Cherra Poonjee, for the accommodation of the Munipooree recruits.

67. An intimation received from the Government of India, that the Collector of Hooghly had been instructed to receive from Lieutenant Corfield, of the 8th Detachment, Chinsurah, in exchange for Company's rupees at par (that is, at the rate of 10 rupees per 11.) the sum of 981., being the balance of the pay of his men received by him from England, was communicated to the Accountant to the Government of Bengal.

68. The Sub-Treasurer was authorized to comply with applications from the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, for advances to the extent of 23,000 rupees, instead of 13,000 rupees per month, as heretofore, the latter amount being no longer sufficient to meet his requirements, on account of the pay of the Marine Police Brigades.

69. The Commissioner of Patna reported that, on learning from the Magistrate that the wife of Mr. Deputy Collector Knott had returned to that station, he had called upon the latter for any explanation he may have to offer for disobeying the orders of Government.

70. A person of the name of Shah Alum Sultan Tirnoor Mirza was reported to be residing at Hadipore, in Tirhoot, with an European female, whom he called his wife. The Sultan having described himself as well known to the Governor-General, the Commissioner of Patna requesting to be informed if any particulars relating to him were known to Government, Mr. Samuells was told in reply that the individual in question was unknown to Government, and that all that could be learnt of him was that while living in Calcutta he had solicited on several occasions the honor of an interview with the Governor-General, which was never conceded to him.

71. Petition from the State prisoner Syed Hossein Shubbur, *alias* the Bishop of Bagdad, praying either for his release from jail, or that Government would take charge of his family, and bring them down from Cawnpore, and allow him to return with them to his own country, retaining his Government promissory notes as security, and remitting to him the interest thereupon as it fell due, was forwarded to the Government of India with an intimation to the effect that the Lieutenant-Governor was not aware what promissory notes were alluded to therein.

72. The Supreme Government having requested to be informed how many mutineers, rebels, and deserters, had been transported beyond seas since May last, the information noted in the margin* was obtained from the Superintendent of the Alipore jail, and communicated to the Home Department.

73. In reply to a similar requisition regarding the number of military offenders in the

* Deserters, 8; mutineers, 1. Total, 9.

Alipore jail, and what number of convicted deserters and mutineers were expected to arrive there shortly, the information noted in the margin,* received from the Superintendent of the Alipore jail, was forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department.

A. R. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 9.

The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, February 6, 1858. (No. 16.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 13 dated the 23rd ultimo, we have the honor to forward, for your information, the Narratives of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the weeks ending on the 26th of December, 1857, and the 2nd of January, 1858.

Inclosure 1 in No. 9.

Special Narrative of Events, dated January 23, 1858.

Patna Division.—The districts of the Patna division remained undisturbed during the week ending on the 26th December, 1857.

2. The head-quarters of the Bengal Police Battalion arrived at Arrah on the morning of the 23rd December. The state of Shahabad, as reported by the Magistrate, was not altogether satisfactory. The portion under the immediate control of the Magistrate was quiet, but the ryots were withholding their rents, anticipating, perhaps, that the standard of rebellion might yet be raised again; while in the sub-division of Sasseram, disaffection was more openly prevalent, and outrages on life and property were being perpetrated with impunity.

3. The rebel sowars of the 11th Irregular Cavalry having crossed over into the Nepal Terai, and afterwards moved off in a westerly direction, it was proposed by Mr. Dampier that Major Richardson should move to Bela Moch Puckownee, on the Nepal frontier, with the view of intercepting them. But Major Richardson anticipating that the rebels were more likely to attempt to cross the Ganges at Barh, than to make for Chumparun, took up a position with the main body of his corps at Simree, on the road between Mozufferpore and Durbungah, leaving one troop with fifty Sikhs at Poosah, for the protection of the stud.

4. Accounts received from Goruckpore mentioned that Mushruff Khan had attacked and plundered Gopalpore, the Rajah of which place had fled across the river; and that there were 1,000 insurgents at Gopalpore and Burhee, about an equal number at Bansee, nearly 1,500 at Tumkoot Pudrownnee, 1,000 at Myrwa, and 500 or 600, with ten guns, at Goruckpore. Five hundred sepoy were also stated to have arrived at Goruckpore recently, some of whom were with arms, and others without them. The rebels, moreover, were reported to be pressing carts for immediate service.

5. An intimation was received from the Supreme Government in the Home Department, sanctioning the entertainment of the extra police force noted in the margin,† from the date of the entertainment of the men till they are no longer required.

6. Mr. T. Campbell, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nowada, was appointed a Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857.

7. Lieutenant Stanton reported that he had tried nine persons under Act XVII of 1857, in the Behar district, during the months of October and November last, of whom eight were sentenced to capital punishment, and one to transportation for life. Twenty-one persons were tried by him under Act XIV of 1857, in the same district, during the

* Military offenders in confinement, 120; offenders under sentence of rebellion, 112. Total, 232. Number of convicted deserters and mutineers shortly expected, 19.

† For the Nowada Sub-Division:—1 jemadar, at 10 rupees, 2 duffadars, at 8 rupees, 16 rupees, 50 men, at 5 rupees each, 250 rupees—Total, 276 rupees. For the Sub-Division of Jelpigoree—3 extra burkundauzes, at 4 rupees 8 annas, 13 rupees 8 annas, 3 extra burkundauzes, at 3 rupees 8 annas, 10 rupees 8 annas—Total, 24 rupees.

month of November, of whom six were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, two punished with fifty stripes each, eight punished with twenty-five stripes each, and five acquitted. In the district of Shahabad, one person was tried by the same officer under Act XVII of 1857, during the month of November, and sentenced to suffer death; and three persons were tried by him under Act XIV of 1857, of whom two were sentenced to imprisonment for seven years and one acquitted.

8. *Bhaugulpore Division*.—The districts of the Bhaugulpore division remained undisturbed during the week. The alarm lately caused in the district of Purneah by the deserters of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, was decreasing. All was quiet also in the Sonthal pergunnahs.

9. *Rajshahye Division*.—The tranquillity of the districts of the Rajshahye division remained unbroken. On the 19th December, Mr. Gordon, reporting from Jelpigoree, stated that the Dacca mutineers were still in Bootan, but that he expected shortly to be able, with the assistance of the Sooleah, to drive them out of that country.

10. The Naval Brigade sent up to Dinagepore, arrived at that station on the 20th December.

11. A copy of a letter from the Joint Magistrate of Pubna, suggesting a scheme for reorganizing the police of his district, was forwarded to the Commissioner of Rajshahye, to be considered in connection with the general question regarding the formation of local police corps.

12. Mr. G. M. McLeod was appointed an honorary Assistant Magistrate in the district of Rajshahye, in the room of Mr. S. T. Auld, who had left for England.

13. *Burdwan Division*.—There was no appearance of popular movement or excitement in any of the districts of the Burdwan division during the week.

14. A party of 100 seamen left Calcutta on the 23rd December for Midnapore.

15. *The Town of Calcutta*.—The town of Calcutta was perfectly quiet.

16. Mr. Hume, Magistrate of the Southern division of Calcutta, submitted a report on two cases decided by him, in which his proceedings had been very much misrepresented by the press: the first case being one in which a sepoy of the 43rd Native Infantry charged one Mr. Watson with having assaulted him; and the second one in which a Mrs. Bridget Roseman charged a boy named Shaik Chadee, with having assaulted her.

17. A copy of a letter from the Government of India in the Military Department, stating that the Inspector-General of Ordnance had been directed to make available for the drill of the recruits at Dum Dum, the guns and carriages now with the Calcutta Police, and to transfer to the police those at Dum Dum, was forwarded to Mr. Wauchope for his information and guidance.

18. *Dacca Division*.—The districts of the Dacca division were perfectly quiet during the week.

19. The Supreme Government in the Military Department having sanctioned the supply of 100 Enfield Rifles, with 240 rounds per man, for the sailors on duty at Dacca, a copy of the orders issued by that Department to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, was forwarded to the Commissioner of Dacca for his information.

20. An anonymous petition, purporting to be from the Christian inhabitants of Molykonda, and other places in Dacca, and advancing the charge of disaffection towards the State against one Gurreeb Hossein Chowdry, a zemindar in that district, having been submitted to Government, was forwarded to the Magistrate of Dacca for disposal.

21. *Chittagong Division*.—The districts of the Chittagong division remained undisturbed during the week. Up to the 26th December, the money recovered at Chittagong amounted to 14,696 rupees; and the number of prisoners recaptured was 150.

22. The Commissioner of Chittagong submitted copy of a correspondence with Mr. Sandys, the Collector of Tipperah, on the subject of the latter's having left his district at the time of the outbreak at Chittagong. The letter written by Mr. Chapman to Mr. Sandys was approved, with the intimation that it was not necessary to take any further notice of the matter.

23. *Cuttack Division*.—The peace of the three districts of the Cuttack division, and of the Tributary Mehals, remained unbroken, but considerable excitement existed in the tracts adjoining the Sumbulpore jurisdiction.

24. In the town of Cuttack, two men, apparently from the North-west, but who stated that they had come from Purulea, were taken up on suspicion, in consequence of their having been reported to have been making inquiries in regard to the number of troops and guns at that place, and charged with having used threatening language. They were said to be dressed in disguise, and as having plenty of clothes, and 42 rupees in cash with them. They were called upon to give security for their good conduct.

25. The Pans, a low class of jungle men, all thieves and bad characters, had been

enticed away from the Atmullick Tributary Mehals, and had gone to Sumbulpore, it was supposed, for the purposes of plunder.

26. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—The arrangements, previously authorized for the disposal of troops in the Chota Nagpore Division, provided for the despatch of a portion of the Madras Rifles from Raneegunge to Palamow, and of the Shekawattee Battalion to Sumbulpore. The Sikhs of Captain Rattray's corps at Hazareebaugh, however, being subsequently urgently required for service in the Shahabad district, the two companies of the Madras Rifles, which were to have gone up to Palamow, were ordered by the Government of India to proceed to Hazareebaugh to relieve the Sikh detachment, the pacification of the Palamow district being deferred for the time. These arrangements were again afterwards modified by the Local Government, the detachment of the Madras Rifles going up to Hazareebaugh being, at the recommendation of Captain Dalton, placed at his disposal for general service in both the Hazareebaugh and Chota Nagpore districts; it being expected by Captain Dalton that this would enable him to provide a sufficient column to operate against the insurgents at Palamow in conjunction with the Deo Rajah and other friendly zemindars. The sanction of the Supreme Government to this modification was applied for on the 24th December.

27. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore was further informed that the Lieutenant-Governor would be prepared to sanction any expense which might be incurred in the entertainment of extra guards for the discharge of the duties hitherto performed by the Sikhs at Hazareebaugh, and he was requested to instruct Major Simpson to relieve the Sikhs at once, and allow them to proceed to the head-quarters of their regiment without delay.

28. No intelligence had been received from Sumbulpore during the week. The Shekawattee Battalion left Midnapore for that district on the 22nd December, and arrived at Raneegunge on the 31st.

29. The measures taken by the Commissioner of Cuttack for the levy of a company of Sebundies from among the acclimated tribes of the hill tracts of Orissa, for service in Sumbulpore, were approved, and the scheme submitted for the sanction of the Government of India, who were at the same time applied to for the services of an officer to command the corps, and one or two subalterns to assist him in drilling the men.

30. Captain Leigh, having expressed a wish to be relieved of his appointment in Sumbulpore, was informed that his services had been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief.

31. The district of Maunbhoom was perfectly tranquil; but the disturbances in Singbhoom had assumed the shape of open insurrection. On the 25th, a large force composed of Coles, Bhooyas, and Dhoras, who had assembled at a place called Ajoodheas, under the Borokower, a brother of the Rajah of Porahat, were attacked by Captain Hale with his party of Sikhs, supported by the followers of the Jereikhala Rajah, and dispersed. But it was evident that, without reinforcements, it would be impossible to quell the insurrection promptly and effectually, and the longer vigorous measures were deferred, the more formidable it would become. Under these circumstances, application was made to the Supreme Government for a wing of the Shekawattee Battalion to be detached on this service. Orders were accordingly issued for a wing of this regiment to proceed immediately from Raneegunge to Chyebassa. The Commissioner reported having offered a reward of 500 rupees for the capture of the Borokower, and 10 rupees for every armed rebel.

32. With the sanction of the Supreme Government, the title of Rai Bahadoor, a khillut of a double-barrelled rifle, and a pension of 313 rupees per annum, were conferred on Pergunate Juggat Pal, of Paturea; and to each of the individuals named in the margin,* a double-barrelled gun was presented. The thanks of Government were also conveyed to Maharajah Juggurnath Sahie Deo of Chota Nagpore; his three nephews, Lall Opendarnauth Sahie, Lall Mohendernath Sahie, and Lall Mookoondnath Sahie, and his cousin Thakoor Judoonath Sahie.

33. *Assam* —In the Province of Assam no disturbances occurred.

34. Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay brought to the notice of Government the existence of a spirit of disaffection amongst the men of the Golaghaut detachment, and recommended the posting of a detachment of European troops in Assam. As no troops of that description were available for the purpose, the permission of the Supreme Government was obtained to raise and equip another party of seamen for service in that province; and the Governor-General's Agent, North-east Frontier, was informed on the 24th of December, that the detachment would leave Calcutta in the steamer "Koladyne" in a few days, and

* Burak Hurry Sing, Emambux Khan, Burak Jhubboo Sing, Thakoor Bheem Sing, Chummur Sing, Bichun Misser.

would carry with them the prisoner Munram Dutt, to be tried by the local authorities, on charge of instigating rebellion, of which evidence had been obtained.

35 The Principal Assistant at Sibsagar submitted depositions taken by him, tending to implicate certain individuals of that district in treasonable plots against the State; and the Governor-General's Agent, North-east Frontier, reported that he had directed him to take immediate measures for bringing the parties to trial, which was approved.

36. The Government of India in the Military Department having requested to be informed if any Military Commission had been assembled in Assam for the trial of parties concerned in plots against the State, were informed that the trial of several parties charged with this offence was about to be conducted before the local civil authorities, vested with the requisite powers under Act XIV of 1857, and that Munram Dutt, one of the principal persons implicated, was being sent up in the steamer "Koladyne," for the purpose of being thus tried.

37. *Cachar*.—Two persons were tried by the Superintendent of Cachar, under Act XVII of 1857, during the week, and sentenced to be shot.

38. *Darjeeling*.—There was no sign of disaffection at Darjeeling.

39 The Government of India, in the Foreign Department, forwarded copy of a report from Lieutenant Murray, commanding the Sebundie Sappers at Jelpigoree, relating to an expedition undertaken by Captain Curzon against the Dacca mutineers, who had taken up their position at a distance of about twenty-five miles from Jelpigoree. The expedition was unsuccessful: the mutineers left their position to avoid another attack.

40. *Arracan*.—Everything was quiet in Arracan.

41. A communication received from the Military Department, intimating that the experiment of raising a Mug corps for service in the north-west had not succeeded, and that the Commander-in-chief had recommended that the project should be dropped, was forwarded to the Commissioner of Arracan for his information and guidance.

42 *General Subjects*.—The Magistrate of Howrah having reported that discharged sepoy were travelling in considerable numbers, southwards through his district, by the Midnapore road, and the Commissioner of Cuttack writing to the same effect, and suggesting that the roads to Juggernath should be closed to all up-country sepoy not in the service of Government, a reference was made on the subject to the Government of India in the Military Department.

43 A letter was received from the Government of India in the Military Department, stating that instructions had been issued to the Governments of Madras and Bombay prohibiting the further enlistment of natives, of any description as artillerymen, and that these instructions would be applicable to all the three Presidencies.

44. The Commissioner of Patna was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor approved his intention of proceeding to Segowlic, with a view to superintend the arrangements for facilitating the march of the Nepalese corps under Jung Bahadoor.

45. An intimation, received from the Government of India in the Military Department, of the Foreign Department having approved of the orders issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces for the formation of bazars in the camps of the Goorkha troops, and of the supply of provisions at a fixed rate, instead of making them a money compensation, to which it was anticipated objections might be raised by the Nepal Durbar, was communicated to the Commissioner of Patna for his information and guidance.

46. The Supreme Government having sanctioned the promotion of Hazaroo, a havildar of the police battalion, to the rank of a jemadar, to be borne on the roll as a supernumerary until the occurrence of a vacancy, a copy of the orders in question was forwarded to Captain Rattray, commandant of the corps.

47. The Commissioner of Patna having represented that 225 carts, which were made over to Colonel Barker's column at Sherghotty on the understanding that they were not to be carried beyond the Kurumnassa river, had been taken on, and not heard of since, an extract from his letter was forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department, for consideration and orders.

48. An intimation was received from the Military Department of instructions having been issued to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, directing that the horse dāk might be used for the free conveyance of officers, sick and wounded, and for those on duty when necessary.

49. The Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies was informed that the Government of India in the Military Department had sanctioned the grant of a monthly allowance of 150 rupees to each of the officers placed under him on the Grand Trunk Road.

50. Mr. Jackson was also informed that the Government of India had issued instructions, explaining that the rule directing the interpreter attached to each detachment to see

to the payment of the hire of carts proceeding with such detachment, was not to be considered applicable when a Commissariat officer was present with the detachment.

51. From a statement received from the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies, it appeared that, of the elephants purchased on account of Government, some had been valued, by a Committee of Survey, below the prices paid for them by the local authorities. The Commissioners of Nuddea and Rajshahye were requested to report whether the elephants therein mentioned had been purchased unconditionally, and, if not, to explain to the owners the terms offered by the Committee of Survey assembled at Raneegunge, and ascertain whether they would accept the same, or prefer to have their animals returned to them.

52. An extract from the proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, prescribing the course which should be followed in the audit and adjustment of charges incurred on account of the conveyance of European troops from Calcutta to the North-West, having been furnished to this office, a copy of the same was forwarded to the Accountant to the Government of Bengal, for his information, and the issue of the necessary orders to the officers concerned.

53. The Commissioner of the Calcutta Police was authorized to charge, in the contingent bill of his office, 140 rupees 8 annas, on account of ammunition purchased by him in September last for practising the men drilled, in the police compound, in the field-gun exercise.

54. An intimation was received from the Government of India in the Home Department, approving of the Lieutenant-Governor having suspended Mr. Richardson from his appointment of Magistrate of Patna, for having contravened the orders of Government prohibiting ladies proceeding to stations above Rajmehal, by allowing his wife to join him at Patna.

55. The Lieutenant-Governor authorized the dismissal of Bengali Class Native Doctor Obhoy Churn Chuckerbutty, from the service of Government, for having refused to proceed to Dinapore in medical charge of the seamen sent up to that district.

A. R. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Inclosure 2 in No. 9.

Special Narrative of Events, dated January 30, 1858

1. *Patna Division.*—The Goorkha force, under the personal command of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, arrived at Bettiah on the 23rd December, and Brigadier-General Macgregor reached that station on the same day. The arrangements for supplies and carriage for the troops had all been satisfactorily completed, and it was expected that the whole force would have moved out of the Patna division by the 28th December. A copy of Mr. Samuells' detailed report on the subject was forwarded to the Government of India on the 30th December.

2. On the 16th of December, Colonel Rowcroft attacked a large party of rebels at Sohunpore, and completely routed them, following them up to Mughowlie, and driving them across the River Gunduck. The force under Colonel Rowcroft consisted of the Naval Brigade, commanded by Captain Sotheby, and two Goorkha regiments, with a few of Rattray's Sikhs, while that of the enemy consisted of about 1,200 sepoys, 100 sowars, and some 4,000 or 5,000 other rebels. The loss on our side was only one doolie-bearer killed, and one man, a Goorkha subadar, wounded. The enemy, on the other hand, left thirty or forty men killed on the field, and a large number wounded. One large iron gun and two tumbrils, besides some carts, were captured. Mr. Lynch reported that the success had cleared that part of the country of rebels altogether.

3. A fight also took place on the 26th of December, at Sahibgunge, five miles from Peprah, between two regiments of Goorkhas sent out by Jung Bahadoor, and a party of rebels, of whom four were killed and several wounded, the loss on the side of the Goorkhas consisting of one man killed and three wounded.

4. An intimation received from the Supreme Government that Colonel Christie's command was not limited to the station of Dinapore, but extended to the whole of the Dinapore division, was communicated to the Commissioner of Patna, for his information and guidance.

5. A copy of a letter addressed by the Supreme Government to the Adjutant-General of the Army, communicating to him the decision of that Government respecting the position of Colonel Rowcroft, commanding the Sarun field force, in regard to the Civil

Department and the Goorkha force co-operating with him, having been forwarded to this office, was also communicated to the Commissioner of Patna for his information. The decision in question placed Colonel Rowcroft under the orders of Brigadier Christie, commanding the Dinapore division, but empowered the Commissioner of Patna to call upon Colonel Rowcroft for assistance, and to suggest movements when troops were required in the districts subordinate to his control. The Goorkhas, it was remarked, were liable to be withdrawn to the Nepalese head-quarters, or elsewhere, upon a requisition from Brigadier-General Macgregor.

6 A copy of orders from the Foreign Department of the Government of India, directing that the Resident at Nepal and Brigadier-General Macgregor, the Military Commissioner in the camp of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, should be kept informed of all matters concerning the Goorkha Regiments, was forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna for communication to the officers attached to those regiments for their guidance.

7. Maharajah Rajender Sing of Bettiah having reported the measures adopted by him to prevent the rebels from crossing the Gunduck, the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor were communicated to him for the services he had rendered to the State.

8 Eleven persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Shahabad, during the month of December, of whom one was sentenced to capital punishment, one to imprisonment for ten years, one to imprisonment for five years, and eight acquitted.

9 *Bhaugulpore Division*.—The districts of the Bhaugulpore division remained undisturbed during the week, but the entrance of the Dacca mutineers into the Nepal Terai, bordering on the north of Purneah, and a report of their having effected, or being about to effect, a junction with the deserters of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, had increased the alarm that existed in that part of the country. At Monghyr the destitution prevailing on account of the famine price of grain was so great that numbers of deaths were reported to have occurred from starvation.

10 An account was received from the Commissioner of his proceedings subsequent to the encounter with the 11th Irregulars on the 11th December. Having ascertained, beyond doubt, that the sowars were making for Nathpore, Mr Yule determined to try and outstrip them, and thus to intercept them and prevent their crossing the Koossee. With this object he started on the morning of the 12th, and notwithstanding that the Koossee, with its numerous and extensive quicksands, had to be crossed, reached Nathpore, a distance of fifty miles, in forty-three hours. He then learnt that the sowars had entered the Nepal Morung, and were at a place thirty-six miles within the boundary, where they were detained by the Nepalese authorities, pending instructions from Jung Bahadoor, to whom their arrival had been reported. This being the case, there did not appear to Mr. Yule to be much use in his keeping his party where they were and as, at the same time, an express was received from the Joint Magistrate urging him to come to Jelpigoree to assist against the Dacca mutineers, he determined at once to proceed thither, via Kishengunge. The latter station, distant sixty-four miles, they reached in thirty-six hours, and proceeded on to Titilya on the 22nd. There a dispatch was received from Jelpigoree, recommending them to station themselves at some place between Sillegoree and Punkabaree, which they accordingly did, and remained in expectation of further intelligence till the 26th, but, hearing nothing further from the Darjeeling party, they determined, on the 27th, to go on to Chowah Ghaut, on the Teesta, where it was conjectured the mutineers must cross. On approaching the ghaut through the jungle they suddenly, and by mere accident, came in sight of the encampment of the rebels, the position of which, however, was so unfavorable for an attack that it was decided to withdraw, and to watch what was believed to be the only path by which the mutineers could emerge into the open country. This was accordingly done, but during the night the mutineers managed to pass them by an unfrequented bye-path, and, on the morning of the 28th, Mr Yule learnt that they had crossed the Mahanuddhee, and were making for the Darjeeling road. On this road Mr. Yule took up his position, and remained the whole of the day. Nothing being seen or heard of the enemy, it was supposed that they were still concealed in the jungles, and would endeavour to escape during the night. It was resolved, therefore, to take the men back to the camp, and to return after they had had some refreshment. Scarcely, however, had they turned their backs when the rebels were seen coming out by a path, some little distance off, and so rapidly did they rush across the road and the open country between them and the next thick jungle, that Mr. Yule's advanced party, sent in pursuit, were only in time to fire one volley, by which a straggler was killed. The pursuit through the jungle was hopeless, but was, nevertheless, continued for two or three miles by Captain Burbank and his sailors, without, however, their being able to come up with the fugitives.

11 On the 29th, Mr. Yule moved to the westward, with the intention of marching

along the skirt of the forest, parallel with the rebels, in order to prevent any inroad into Purneah, and with the hope of finding some opportunity of making an attack. With this object he opened a communication with the Nepal authorities; but complained that the latter gave him no information or assistance. This complaint was brought to the notice of the Foreign Department

12. The efforts of the detachment of Europeans and Goorkhas, under Captain Curzon, with which Mr Gordon was endeavouring to intercept these mutineers, had been equally unsuccessful. It is evident that this party was misled by the information furnished them. The whole of the night of the 26th this party spent in the jungle, at a place they were told the rebels would pass, but in the mean while the latter crossed the Teesta some miles higher up the river. The Bootan Soobah had acted with great treachery, and while pretending to negotiate with Mr. Gordon with a view to co-operate with him against the rebels, had done all in his power to facilitate their escape. A report which had reached the Superintendent of Darjeeling that the mutineers had been relieved of their arms and all their property by the Bootanees was unfounded.

13. One person was tried under Act XVI of 1857 in the district of Bhaugulpore during the month of December, and sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen years, with hard labour; and two persons were tried, under the same Act, during the same month, in the district of Tirhoot, of whom one was sentenced to transportation for life, and the other to fourteen years' imprisonment.

14. *Sonthal Pergunnahs*.—Everything was quiet in the Sonthal pergunnahs, and likewise in the districts of the Rajshahye division.

15. The Commissioner of Rajshahye having brought to the notice of Government that Baboo Bijoygovind Chowdry, zemindar of Tanteeparrah, had offered to place guards, at his own expense, between Dacca and Pubna, to oppose the Dacca and Chittagong mutineers, was requested, in reply, to convey to the zemindar the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks for his readiness to assist the State.

16. Mr J F Hedger was appointed an Honorary Assistant Magistrate in the district of Maldah.

17. *Burdwan Division*.—The districts of the Burdwan division were free from all disturbance during the week.

18. *Nuddea Division*.—The Superintendent of Maime submitted a letter from Mr. Smart, commanding the Marine detachment at Berhampore, reporting his arrival at that station.

19. *Town of Calcutta*.—The town of Calcutta remained perfectly quiet during the week.

20. A copy of a presentment, made by the Grand Jury of the Supreme Court, relative to the disturbances in the streets of Calcutta, caused by European soldiers and sailors, and the causes to which they were considered to be mainly attributable, having been furnished to this Government by the Government of India, the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police was called upon to report on the subject, and a copy of his report was forwarded to the Government of India.

21. *Dacca Division*.—The districts of the Dacca division remained undisturbed and tranquil throughout the week.

22. The head-quarters of the Sylhet Light Infantry, as reported in paragraph 36 of the Narrative for the week ending the 19th December, left Sylhet on the 15th of that month in pursuit of the Chittagong mutineers, and reached Purbaghur, a distance of eighty miles, by forced marches, in thirty-six hours. Mr. Dodd, who accompanied the force here, ascertained that the rebels had taken another route, and expected to reach Latoo on the night of that day (the 17th), or on the following morning. On this intelligence it was decided to make a night-march, of twenty-eight miles, back to Latoo, which, notwithstanding the harassing march they had just come off, and the difficult country, hilly jungle, and swamps, they had to pass through, was cheerfully undertaken and accomplished by the men of the battalion. Mr. Dodd, who had ridden on in advance, met the column as it was entering the village of Latoo at dawn on the 18th, with the information that the enemy were close at hand, and scarcely had they formed line when the latter were seen advancing in good order. A smart encounter ensued, in which the mutineers were entirely discomfited and driven back into the jungles, with the loss of twenty-six killed and many wounded. On our side the casualties were only five killed and one severely wounded, but unfortunately among the former was the Honorable Major Byng, who commanded the Sylhet battalion, and was killed by a gun-shot wound early in the action.

23. The behaviour of the men of the battalion on this occasion is represented to have been highly creditable alike to their gallantry and loyalty. Throughout the action, efforts were made by the mutineers to induce the men to swerve from their allegiance, by

reminding the Hindoostanees among them (comprising about one-half of the detachment) of the ties between them of caste and religion, and invoking them to fight against their mutual enemies, the Feringhees, but all such solicitations were replied to by a steady fire.

24. A havildar who was taken prisoner after the engagement was tried by a drum-head court-martial, and shot.

25. The thanks of Government were communicated to Lieutenant Sherer, on whom the command devolved after the death of Major Byng, and also to Mr. Dodd for his useful services in procuring correct information regarding the movements of the mutineers, and a copy of Mr. Allen's report was forwarded to the Government of India with the remark that the success of the operation was mainly owing to Mr. Allen's judgment in having foreseen that the force sent from Calcutta would not be up in time to succeed in its object, and to his promptitude in having ordered out the Sylhet battalion to take up the pursuit.

26. The detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment, which had marched from Sylhet towards Latoo on the 19th of December, on being informed of the engagement above noticed, and of the dispersion of the mutineers, returned on the 20th of December, and were followed by the Sylhet battalion on the 22nd: it being impossible for regular troops to follow up the fugitives into the dense jungles where they had retreated for shelter. The police, however, were set on the alert, and detachments of the Sylhet battalion were posted in such places as would admit of their acting against the mutineers, and intercepting their march towards Munipore.

27. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the payment of a reward of 100 rupees to each of the two Munipore scouts employed by Mr. Dodd in procuring intelligence of the movements of the mutineers, for the good service they had rendered.

28. Mr. Allen having reported an attempt made by one Soorka Cossyah, a prisoner in the Cherra Poonjee Jail, to tamper with one of the 'sepoys of the jail-guard, the Lieutenant-Governor approved of his having instructed the Principal Assistant in charge of the Cosseah and Jynteeah Hills to detain the prisoner in custody after the expiration of his present sentence, and until further orders.

29. *Chittagong Division*.—The districts of the Chittagong division were perfectly tranquil during the week. The amount of money recovered up to the 4th of January was 15,711 rupees 4 annas 2 pice, and the number of prisoners recaptured 151.

30. The men of the Naval Brigade, doing duty at Chittagong, were reported to be behaving very steadily, and gave every promise of becoming soon efficient.

31. A sepoy of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry was tried under Act XVII of 1857, at Tipperah, during the week, and sentenced to be hanged.

32. *Cuttack Division*.—The public peace remained unbroken in the districts of the Cuttack division and in the Tributary Mehals; but the Commissioner reported having heard from Russelcondah that an unquiet disposition had been evinced in the districts bordering on Goomsur. He trusted, however, that it would be found to be only a little excitement consequent on the insurrection at Sumbulpore.

33. Mr. Schalch, recently appointed a Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857 in the Balasore district, was vested with the same powers in the Tributary Mehals.

34. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—In Palamow the insurrection appeared to be dying out, and the Bogtals who had been most forward in it were kept in check. After falling back with the detachment of Her Majesty's 13th Regiment, Lieutenant Graham was joined by the Deo Rajah with a force consisting of 600 matchlockmen and 100 sowars. Thus reinforced, he advanced again in the direction of his former position, and arrived at Kishenpore on the 22nd of December. The Pultun Ghaut, which, on his withdrawal, had been occupied by the insurgents, was abandoned on his approach, the Bogtals also retired from Champore without attacking it, and an attempt made by them on Runka was repulsed by Kissendial Sing's men with success. The Surburakar of Sirgoojah had also come forward with about 600 matchlockmen to Lieutenant Graham's assistance, and that officer was, by the latest accounts, not only strong enough to maintain his position, but to assume the offensive. A telegram received from the Deputy Magistrate of Sheighotty, dated the 23rd of December, mentioned that at Kissenpore revenue was being collected to some extent, and that there existed little or no likelihood of a fresh insurrection breaking out at that place.

35. The Supreme Government, in reply to a reference made in connection with a plan of operations suggested by Captain Dalton against the insurgents in Palamow, intimated that no portion of the Madras Rifles could be spared for service in that direction. A copy of this letter was forwarded to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore for his information.

36. Captain Leigh, Senior Assistant at Sumbulpore, having expressed a desire to be relieved of the Civil charge of that district, Major Bates, of the 40th Regiment Madras

Native Infantry, was appointed to succeed him, and to conduct both the civil and military duties of that district till the arrival of Colonel Forster. The district was at the same time transferred temporarily from the Chota Nagpore to the Cuttack Division, to enable Mr Cockburn to superintend Major Bates' proceedings. Mr Cockburn reported having assumed the direction of affairs in it on the 19th December, and that he was preparing to proceed in person into the disturbed localities with a wing of the 5th Madras Native Infantry and a detachment of Artillery. He had also called upon the Rajahs of the Tributary Mehals for auxiliary contingents to the extent noted in the margin * Subsequent to this a demi-official letter was received from Mr Cockburn, who had made one march towards Sumbulpore, reporting that the men of the 5th Madras Native Infantry and the Artillery had, to a partial extent, shown a spirit of discontent, by claiming extra allowances for going to Sumbulpore, and requesting to be informed if those allowances could be granted to them. On this subject a reference was made to the Military Department on the 31st of December.

37. The Commissioner of Cuttack having requested to be informed, with reference to the orders issued to Colonel Forster to proceed to Sumbulpore, whether his scheme for raising a levy of Sebundies at Russelcondah had been approved or rejected, was informed that, notwithstanding the dispatch of the Shekawattees, Sebundies would still be required for service in the Sumbulpore district, and that the levy should be proceeded with.

38 Mr Cockburn was appointed a Commissioner under Acts XIV and XVII of 1857 in the district of Sumbulpore.

39. On a report from the Commissioner of Cuttack on the absolute want of medical stores in Sumbulpore, and that the troops were suffering much in consequence, the Government of India had directed that the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Sumbulpore should, for having neglected to be provided with a supply of the proper medicines, be removed at once, and replaced by a competent officer, leaving the measure of his offence and its punishment to be decided hereafter. A copy of these orders was forwarded to the Medical Board for their information and guidance.

40. In Maunbhoom everything was quiet.

41 Colonel Forster, of the Shekawatee Battalion, having reported that it would be inexpedient to divide his corps for the purpose of sending one wing of it to Chyebassa, was directed in that case to proceed there with the whole regiment without further delay, and the approval of the Supreme Government was applied for to the instructions conveyed to him.

42. In anticipation of the sanction of the Supreme Government, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the entertainment, for six months, of the police establishment noted in the margin † for the Porahat estate in Singbhoom.

43 The Deputy Commissioner of Chota Nagpore having expressed an opinion that the first eleven sections of Act XXVIII of 1857, having reference to the disarming of villagers, should not be introduced in that division, a reference was made to the Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs for information regarding the practice obtaining in those pergunnahs for the disarming of villagers, and the means by which it is enforced.

44. *Assam*.—The peace of the province of Assam remained undisturbed during the week.

45 The Agent to the Governor-General, North-east Frontier, had brought to the notice of the Supreme Government the want of accommodation for the Kamicoop Regiment at Gowhatty, and suggested the expediency of its being removed elsewhere; and the Supreme Government having thereupon referred the matter to this Government, with an intimation that, if it should be necessary to remove the regiment at all, Jamulpore was, probably, the best station for it to be sent to, Colonel Jenkins was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that the regiment should continue for the present where it was, and that arrangements should be immediately made for hutting the men and housing the officers at Gowhatty.

46 The Lieutenant-Governor approved of the nomination, by the Superintendent of Marine, of Messrs Brown and Smith for appointment to the situations of Commander and First Officer respectively of the Naval Brigade proceeding to Assam; and Native Doctor Jowahir Hossein Khan, an Assamese, was ordered by the Medical Board to proceed in medical charge of the detachment.

47. In reply to a reference made on the subject, the Government of India in the

* From Rajah of Keingur, 500 men, from Rajah of Attghur, 100 men; from Rajah of Dhenkanul, 200 men; from Rajah of Hindole, 50 men, from Rajah of Talchere, 100 men, from Ungool, 100 men. Total, 1,050 men.

† For Chuckerduipore:—1 daogah, at 25 rupees, 1 mohurer, at 10 rupees, 16 burkundauzes, at 4 rupees each, 64 rupees. For Porahat.—1 jemadar, at 8 rupees, 4 burkundauzes, at 4 rupees each, 16 rupees. Total, 123 rupees.

Home Department were informed that the above party would be rationed by the local authorities in Assam, in the same manner as the detachment previously sent up, but that instructions should be issued that, in the event of difficulties being experienced in providing articles which can be supplied from the local Commissariat stores, the same may be supplied at once on the understanding of being subsequently replaced by the local authorities.

48. The Superintendent of the Alipore jail reported that the State prisoner Muniram Dutt was put on board the 'Koladyne' on the 31st of December, to be conveyed to Gowhatty.

49. One person was tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Gawalparah, during the month of December, and sentenced to suffer death.

50. *Darjeeling*.—There was no sign of disaffection at Darjeeling, and the Superintendent reported that the efficiency of the Civil Administration was complete.

51. *Arracan*.—Everything was quiet and orderly in the province of Arracan.

52. *General subjects*.—A copy of the communications received from the Commissioners of Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Rajshahye, reporting on the localities best suited for the establishment of cattle farms for the supply of troops in their respective divisions, was forwarded to the Supreme Government in the Military Department, with the remark that the localities best suited for the object in question would, probably, be found somewhere in the north of Purneah, in the Chumparun district, and in the neighbourhood of Dehree, on the Grand Trunk Road.

53. A copy of a report received from the Commissioner of Burdwan, on the complaint preferred by one Gungadhur Kuri, of the scarcity of carts at Panceeghur, owing to alleged oppression on the part of the local police, was forwarded to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, through which the complaint had been made. From this report, it was evident that no oppression whatever had been resorted to in collecting carts for the public service, no recourse to such measures having been found necessary.

54. A copy of the orders of the Government of India in the Home Department, refusing to sanction any change in the orders regarding the payment of coolies and owners of bullocks employed by the Post Office in the transport of bullock-train parties by the officers employed under the Superintendent, was forwarded to Mr. Jackson for his information.

55. The Government of India in the Military Department approved of the orders issued from this office to the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies, to retain all elephants collected by him for purposes connected with the march of troops, and to give none to any other Department, nor send any to the Upper Provinces.

56. The Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies was directed to comply with Colonel Forster's requisition for seventy elephants, for facilitating his progress to Chyebassa.

57. The Government of India in the Financial Department having forwarded copy of a correspondence communicating the sanction accorded by that Government to expenses amounting to 1,00,352 rupees 7 annas 11 pice, incurred by the Nepal durbar in equipping its troops for service in the British provinces, a copy of the same was forwarded to the Accountant to the Government of Bengal for his guidance.

58. The Commissioner of Patna was directed to submit, for adjustment, to the Government of the Central Provinces, a bill amounting to 20,876 rupees 12 annas 8 pice for expenses incurred by the Magistrate of Patna in purchasing carts and bullocks on account of that Government.

59. A copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Burdwan, soliciting sanction to the disbursement of 91 rupees 10 annas 6 pice, on account of the rent of a bungalow at Ranceegunge, hired for the use of a hospital for Her Majesty's 35th Regiment, from 7th of August to 2nd of October last, was forwarded, with its inclosures, to the Military Department, for consideration and orders.

60. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the disbursement of 1,851 rupees 8 annas on account of temporary sheds erected by the Magistrate of Patna in July and August last, for the accommodation of the Bengal police battalion.

61. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the contingent bill of the office of the Principal Assistant Commissioner of Maunbloom for the month of September last, amounting to 4,222 rupees 5 annas 9 pice.

62. Mr. Pigeon having brought to the notice of Government the good conduct of a detachment of the Nawab Nazim's troops while escorting Government horses to Ranceegunge, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the payment of a reward of 150 rupees to the native officers and men of the detachment, and requested that his thanks might be conveyed to the Nawab Nazim.

63. Mr. Worsley, Deputy Magistrate of Nowada, having requested that his appointment as a Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857 be cancelled, as he did not feel himself competent to undertake the trial of crimes and offences under that Act, Mr. T. Campbell was appointed to the charge of the Nowada Sub-Division, and Mr. Worsley removed to the Sudder station, on a reduced salary of 400 rupees.

64. Mr. Heywood, Magistrate of Sylhet was transferred to Beerbhoom, and Mr. Nelson was ordered to proceed to Sylhet to officiate as Magistrate and Collector.

65. A copy of a letter from the Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge, reporting that five ladies and six children had passed Raneegunge *en route* to Benares, was forwarded to the Government of the Central Provinces

A. R. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal

No. 10.

The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, February 9, 1858. (No. 21.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 16 of 1858, dated the 6th instant, we have the honor to forward, for your information, the Narratives of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the weeks ending on the 9th and 16th January, 1858.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

Special Narrative of Events, dated February 6, 1858.

WITH the exception of some of the districts of the Chota Nagpore division, the whole of the territory subject to the Government of Bengal remained undisturbed during the week ending on the 9th of January, 1858.

2. *Patna Division.*—The entertainment of a marching establishment for the Sarun Field Force, as per margin,* was sanctioned by the Government of India.

3 The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned also charges to the extent of 610 rupees 4 annas 6 pice, incurred by the Magistrate of Behar, on account of the European mounted police organized for employment in the Behar district.

4 Two letters received from Maharajah Rajender Kissen Sing of Bettiah, one communicating information regarding the movements of the Goorkha troops, and the other stating that Maharajah Jung Bahadoor had expressed his entire approval of the arrangements made by the Rajah of Bettiah for supplying those troops with provisions, were suitably acknowledged.

5. Eleven persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Sarun, during the month of December, of whom one was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, one for seven years, one for five years, seven for four years, and one for three years.

6. *Bhaugulpore Division.*—The districts of the Bhaugulpore division and the Sonthal Pergunnahs remained undisturbed during the week, but some alarm still existed in the district of Purneah. In the Monghyr district great scarcity continued to be felt, and many deaths were reported to be occurring from actual starvation.

7 *Rajshahye Division*—All was quiet in the districts of the Rajshahye division.

8 One havildar and five sepoy of the detachment of the 73rd Native Infantry which mutinied at Dacca, had been arrested by the police in Rungpore, and were about to be committed for trial.

9. The Magistrate of Rungpore, in reply to a reference regarding the extent of the authority of the officer commanding the Maine Brigade there, to punish the seamen under his command, was informed that, as that officer was responsible for the discipline and good behaviour of his men, as well as for the manner in which he exercised his authority over them, it was not desirable that he (the Magistrate) should interfere in the matter.

* 1 subadar, at 10 rupees per month, 1 mohaur, at 25 rupees per month, 12 khalassies, pay as per regimental rates, 12 coolies, ditto, 1 chuprassie, ditto, 10 bheesties, ditto, 8 mehters, ditto; 2 blacksmiths, at 7 and 6 rupees per month, 3 bakers, at 7 rupees 4 annas, and 4 rupees per month; 82 carts, at 8 annas per diem halting, and 10 annas travelling, 16 elephants, with a mahout and coolie to each; 13 eccas.

10. *Burdwan Division*.—Nothing occurred in the districts of the Burdwan Division, either of a political or general nature, in any way connected with disturbances elsewhere.

11. The detachment of the Naval Brigade which proceeded on service to Midnapore, arrived at that station on the 26th December; and, in reply to a reference made by him on the subject, the Judge of the district was informed that it was to be considered to be immediately under the orders of the Magistrate, through whom all instructions would be communicated to the officer commanding the party.

12. *Nuddea Division*.—All was quiet in the districts of Nuddea division, and in the town of Calcutta.

13. *Dacca Division*.—The districts of the Dacca division also were perfectly tranquil during the week.

14. The services of the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment being considered by Mr. Allen to be no longer required in the Sylhet district, the detachment was reported to be on its way back to Dacca, where it would await the further orders of the military authorities.

15. Ten persons were tried under Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Sylhet, during the month of December last, and sentenced to be hanged.

16. *Chittagong Division*.—The peace of the districts of the Chittagong division continued unbroken: 18,231 Company's rupees 1 anna 3 pice had been recovered at Chittagong, of the treasure plundered by the mutinous sepoys, and of the 202 prisoners set loose by them, 151 had been recaptured up to the 9th instant.

17. One person was tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Tipperah, during the month of December last, and sentenced to be hanged, and two persons were tried under Act XVII of 1857, in the district of Chittagong, during the same period, of whom one was sentenced to death, and another to transportation for life.

18. *Cuttack Division*.—Nothing occurred in the districts of the Cuttack Division, or in the Tributary Mehals, to disturb the quietness which prevailed in them.

19. The tehseeldar of Khujjoreparah reported that he was apprehensive that evil-disposed persons might endeavour to lead astray, and asked for a reinforcement of Sebundies. He was then out on an expedition against some rebel dacoits. Mr. Cockburn, being unable to afford any assistance himself, had referred the application to the Agent in the hill tracts of Orissa, who was likely to be best acquainted with the state of feeling among the Khoonds, and best informed as to the extent of assistance which it would be necessary to afford to the tehseeldar.

20. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—In Palamow, a body of men, said to be the followers of the Singrowlee Rajah, had invaded Sirgoojah. The Rajah, it was stated, was about to follow in person, with 2,000 men and 2 guns, and it was given out that he was in communication with, and acting under instructions from, the Rewah Rajah. The Lall of Sirgoojah had joined Lieutenant Graham's party.

21. Lieutenant Graham, having received information of a party of rebels, under Permaund Illaquadar, of Koudah, being in a village in his neighbourhood, sent out a force against them, consisting of 25 men of the Ramghur Battalion, 300 of the Deo Rajah's men, and the Thakoorie Kishendigal Sing of Palamow. The result was very satisfactory; the Illaquadar, who is the most influential leader of the Khywar tribe, with four of his principal men, and 75 followers, having been captured. Lieutenant Graham was appointed a Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857, to try these prisoners.

22. Sumbulpore was reported to have been relieved, and the road between that place and Raepore to have been opened. The arrival of Captain Wood, with a squadron of the Nagpore Irregular Cavalry from Nagpore, on the 29th December, had contributed greatly to this result. On the following morning, at 3 A.M., a force, consisting of 73 of the Nagpore Irregular Cavalry, 150 of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, and 50 of the Ramghur Infantry, and accompanied by the Senior Assistant Commissioner, marched out against a party of rebels from 500 to 600 strong, encamped in a tope, which they approached by a long détour. The rebels were taken completely by surprise. A charge of the Cavalry, gallantly headed by Captain Wood, who killed three men with his own hand, had already thrown them into confusion, when the Infantry came up, and put them to flight. Fifty-three of the enemy were killed in this engagement, and many of those who escaped into the jungles were wounded. On our side, only one person was hurt; this was Captain Wood himself, who was slightly wounded in the shoulder with an arrow. Nine horses, including Dr. Windover's, were also wounded by arrows. Soorunder Sahie, who was said to be in the encampment, escaped; but three Chiefs of importance, including a brother of Soorunder Sahie, were killed. Some few prisoners also were taken, and a number of matchlocks and other weapons fell into our hands.

23 Major Bates, acting on the advice given by the Rajah of Rehracole and Captain

Leigh, was proceeding to Sumbulpore, viâ Sonepore, having deviated from the direct route with a view of avoiding a large party of rebels, said to be 2,000 in number, who were represented to be lying in wait to intercept him in his march. As Major Bates had only 140 fighting men with him, and was escorting a large quantity of baggage, stores, and ammunition, he, no doubt, acted wisely in changing his course on receiving the above information, though the delay his having done so would cause was to be regretted. He complained greatly of want of provisions, and the absence of assistance, for which he blamed the Rajah of Rehracole.

24. The Chaurapoosa Chowkee, on the road from Sumbulpore to Midnapore, was reported, by the Deputy Postmaster of Midnapore, to have been attacked by the insurgents, the Overseer of the place severely beaten and carried off, and a sum of 200 rupees, the pay of the dâk runners, plundered by the insurgents.

25. One Mudoo Ghuroteah, who was stated to have organized the attack on Doctors Moore and Hansom, and three of his paiks, were reported to have been captured by the Rajah of Rehracole. Mr. Cockburn had sent a party of 40 of his own paiks, and 100 others belonging to the Telchen Rajah, to receive charge of the prisoners.

26. Anticipating that inconvenience would arise from the difficulty of getting in the revenue at Sumbulpore, and the presence there of an unusually large number of troops, whose regular pay would have to be provided for, the Commissioner suggested that the Accountant should be consulted as to the best means of replenishing the Treasury. The Accountant's reply, in which he suggested that the salt-merchants passing through Sumbulpore should be encouraged to deposit money there, in exchange for drafts on Cuttack, was forwarded to the Commissioner for his opinion.

27. Uninterrupted tranquillity prevailed in the district of Maunbhoom; but in Singbhoom the spirit of disaffection had been roused generally throughout the Colehan, though the Commissioner believed that it was not shared in by all, several influential mankees having accompanied him in his tour through that part of the country, and further proved their loyalty by apprehending insurgents.

28. Mr. Lushington had returned to Chyebassa on receiving information to the effect that the Coles were assembling at Serungsera, near Jyneghur thannah, with the avowed object of attacking that station. The Rajah of Seraikillah had been left at Chuckerdpore, with 200 matchlockmen of his own, to protect that place.

29. The Lieutenant-Governor approved of Mr. Lushington's having addressed a complimentary perwannah to each of the landholders and other persons in Maunbhoom, who had rendered good service to the State by assisting Captain Oakes in restoring order in that district.

30. One hundred and twenty-three persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Maunbhoom, during the month of December, of whom two were sentenced to capital punishment, four to transportation for life, eighteen to imprisonment for fourteen years, thirty-six to imprisonment for seven years, three for five years, three for three years, nine released on security, and forty-eight others acquitted. Twelve persons were also tried under Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Singbhoom, between the 29th of December and the 4th of January, and sentenced to be hung.

31. *Assam Division*.—Uninterrupted peace prevailed throughout the province of Assam during the week.

32. Four persons were tried by the Deputy Commissioner of Assam, under Act XVII of 1857, during the week ending on the 31st December, 1857, and sentenced each to imprisonment for six months.

33. *Darjeeling*.—At Darjeeling everything was quiet and orderly during the week. The Dacca mutineers were reported to have passed out of the Darjeeling Morung into the Nepal Terai on the 30th ultimo, and the Superintendent reported having written to the Chowdry of Doagiri, and the Soobah of Rungali, in the Nepal Morung adjoining Darjeeling, requesting them to make over to him any prisoners they might be able to capture, and informing them that a reward of 50 rupees would be paid for the capture of every mutineer taken with arms in his hands, and 30 rupees for each taken without arms.

34. Inconvenience having been experienced from a practice followed by the Superintendent of Darjeeling sometimes addressing the Foreign Department of the Government of India and sometimes this Government, Dr. Campbell was desired by the Governor-General in Council to address this Government only, and on all occasions.

35. *Arracan Division*.—Everything was orderly and quiet in the Province of Arracan.

36. *General Subjects*.—A copy of a letter from the Government of India, Military Department, sanctioning the pay of the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry being raised to the same scale as that allowed to the sowars of Captain Rattray's corps, during such time as

they may be actively employed, was forwarded to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore for his information.

37. Particulars were asked for and furnished to the Foreign Department of the Government of India, relative to the importation of a large number of Colt's revolvers, which were offered for sale to Government by Messrs. Charles, Nephew and Co., of Calcutta, and of which a portion were purchased by the Military Department.

38. A considerable quantity of saltpetre, which had been collected at Allahabad and Futtehpore, was ordered by the Supreme Government to be sent to Calcutta, under proper precautions against its being landed anywhere on its way to this city, and orders issued by this Government accordingly to the Commissioners of Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Rajshahye, for their information and guidance, to take measures to prevent its being surreptitiously landed.

39. A bill with certificates for compensation claimed by the officers of the Behar Irrigation Establishment, for losses sustained in consequence of the mutinies, was returned to Captain Dickens, Superintendent of the Behar Irrigation Establishment, for submission to the Commissioner of the division through the Magistrate of Shahabad, as prescribed in the Resolution of the Supreme Government in the Financial Department, dated 13th of November last.

40. The Lieutenant-Governor authorized the dismissal of the Bengalee Class Native Doctor Heera Lall Dutt from the service of Government, for having refused to accompany the party of seamen who proceeded to Chittagong on board the steamer "Dalhousie."

41. In reply to a reference made on the subject, the Government of India in the Military Department were informed that the Lieutenant-Governor saw no objection to a compliance with Lieutenant Robertson's application to be permitted to resign his present situation in the Bengal Police Battalion, in order to proceed to join the army in the north-west.

42. The Lieutenant-Governor authorized the Deputy Magistrate of Khoolna to lay in stores of fresh provisions at that station for the use of such European troops as might be proceeding by that route in the river steamers, and the Medical Board were desired to forward an extra supply of medicine to the jail hospital of that station, to be in readiness to meet any emergent demand made by the commanders or medical officers on board such steamers.

43. The Government of the Central Provinces having brought to the notice of this Government that thirty-two draught bullocks had been carried off from the Grand Trunk Road by some villagers in the neighbourhood of Ainabad, a report of the proceedings taken in the matter was called for from the local officers. The Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram, in his reply, stated that twenty-six of the cattle had been recovered in the Ghazeepore district, and the Magistrate of Shahabad, that an individual believed to be implicated, or at all events cognizant of the particulars of the theft, had been apprehended, and that there was every hope, by means of the information afforded by him, that the robbers would be traced out.

44. The Government of India having requested to be informed as to what had been done in these provinces in the way of collecting elephants for the carriage of troops to the North-Western Provinces, tabular statements were forwarded to that Government, showing separately the number borrowed, hired, and purchased, in the several districts of the Lower Provinces, the total results being as shown per margin.*

45. Of twenty-six elephants which the Magistrate of Behar subsequently reported he had collected, the Commissioner directed fourteen to be forwarded to Benares; and, in regard to the other twelve which Mr. Money wished to make over to his assistants, he was told that if the assistants used them, they must pay for their keep and hire.

46. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned a bill submitted by the Joint Magistrate of Govindpore, amounting to 29 rupees 12 annas, on account of expenses incurred by him in providing carriage and supplies for troops marching up the Grand Trunk Road.

47. The Lieutenant-Governor authorized the payment of the charges incurred by Lieutenant Stanton on account of dâk-runners placed between Sherghotty and Chuttra, to bring intelligence regarding the Ramghur mutineers, and on account of the rewards given to different parties for procuring information from Ummer Sing's camp, and for taking letters to and from Benares.

48. A petition was received from Doodoo Meah, a state prisoner in the Alipore jail, praying for release. The petitioner was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor was unable to accede to his request.

A. R. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

* Borrowed, 256, purchased, 210, particulars not mentioned, 71. Total, 537.

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

Special Narrative of Events, dated February 8, 1858.

Patna Division.—The field force hitherto employed in guarding the Sarun frontier, has now moved into Goruckpore. Colonel Rowcroft continued to report his proceedings to the Commissioner of Patna, but it is unnecessary to notice them here, as the operations in that district will of course be described in the Narratives of the Government of the Central Provinces.

2. Mr. Lynch, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Allygunge, in the Chuprah district, accompanied Colonel Rowcroft's column into Goruckpore, and had been authorized by the Governor of the Central Provinces to exercise his Magisterial and Revenue powers in those Provinces while attached to that force.

3. Mr. Nicholson, the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent at Chuprah, was also ordered to join the camp of Brigadier-General Macgregor, Military Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, with Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, as that officer wished to have with him some person well acquainted with the district of Goruckpore.

4. On the 13th of January the Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram reported that Rhotas had been occupied by a party of rebels who were flying from a force advancing from Mirzapore under Mr. Tucker, and that no troops, European or Native, were available at Sasseram to co-operate with Mr. Tucker.

5. Eleven persons were tried by Lieutenant Stanton under Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Behar, during the month of December. Of these, one was sentenced to transportation for life, and the rest acquitted. Twenty-eight persons were tried under the same Act, by the same officer, and during the same month, in the district of Shahabad, of whom three were sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, three to imprisonment for ten years, twelve for seven years, one for five years, four for three years, four flogged, and one acquitted.

6. *Bhaugulpore Division.*—All remained quiet in the districts of the Bhaugulpore division, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, during the week.

7. An attempt was made to raise the Monghyr jail by two convicts, servants of Koer Sing, who had been sent down from Arrah, but it did not succeed. The presence of these men, and of other convicts from Arrah and elsewhere, had, however, the Magistrate stated, created an uneasy and insubordinate spirit in the jail, which he was endeavouring to put down, by separating the convicts into detached parties till arrangements could be made for forwarding the Arrah men to the Ahpore jail.

8. Mr. Yule's party marching westward, as they had intended, parallel with the movements of the Dacca mutineers, reached the eastern bank of the Koosie, opposite to Nuthpore, on the 3rd January, on which day also, as they subsequently learnt, the Dacca mutineers joined the sowars at Chuttra, a place situated at the foot of the hills where the Koosie issues from them, and about thirty-six miles within the Nepal frontier, the whole of the intervening country being forest, with open spaces cut here and there in the forest. On the 11th, Major Richardson, with the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, joined the party, but after an interview with their Soobah, Ruttun Maun Sing, who had been sent by Jung Bahadoor to act against the mutineers, he returned to the western side of the river. At this interview a plan was proposed of attacking the mutineers. It was suggested that the Nepal troops should be divided into two parties, and so stationed to the east and west that escape in either direction would be impossible, while the detachments with Mr. Yule advanced from the south and dislodged the enemy from the stronghold they occupied, the Yeomanry Cavalry being stationed in the open plains, on the west of the Koosie, to be ready to cut off the enemy should they by any means get across the river into Tirhoot, or to come across and pursue them should they descend into the plains of Purneah. This plan the Soobah demurred to adopt; his objection to it arising from his unwillingness to divide his force, which consisted entirely of untrained local militia, whom he was desirous to keep together under his own eye and with his guns, to which trained artillerymen were attached. It was determined, therefore, to leave to the Soobah's force the guarding of the roads leading eastward, and to the Yeomanry Cavalry the watching of the west bank of the Koosie, while Mr. Yule's detachments advanced to the attack of Chuttra. It was felt by Mr. Yule and Major Richardson that this was not a very good plan, as the nature of the country prevented the upper part of the river being effectually guarded by Cavalry; but there was no option in the matter; and, moreover, it was quite believed that the mutineers were prepared to fight, and that their crossing the Koosie was an impossibility. To give the Soobah time to make his arrangements, the 21st was fixed as the day on which the attack should be made.

In pursuance of this plan, Mr. Yule advanced, on the 14th, to Bubya, twelve miles within the frontier, and Major Richardson to Bela, the extreme point of our territories on the west bank of the Koosie.

9. *Rajshahye Division*.—The districts of the Rajshahye division were perfectly quiet during the week.

10. The Commissioner of Rajshahye, reporting on the arrangements made for the accommodation of the officers and men of the Naval Brigades stationed at Dinagepore and Rungpore, requested the issue of definite instructions as to the manner in which supplies were to be provided for the men, and was informed, in reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor approved of the steps taken for accommodating them, and that the duty of providing supplies must be attended to by the Collector.

11. *Burdwan Division*.—The districts of the Burdwan division remained undisturbed, as usual, during the week.

12. *Nuddea Division*.—A letter was received from the Superintendent of Marine, intimating that the sailors located at Berhampore were making speedy progress at the gun drill, to the satisfaction of the military authorities of that station, and that the men were well-behaved, sober, and orderly.

13. *Dacca Division*.—There was no popular movement or excitement, of any kind whatever, in any of the districts of the Dacca division during the week.

14. *Chittagong Division*.—The districts of the Chittagong division were also peaceful.

15. One person was tried at Tipperah, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of December last, and another under Act XVII of 1857, during the week. They were both sentenced to be hanged.

16. *Cuttack Division*.—In the districts of the Cuttack division and the Tributary Mehals everything was quiet and tranquil, and no further intelligence having been received regarding the Sonthals about Balasore and Mohurbhunj, nor about the Khoonds under the jurisdiction of the tehseeldar of Khujjoreparah, the Commissioner concluded that the feeling of dissatisfaction which had been evinced in those quarters had subsided. The Keonghur Rajah reported a rise among the Coles of Porahat, and that he was trying to prevent those of his territory from joining the rebels. Mr. Cockburn had directed the Rajah of Mohurbhunj to act in the same manner, and advised both to arrest any persons found tampering with their people, and send them to Balasore to be tried.

17. Four persons were tried, under Act XVI of 1857, by Mr. Cockburn during the week, and sentenced to capital punishment.

18. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—In Palamow, parties of Bogtaks were reported to be again collecting under Lelamber Sahie, and to have burned and plundered two villages. Lieutenant Graham hoped to have an opportunity of attacking them, but they carefully kept to the jungles. The Commissioner of the Division started for Palamow on the 16th January, accompanied by Major Mac Donell and 140 men of the Madras Native Infantry, besides a small party of Ramghur Irregular Cavalry and a number of matchlockmen under Pergunite Juggut Pal Sing, of Pethoria. Captain Dalton expressed himself confident of being able to complete, speedily, the work, so far advanced by Lieutenant Graham, of restoring order throughout the district.

19. An attempt was made from Loharduggah to surprise and seize Gunput Rae, and other rebels, who were known to be lurking, and endeavouring to collect budmashes, in the hills, at a place called Kaswar, but Gunput Rae escaped in the direction of Palamow, where Lieutenant Graham was on the look-out to intercept him. Where the other rebels escaped to, has not been ascertained, but Loharduggah was no longer threatened, the party of rebels having broken up and dispersed.

20. Tikait Omrao Sing, a zemindar, and his dewan, Shaik Bheekaree, who had taken an active part in closing the Chotoo Paloo and Charoo Ghauts, with a view of preventing the return of the officers of Government with troops to Chota Nagpore, were captured, convicted of rebellion, and hanged. Another petty landholder, named Tikait Sam Soonder Sahie, had also been apprehended, and was under trial on a similar charge.

21. On the 17th January Captain Leigh reported the result of an engagement which took place at Sumbulpore between some of the rebels and a party of 100 men of the Madras Native Infantry and 30 men of the Ramghur battalion. The rebels were posted on a hill covered with jungle, where they had erected barricades of stone. Some shells were thrown into them, after which, deeming it inadvisable to penetrate into the jungle, Captain Leigh and his party prepared to return. This emboldened the enemy to descend from the hill, when some skirmishing took place, and they returned again into the jungles, leaving four of their number killed. Only one man, on our side, was slightly wounded. The enemy was supposed to be about 1,500 strong.

22. One person was tried, under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Sumbulpore, and sentenced to be hanged.

23. The district of Maunbhoom was quiet and tranquil throughout the week.

24. In the district of Singbhoom attempts were still being made by the ex-Rajah of Porahat and his brother to excite a general revolt in the Colehan. A jemadar and two burkundauzes, belonging to the Jyuthgar thannah, had been murdered by the rebels, and the Sherung Sherrah ghaut was, for a time, occupied by them. The general feeling in that portion of the Colehan, however, which had hitherto remained well-affected towards the Government, was still believed to be satisfactory, notwithstanding two events which occurred during the week, and which cannot but be regarded as unfortunate in their results. These events were, a severe and unsuccessful engagement with the rebels, which took place on the 14th of January at a place called Mograh, and an attack made by the latter on Chuckerdhurpore, which resulted in the retreat of the friendly Rajah of Seraikillah from that position.

25. The Commissioner of the division, accompanied by the Senior Assistant, and a party of Sikhs fifty or sixty strong, under Captain Hale, had been out on an expedition to the Bur Peer where the jemadar and the burkundauzes had been murdered, for the purpose of punishing the perpetrators of that outrage, and, having succeeded in securing the persons of two of the principal mankees who had been concerned in it, were preparing to return to the station, when they were informed that a body of hostile Coles was in their immediate neighbourhood, and it was determined to proceed and attack these insurgents. At first only a small number were discovered, who were immediately dispersed, but, as the party were returning, after burning a village which they had come across, they found themselves surrounded by not less than 3,000 or 4,000 men, who had stolen up unperceived, and opposed them, at every step, with showers of arrows. Nothing but the steady gallantry of the Sikhs extricated the party from the perilous position in which they were placed. They had to fight their way through this mass of opponents, and it is only wonderful that they succeeded in doing so without still more severe loss than that they sustained. As it was, their Commander, Captain Hale, was wounded in four places, Lieutenant Birch had his arm pinned to his side by an arrow, and Mr Lushington and Dr Hayes, the only other two Europeans of the party, were also wounded. Of the fifty Sikhs, twenty-five were more or less severely wounded, one mortally, and one was killed. Of the enemy, 150 are said to have been left dead on the field.

26. It was at first intended to remain in their camp, to which the party had retired after this engagement, but having with them only a small supply of provisions, and perceiving that it was the intention of the insurgents to cut off their retreat to the station, and taking into consideration, also, the comparatively large number of wounded, and the absence of means for treating them, it was considered prudent to retire to Chyebassa while the road was still open. The only possible way of carrying the wounded being on the elephants, it was found necessary to abandon the greater part of the camp equipage, which fell into the hands of the enemy. The latter pursued the retiring party a distance of seven miles, but, being kept in check by the steady conduct of the rear-guard, did not succeed in doing any more mischief.

27. The attack upon Chuckerdhurpore was a comparatively petty affair, but the Rajah of Seraikillah, though he had 2 guns and some 300 matchlocks with him, whilst the enemy had not 30 matchlocks on their side, pusillanimously deserted the place, and fell back on Vashtie, where Mr. Lushington stated he was likely to remain until he was again threatened, when he would probably take refuge in his own villages.

28. Twenty-one persons were tried, under Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Chota Nagpore, during the month of December last, of whom one was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment, three to imprisonment for seven years, ten for five years, and seven acquitted.

29. *Assam and Cachar.*—The peace of the province of Assam remained undisturbed during the week.

30. Three persons were tried at Cachar, under Act XVII of 1857, during the week, and sentenced to be shot to death by a file of musketry.

31. *Darjeeling* —At Darjeeling everything was quiet, and the efficiency of the civil administration complete.

32. The local corps of Sappers, with the recruits under the command of Captain Murray, were reported to have returned from Jelpigoree, but the three mountain-train guns attached to the corps, and the European soldiers under Captain Curzon, were still remaining at that station, under the orders of Colonel Sherer.

33. *General Subjects.*—A copy of a Report addressed by him to the Government of India in the Home Department, on the passage of troops through the 2nd division of

the Grand Trunk Road, was forwarded to this office by Lieutenant Stanton, executive Engineer, 2nd division of the Grand Trunk Road.

34. A copy was forwarded to the Government of India, of some tabular statements prepared by the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies, showing that the arrangements made for the accommodation of the troops marching along the Grand Trunk Road, during the month of November, had afforded entire satisfaction to almost all the officers in command of detachments.

35. The Government of India in the Military Department having directed the release of the carts collected at Raneegunge, which were no longer required for the march of troops, and intimated, at the same time, that it was presumed that carriage would be procurable on short notice, hereafter, when required, were informed that hired carriage would not be procurable on so short notice as was probably contemplated, but that by adding to a small extent to the number of carts and bullocks which had been purchased for Government, a sufficient supply might be kept up to meet emergent demands.

36. The Superintendent of Carriage, &c., reported having supplied to Colonel Forster, commanding the Shekawatee Battalion, forty days' supply of attah, dall, ghee, and other provisions, in addition to the month's supply with which that officer was previously provided on leaving Raneegunge, and arrangements were made for furnishing provisions to the Sikh Detachment under Captain Hale, through the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore. The entire absence, in the district of Singbhoom, of the usual articles used as food by sepoys, is one of the most serious of the difficulties to be encountered in the operations in that district.

37. The acknowledgments of the Supreme Government were communicated to the Commissioner of Patna, and through him to his subordinates, Messrs. Richardson, Raikes, and O'Reilly, for their exertions in making arrangements for facilitating the march of the Nepalese troops, under Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, towards Goruckpore. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor were also conveyed, through the Commissioner, to Mr. Dampier, of Tirhoot, for his exertions on the occasion; and the services rendered by the Road Superintendent, Baboo Bishnath Pare, were suitably acknowledged. A reward of 100 rupees was further authorized to be paid to the Darogah of thannah Bungarrea, whose services had been prominently noticed by Mr. Richardson, and the Commissioner of Patna was directed to issue instructions to stop the proceedings against Rameswar Misser, the Bettiah Rajah's Mooktear, a requisition to that effect having been made to the Government of India by Maharajah Jung Bahadoor.

38. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the grant of an extra allowance, at the rate of 100 rupees per month, to Dr. Young, in medical charge of the Central Stud, for having afforded medical aid to the civil establishment of Shahabad, in addition to his other duties, since their location at Buxar.

39. The circumstances stated by Mr. Knott, a Deputy Collector at Patna, in explanation of his having disregarded the orders of Government, in taking his wife to that district, were not deemed sufficient to justify his conduct, and, to mark the displeasure of the Lieutenant-Governor, he was reduced to the grade in the subordinate Executive Department immediately below that in which he previously ranked.

40. The Government of India in the Military Department having intimated, with reference to certain cases tried by the Judge at Dacca, in which sepoys convicted of mutiny were sentenced to less than capital punishment, that it would be more satisfactory if the grounds, in detail, for the sentence were given in every such case, a circular was addressed to all the Commissioners appointed under Act XIV of 1857, requesting them to submit a special report on every case in which they saw reason to sentence a mutineer to any other than capital punishment.

A. R. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 11.

The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, February 19, 1858. (No. 26.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 21 of 1858, dated the 9th instant, we have the honor to forward for your information the Narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the week ending the 23rd January, 1858

Special Narrative of Events, dated February 13, 1858.

1. *Patna Division.*—Colonel Rowcroft reported the capture of treasure, amounting in value to 27,119 rupees, in a village near Roodurpore, which was brought into camp on the evening of the 13th January. Of this amount 24,000 rupees were found buried in a shed in the house of a Gwallah in a village two miles distant from the camp. A few arms and fourteen locked petarahs, reported to be the property of the Rajah of Sutassee, were also brought in from another village; the petarahs containing chiefly cloths, ornaments, and vessels, a few shawls, kincobs, &c. A house containing grain—some 2,000 maunds of wheat, dhau, dall, gram, &c., belonging to the Rajah, was also pointed out by a bunneah of Burhaj, and a guard placed over it by Colonel Rowcroft, and the fortified palace of the Rajah was taken possession of by our troops.

2. A petition was forwarded to the Commissioner for inquiry into certain charges preferred against one Mullick Euayet Ali, an illakadar of mouzah Bhoyrah, in Behar, to the effect that he had collected 1,600 men with the view of creating a disturbance, and that he was in league with a mutinous subadar, and with Ali Kureem. Mr. Samuells submitted in reply a letter from the Deputy Magistrate of Barh, in which that officer stated that the petition evidently originated in private malice, and that Euayet Ali had behaved well throughout the late disturbances; the only charge against him which was at all well founded being that he had, at the same time, improved the occasion to his own benefit, by taking possession of some herds of cattle belonging to rebels; whose villages were burned, and whose persons were outlawed.

3 In reply to a reference made by him on the subject, the Commissioner of Patna was informed that it was intended that the sailors sent up to Gya should take up their quarters at that station, and be sent out into the interior only on special occasions of great necessity; and that they should be furnished with all requisites, and were to have suitable barracks provided for their accommodation, and tents also, when proceeding to the interior on the special occasions referred to.

4. A petition from one Mahomed Baker Khan, complaining of a decision of Mr. Tayler, late Commissioner of Patna, by which he was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, as he alleged, on mere suspicion of being engaged in the late disturbances at Patna, was forwarded to Mr. Samuells for report.

5. *Bhaugulpore Division.*—The districts of the Bhaugulpore division remained undisturbed during the week; but the Magistrate of Bhaugulpore reported that there was a marked increase in the crime of dacoity towards the south of that district, apparently arising from want.

6. *Sonthal Pergunnahs.*—Everything was quiet in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

7. *Rajshahye Division*—The districts of the Rajshahye division were also quiet and tranquil.

8. The European seamen at Dinagepore had been located in the school-house at that station, and there being no house available for the officers, the Commissioner reported having authorized the Magistrate to erect a mat bungalow for their accommodation, close to the quarters of the men. The detachment was in a healthy and efficient condition.

9 At Jelpigoree the small-pox was reported to have broken out, and one Mr. Wadschow, the surberakar of Pergunnah Bykuntapore, had fallen a victim to it, but it does not appear that any other European had been attacked by it.

10. Two reports were received from the Joint Magistrate at Jelpigoree, regarding the movements of the Dacca mutineers. These have been noticed in a previous Narrative, and Mr. Gordon's reports do not furnish any additional particulars of importance. His statements distinctly prove that the mutineers were in every way protected and assisted by the Bootan Soobahs. One man in particular, named Hurruck Sing, commonly called the Hattee Rajah, was known to have openly received and entertained them, and to have furnished them with guides to conduct them on their journey. Intimation of this appears to have reached Colonel Sherer, commanding the 73rd Native Infantry, during the absence of Mr. Gordon from Jelpigoree, and under his orders a party of fifty sepoy, under an European officer, was dispatched to arrest Hurruck Sing, whose residence, although only a short distance from the British territory, is within the jurisdiction of the Bootan authorities. Hurruck Sing escaped, but his house was burnt down,

as well as some godowns stored with paddy. The matter was brought to the notice of the Foreign Department, but the Bootanese have not as yet shown any disposition to notice this attack on property within their territories.

11. The treachery and insolence of the Soobah of Mynagoree were also brought to the notice of Government by the Joint Magistrate of Jelpigoree, who urged the propriety of calling the Soobah to account for his conduct. He was informed in reply, that the Government was not just now in a position to undertake an expedition into that country, and that he should be careful not to give the Bootan authorities occasion to be insolent, and refrain as much as possible from communicating with them at all at present.

12. *Burdwan Division*—The districts of the Burdwan division remained tranquil during the week, and there was no cause to apprehend that the peace prevailing in them would be disturbed, although, among the jungle tribes to the west of the Midnapore district, the spirit of disaffection was reported to be on the increase, owing to the state of affairs in Singbhoom.

13. *The Town of Calcutta*.—The town of Calcutta was perfectly tranquil, though nearly one hundred of the native police were absent on duty elsewhere, in guarding Commissariat stores.

14. *Dacca Division*.—The districts of the Dacca division were perfectly quiet.

15. *Chittagong Division*—The districts of the Chittagong Division were quiet during the week.

16. *Cuttack Division*.—The Rajah of Runpore, subject to the jurisdiction of the Tributary Mehals, was reported to be refurbishing old arms, and supplying himself with new ones. He was said to be also constructing a "gurh," or stockaded fort, in the midst of a thick jungle; and a man was seized laden with arrow-shafts, which he stated he had been commissioned by the Rajah to procure for him. Mr. Cockburn being absent in the Sumbulpore district, the Magistrate of Pooree and his Assistant were both appointed *ex officio* Assistants to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, to enable them to act with promptness in any cases which might arise.

17. The Pans, a low jungle caste, who were believed to have been enticed away from the Antmallick estate to join the insurgents in Sumbulpore, had, it was ascertained, quietly settled down in Rehracole, together with some others of the Ghassea or Mehter caste, who, in common with them, had left the Antmallick estate, on account of a theft with which they were charged.

18. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—Major Bates and his party had arrived at Sumbulpore, and a detachment was out in the district. The insurgents were reported to be greatly disheartened on account of their recent discomfiture at Kodapally, as reported in the Narrative for the week ending the 9th of January, in which many of their number were slain, including Chyle Sahie, a brother of Soorunder Sahie, and Sreekissen Baharah, another ringleader, and head of the Bamrah Khoonds.

19. The Rajah of Rehracole was threatened by the insurgents with fire and sword, for having seized Mudoo Ghoroteah and his adherents, and had urgently applied for assistance, which the Commissioner of Cuttack reported having directed Lieutenant Turnbull, Commander of the Orissa Park Corps, to render to him. The four prisoners who had been captured and sent in by the Rajah were tried, convicted, and sentenced to death. They all denied having been engaged in the attack on Drs. Moore and Hansom, or in the subsequent one on Captain Leigh and his party; but they admitted having joined the insurgents collected at Kodapally, with the intention of attacking Sumbulpore. A fifth prisoner was also forwarded by the Rajah of Rehracole, but died of cholera before trial.

20. An intimation was received from the Supreme Government that the arms and ammunition applied for by the Commissioner of Cuttack for the use of the Sebundies newly levied at Russelcondah, had, as requested by that officer, been ordered to be divided, and one portion sent to the care of the agent at Ganjam, and the other to that of the Magistrate at Pooree. The Commissioner had also applied for the services of an European serjeant as drill instructor for the new levy, but the Government of India stated that none was available for the duty.

21. Everything was quiet in the district of Maunbhoom.

22. In Singbhoom disaffection continued, but it had not spread among other Coles than those inhabiting certain portions in the west and south of the district, which either lately, or in former times, belonged to the Rajah of Porahat. The

insurgents in the south had lost heart in consequence of the number of men killed at the engagement on the banks of the Mograh, noticed in the Narrative for the week ending the 16th January, and did not attempt to commit any further outrages; but those in the west, taking courage at the sudden retreat of the Rajah of Seraikillah from Chuckerdhurpore, advanced in two bodies to two villages, whence, however, they retired again on hearing of the arrival of the Shekawatee Battalion.

23. The Shekawatee Battalion reached Chyebassa by rapid marches on the 17th January, and Colonel Forster, in consultation with the Commissioner, determined at once on marching first to Porahat via Chuckerdhurpore, at both of which places the rebels were said to be in force, and after returning from thence to the station, to make another march to Jyatghur. They accordingly left Chyebassa with a party of 600 sepoy on the 23rd January.

24. The Commissioner submitted a report on the case of Urjoon Sing, ex-Rajah of Porahat, recapitulating the several treasonable acts of the Rajah against the State, which had, up to that date, been discovered. The principal may be briefly stated as follows.—On the 5th of August last, on the abrupt departure of Major Sissmore, perwannahs were issued by that officer through the Rajah of Seraikillah, calling upon all the principal Chiefs in the districts to send men for the protection of the Sudder station, and on the copy addressed to the Rajah of Porahat being carried to him, he affected to regard it as a forgery, and kept the messenger in durance. After this, at Chyebassa, one Nakfour Mooktear was actively engaged in summoning the Coles, and explaining to them that the English had abandoned the country, and that it had become the property of the Rajah. At Chuckerdhurpore, the residence of the Rajah, and at Ajoodiah, one of his villages, several Mankees and Moondahs were called in, and solemnly sworn to be faithful to the Rajah, and not to side either with the Government or the Rajah of Seraikillah. At the same time sepoy went to and from Porahat to Dorundah and to Chyebassa, and one Mokoond Roy was sent by the Rajah with a letter to Vishanath Sahie, a proclaimed rebel in Chota Nagpore. When the mutineers left Chyebassa after plundering the treasury, he helped them to cross the river, and took them over to Chuckerdhurpore, where they were fed and allowed to keep guard over their arms. He also directed a proclamation being made through the Chyebassa bazar, “that everything belonged to God, that the country belonged to the king, and that the ruler thereof was Urjoon Sing.” After this, he treated with contempt Lieutenant Birch’s perwannah, inviting his co-operation and assistance in resettling the country, affecting to treat the order as a forgery. A second perwannah calling upon him to give up the mutineers, was similarly dealt with. Even while professing unshaken loyalty to Government, he circulated the arrow, the emblem of war, through the Colehan. An armed outpost was established at Ajoodiah by one Jugoo Dewan, a well-known bad character, whom he had taken into employ. And lastly, he committed an overt act of rebellion, in assembling a number of armed men on the 17th of November last, and formally driving out the Government police stationed at Chuckerdhurpore. All these offences, it appeared from the Commissioner’s report, were as fully established against him as they could be on *ex parte* investigation; and the Rajah having failed to appear to answer for himself, though repeatedly called upon to do so, the Lieutenant-Governor confirmed Lieutenant Birch’s previous order declaring him a rebel, and directed that his estates should be attached and held for the benefit of Government, with a view to their ultimate confiscation, if, after a term of one month, the ex-Rajah should still fail to deliver himself up.

25. *Assam, Arracan, and Darjeeling.*—Everything was quiet in the provinces of Assam and Arracan, and in the district of Darjeeling.

26. Munbodh Sing, a sepoy of the 2nd Company, 9th Battalion Artillery, stationed at Dacca, was tried at Darjeeling on the charge of desertion, convicted on his own confession, and sentenced to death, and the sentence carried out. This deserter was arrested without arms in his hands at Kursiong, by one Bhikum, of the Darjeeling police, to whom a reward of 30 rupees was authorized to be paid.

27. *Cachar.*—By the latest accounts from Cachar the few remaining mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry were still hiding in the dense jungles in the south-eastern part of that district. They were represented to be in a state of great exhaustion and complete disorganization, and literally perishing from want; for the jungle being closely watched on all sides, their foraging parties were attacked whenever they attempted to approach the villages in the outskirts of the forest. Utter destruction was the inevitable fate awaiting them.

28. The detachment of Her Majesty’s 54th Foot being no longer required on

the eastern frontier, was ordered by the Supreme Government to return to Calcutta.

29 The thanks of the Supreme Government were communicated to Mr. Alle for his judgment and foresight in calling out the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion against the mutineers of the 34th Regiment, and to Mr. Dodd, the Civil Engineer, for his useful exertions while accompanying the battalion on their expedition.

30. *General subjects.*—The Commissioner of the Calcutta Police was informed that the Supreme Government had authorized the location of the remount depôt on the ground in the centre of the race-course, and that the necessary quantity of ground was to be made over to the Superintendent of the depôt.

31. The services of the native gentlemen named in the margin,* who were reported by the Commissioner of Patna and Bhaugulpore to have rendered valuable assistance to the authorities during the recent disturbances in that part of the country, were acknowledged by presents of more or less value, or by letters conveying the thanks of Government.

A. R. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 12

The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, February 22, 1858. (No. 29.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 26 of 1858, dated the 19th instant, we have the honor to forward, for your information, the Narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the week ending on the 30th January, 1858.

Inclosure in No. 12.

Special Narrative of Events, dated February 15, 1858.

1. *Patna Division.*—The mutineers of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry and of the 11th Irregular Cavalry had crossed the Koosie river about two miles below Chittra, and were making off along the Tirhoot frontier through the Terai. On the 14th of January Mr. Yule had advanced, as stated in the Narrative for the week ending on the 16th of January, to Bubbya, twelve miles within the frontier, and Major Richardson to Bela, the extreme point of our territories on the west. On the following day they had an interview with their Sooba, Ruttun Naram Sing, who had been sent by Jung Bahadoor to act against the mutineers. The Soobah, however, was unwilling to agree to the plan of operations which was proposed by them, as his men, not being Regulars, but merely a local militia, employed in guarding cutcherries and other civil duties, were quite untrained and very badly armed, and the Soobah was naturally anxious to keep them together. There was no alternative, therefore, but to leave the Goorkhas together to take the western side of the river and advance on Chittra, while Mr. Yule's party attacked it from the south, and the Cavalry guarded the west bank. Acting up to this plan Major Richardson proceeded to Chowreea, a spot selected by him for its many advantages, particularly that of its commanding the only path by which the mutineers could possibly proceed westward if they succeeded in crossing anywhere above Chowreea. On the 19th Mr. Yule and his party advanced to Peerara, ten miles further north, and here a messenger from the Soobah's camp informed them that the mutineers had commenced crossing at noon. They started thence soon after midnight, reached Chittra early on the following morning, but too late to intercept the mutineers, the whole of them having got across the preceding afternoon. The line of country taken by the rebels after this was utterly unfit for Cavalry, and they

* Shah Kubeerooddeen Ahmed, Cazeer Ramzan Ali, Moulavi Mahomed Wajid, Baboo Nundput Wahte, Hyder Bux Nazir, Mohes Loll Daiogah, Mahomed Takee Khan, Luchmun Sahay Daiogah, Enayut Hossein Daiogah, Shah Khayat Hossein, Shah Ahmud Hossein, Mahomed Fuzcedooddeen, Jyemungul Sing, Mohendro-naram Sing, Feda Ali Khan, Mahomed Rafick.

evinced no disposition to descend into the plains, for fear of an encounter, which they were doing their best to avoid. It was supposed that they intended to proceed to Goruckpore. They were reported to have harmed no one on the way, and to be very hard pressed for food, living principally on cakes of beaten rice. Major Richardson had proceeded by rapid marches towards Durbungah, with a view of protecting Tirhoot, but the mutineers, by the latest accounts, had passed on skirting the jungle, several miles north of the Nepal cutcherry Perghee, about twenty-five miles north-west of Soorsan. All anxiety on account of the Tirhoot district was at an end.

2. A despatch from Colonel Rowcroft reported the result of an engagement at Sohunpore, on the Goruckpore frontier, between the field force under his command and the rebels. The action was fought on the 26th of December, and the force under Colonel Rowcroft consisted of a detachment of the Naval Brigade, 130 strong, 30 of the Royal Marines, 4 guns, and detachments of the Ramdull and Gorucknath regiments, 850 strong, and 50 men of the Bengal Police Battalion. The rebels, by all report, were about 1,100 or 1,200 sepoys, and 4,000 or 5,000 other armed men, and the Naib Nazim Mushruff Khan was said to be present with them, and also Ali Kureem, Moulavie of Patna. Their aim, apparently, was to surround Colonel Rowcroft's party, but the latter opened fire on them, and a few shells, well thrown, checked the rebels at once, scattering them in all directions. One hundred and twenty of the rebels were killed.

3. A small party of the Naval Brigade and a company of the Goorkhas from Roodurpore were reported to have proceeded on the 20th of January to the village of Belwah, and to have attacked and blown up the house of Mushruff Khan.

4. A detachment of the Naval Brigade and four companies of the Goorkhas, under the command of Captain Macgregor, also proceeded from Burhay to Painah on the 23rd of January, and burnt and destroyed the houses of several rebels living in that village; the same course was pursued in another neighbouring village named Gomah.

5. The Supreme Government approved of the arrangement, authorized by Maharajah Jung Bahadoor and Brigadier-General Macgregor, of leaving two Goorkha regiments under the command of Colonel Rowcroft at Goruckpore, and of sending the Naval Brigade along with the Ramdull regiment to Oude.

6. The Supreme Government placed Colonel Rowcroft and the Sarun field force under the orders of Brigadier-General Macgregor; and the Assistant to the Commissioner of Patna reported that Colonel Rowcroft had proceeded to and arrived at Burhat Ghaut, on the River Gogra, having been directed by Brigadier-General Macgregor to hold the ghaut, and there await further instructions. Colonel Rowcroft had also received instructions from General Franks to cross the Gogra at Burhat Ghaut, and take up a position halfway between the Goomtee and Azimghur, but these orders had evidently been issued in ignorance of the orders of the Supreme Government placing the Sarun field force under the orders of General Macgregor, and had not been acted upon.

7. Colonel Mitchell being unable to move against the rebels at Rhotas, the Commissioner reported having ordered Captain Rattray to proceed there and take effectual measures for clearing the country, which was being plundered by Ummer Sing and his party, whose number it was apprehended might be further augmented by the insurgents who were being driven out of Bundelcund. Captain Rattray represented the difficulties and inconveniences in respect to pay and other matters with which his corps had to contend for upwards of six months, and the inexpediency of sending them now against the enemy in that quarter; and it was intimated to Mr. Samuells from this office that though the Lieutenant-Governor would not interfere with the orders he had issued, his Honor attached much weight to the observations made by Captain Rattray, and would be glad to find that the move was unnecessary, and could be countermanded.

8. Mr. Money reported that two brothers, Rajpoot zemindars, near Nubheenugger, had offered to bring 500 men to act against Rhotas. He was authorized, in reply, to accept the offer, and to direct the zemindars to join Captain Rattray's force.

9. The Supreme Government sanctioned the removal of the sudder station of the Shahabad district from Arrah to Buxar; the public and private buildings at the former place having been, to a great extent, destroyed, and the measure being on other grounds desirable.

10. The Supreme Government sanctioned the entertainment of the Quarter-

master's establishment as per margin* by Lieutenant Batt, commanding a detachment of the Indian Navy at Buxar.

11. *Bhaugulpore Division, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs.*—Everything was quiet in the districts of the Bhaugulpore division, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

12. *Rajshahye and Burdwan Divisions.*—The districts of the Rajshahye and Burdwan divisions were also tranquil. Reports had been made to the Magistrate of Howrah that an impression existed in some parts of his district that the Government intended to seize upon a portion of the crops, leaving the cultivators so much only as would be wanted for their own use; but the inquiries instituted by the Magistrate proved that the story was not generally believed in.

13. The Judge of Beerbhoom forwarded an address, in English and Bengalee, from the principal inhabitants of Ookhra and the adjacent country, expressive of their loyalty and attachment to Government, and was requested, in reply, to convey to the gentlemen the acknowledgments of Government for the good feeling manifested by them.

14. *Nuddea Division.*—The Commissioner of Nuddea was furnished with a copy of a correspondence with the Adjutant-General of the army regarding the measures taken by General Hearsey to prevent excesses and outrages being committed by the recruits and European soldiers in the villages around Barrackpore, and the instructions issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, directing that the greatest vigilance should be used, and a severe example made of any European soldier detected in such breach of order and discipline.

15. *Dacca Division.*—The districts of the Dacca division were quite quiet during the week.

16. The Superintendent of Cachar reported an encounter on the 12th, in the vicinity of Birmacandy, between the detachments of troops under Captain Stevens and Lieutenants Ross and Buist, and the mutineers of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, who had been joined by one of the Muni pore Princes, with his followers. Lieutenant Ross was at the time stationed in Birmacandy with 100 men, and Captain Stevens at Luckipore with the remainder of the force, amounting to 150 men. Of the latter he had just dispatched 50, under Lieutenant Buist, to strengthen the sudder station. This party, while proceeding along the northern bank of the river, a short distance from Luckipore, was fired upon by the mutineers from the opposite bank. The fire was returned by Lieutenant Buist, and the enemy thus engaged in front. Lieutenant Ross then advanced from Birmacandy, along the southern bank of the river, and attacked their right flank; Captain Stevens and Lieutenant Buist crossing the river on rafts, under cover of this attack, and an action took place which lasted for two hours. The mutineers were beaten from house to house in the village they occupied, and at last dispersed and fled back into the jungle to the south, leaving seventeen dead on the field. Two other sepoy taken prisoners were also shot, and one straggler was killed by the scouts. On our side two men were killed, and two wounded.

17. The Superintendent of Cachar likewise reported the particulars of another successful attack on the mutineers which took place on the 22nd of January. Authentic information having been received that the mutineers had divided into two parties proceeding south and south-east from Birmacandy, and numbering some 40 men each, and hearing of the exact position of the party proceeding in the latter direction, Lieutenant Stevens moved out at noon of the 22nd of January, and after two hours' march found them located on a steep hill covered with wood jungle. There was a nullah at the foot of the hill, and this was surrounded with jungle. Lieutenant Stevens crept up cautiously to the banks of the nullah, and giving them a volley charged up the hill. The surprise was complete, and the mutineers fled leaving all their arms and accoutrements behind. Ten of their number were killed, and two, of whom one was a native officer, wounded. Some women and children were also reported to have been taken prisoners, and the Superintendent requesting orders regarding their disposal, was asked, in reply, to ascertain and report to what country the women belong.

18. On the 26th there was another encounter with the rebels, and a party of 30 men of the Sylhet Light Infantry battalion, led on by Juggatheer, jemadar of that corps. A scout having reported to Captain Stevens that he had discovered the position of a small body of mutineers in the jungles, and Captain Stevens thinking it only one of the fragments of the body scattered on the 22nd, a party under the

* 5 bheesties, 5 sweepers, 2 lascars.

jemadar aforesaid was sent out against them to cut them up. It turned out that the small party seen by the scout had been joined by the remaining one of the two large bodies into which the mutineers had formed themselves after the action at Birmacandy; and when the detachment fell in with them, the mutineers mustered in all some 40 or 50 strong. These superior numbers, occupying a strong position on a hillock, covered with thick bamboo-jungle, were attacked by the jemadar and his party and completely routed, leaving 13 of their number dead on the field. Altogether 206 of these mutineers have been killed in the several engagements which had taken place with them in Sylhet and Cachar. The rest were fairly caught in a trap out of which it was impossible for them to escape. Under these circumstances the Superintendent had directed the Munipooree force that was sent by the Rajah, to fall back, leaving only a few men to guard the passes.

19. The mutineers having been completely broken up and dispersed, and as perfect tranquillity was now prevailing in that part of the country, Mr. Allen reported that it was his intention to return to Cherra Poonjee. The detachment of Her Majesty's 54th had left Dacca on the 22nd of January in the "Dalla" troop-boat in tow of the steamer "Coel."

20. On the 26th of January, Lieutenant Stewart, Superintendent of Cachar, was appointed a Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857.

21. Nine persons were tried by the Superintendent under Act XVII of 1857, during the week ending on the 9th of January, of whom eight were sentenced to be shot, and one to fourteen years' transportation with hard labour in irons. Lieutenant Stewart has been asked to report the grounds on which the last prisoner was considered by him not to be deserving of capital punishment. One person was tried by him under the same Act during the week ending on the 30th of January, and sentenced to be imprisoned for life in transportation, with hard labour in irons.

22. A statement furnished by the Judge of Dacca of the trials held by him under Act XVII of 1857, showing specifically the nature of the charge against each of the individuals tried, and the grounds of the sentences passed by him, was forwarded to the Government of India in the Military Department. No sepoy convicted of mutiny, he stated, had been sentenced by him to less than capital punishment.

23. A person of the name of Gunes Tewaree, formerly a sepoy of the 38th Regiment Native Infantry, and afterwards a police burkundauze in Sylhet, having been found to have been in the habit of coming clandestinely into the lines of the Sylhet Light Infantry battalion, was ordered by Mr. Allen to be removed from that station, and sent to his country (Lucknow). After, however, the unmistakeably good spirit evinced by the regiment, and the thorough defeat and dispersion of the mutineers, it was considered that no further danger remained of the former being tampered with, and Mr. Allen authorised the Joint Magistrate of Furreedpore, whose district he had reached on his way homeward, to release the man.

24. *Chittagong Division* —The districts of the Chittagong division were quiet and tranquil, and the men of the Naval Brigade very orderly. The amount of money recovered up to January 30, was 19,256 rupees 13 annas 3 pice, and 154 prisoners had been re-captured out of the 202 who escaped from the jail.

25. The Commissioner of Chittagong was informed that the Supreme Government had sanctioned the retention of Lieutenant Thomson, of the 34th Native Infantry, at Chittagong, for the purpose of drilling the Naval Detachment, and of assisting in the instruction of the new Police Corps.

26. All remained quiet in the district of the Cuttack division, and the peace of the Tributary Mehals in general was unbroken. The tehseeldars of the Khoond Mehals reported having arrested twenty-two Burgars, including women and children, who had been forwarded for trial to Lieutenant McNeill, the officiating Agent in the hill tracts of Orissa.

27. *Cuttack Division* —One person was tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Balasore, during the month of December last, and sentenced to transportation for life.

28. *Chota Nagpore Division* —Everything continued tranquil in the Hazareebaugh district and in Chota Nagpore; and there was apparently a prospect of the disturbances in Palamow being soon suppressed.

29. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore reached Manikah on January 21, and hearing that the insurgents had taken up a position in the vicinity of Palamow Fort, and being joined by Lieutenant Graham in the night, they went out next morning, as a reconnoitring party, and saw the enemy in a ravine, debouching on

the left bank of the river above the fort. On being observed themselves, they fell back as if retreating to a position behind some hills about a mile distant, from which they advanced in three columns to attack the fort. From this the enemy, though they kept up for a time a brisk but wild fire, were soon driven with loss, leaving their guns, and a large quantity of ammunition, supplies, cattle, and baggage, behind them. The bodies of ten of the rebels were found on the ground and hill behind their position. On our side one man was killed and two wounded.

30. Amongst the property captured, were several letters addressed to Petumber, Lelumber, and Nuekut Manjee, the three most influential of the insurgent leaders, from which it may be inferred that these were present, and that the party defeated was the main body of the insurgents. These letters prove also, that the leaders had been recently in communication with Ummer Sing, and had been led to believe that Koer Sing, with a large force, was about to come to their help. It was ascertained too, to have been their intention to blockade the ghaut between Manickah and Sutburwah, but the rapid advance of the force had prevented this. On the whole, the Commissioner considered the result of this affair to have been very important, and to be likely greatly to facilitate the settlement of affairs in Palamow.

31. Lieutenant Graham had succeeded in capturing two of the insurgent leaders, and reported that a quarrel had broken out between the two chiefs Petumber and Lelumber, the former throwing all the blame on the latter, and asking to be allowed to come in.

32. Mr. Cockburn reached Sumbulpore on January 20. An attack was anticipated by him on the march to Megpal, the first village in the Sumbulpore district; but on approaching it, it was found to be deserted, and was burnt down. At the next stage of Ghenapully, some Koords were reported to have carried off the provisions collected under the orders of the Senior Assistant Commissioner, and a detachment of police, stationed there, had been obliged to leave the place for fear of an attack, and had been fired upon on their way to Sumbulpore.

33. Major Bates submitted an account of the forcing of the Sherghotty Pass, by a force under his command, on the 7th of January. The operations were attended with complete success, four of the enemy being killed, and their breast-work and barricade destroyed. A considerable quantity of arms and provision was captured, but Oodunt Sahie, and a brother of the Ghoroteah of Kolaberah, who were present during the engagement, succeeded in effecting their escape. Small parties were sent out by Major Bates, in different directions, to try and catch any rebel of consequence whose place of concealment could be traced. The village of Kolaberah, which, from the commencement of the disturbances in Sumbulpore, had been a nest of rebels, was burnt down, and the estate of the zemindar of that place confiscated. In a subsequent letter, the Commissioner of Cuttack stated that the Ghoroteah of Kolaberah, and thirteen other men of local importance in the place, had given themselves up to Major Bates, and that the rebels were being everywhere hunted down with great vigour.

34. A report was submitted by Captain Shakspear, of his having forced the Singhora Pass, with a detachment of Cavalry, killing eleven of the enemy, and wounding fifteen, besides taking three others prisoners. After this, the country all round was scoured by the Cavalry; but Captain Shakspear's orders being to make his head-quarters on the western side of the Joke river, he recommended other arrangements being made at once to keep the Pass clear, which could be done, he said, by stationing there a force of about 100 bayonets.

35. A police burkundauze, and three other individuals, captured in arms against the State after the engagement at Kodapally, were tried and executed, and two others sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

36. The district of Maunbhoom was quiet.

37. In Singbhoom the arrival of Colonel Forster's Shekawattee Battalion had removed all alarm for the safety of the station, and completely re-assured the people; and the battalion was actively engaged in the work of retribution. From Chyebassa, Colonel Forster moved on to Chuckurdurpore, where 1,000 rebels were said to have collected together; these fled the moment they heard of the proximity of our troops. The village was then burnt down and destroyed, and a large quantity of dhau and number of cattle taken possession of. Colonel Forster then moved on to Porahat. Upwards of seventy villages had been destroyed already, and a great quantity of grain and about 1,200 head of cattle were captured.

38. The Supreme Government sanctioned the grant of rewards and honors to

the parties named in the margin,* their services having been favorably noticed by Lieutenant Birch; and a khellut was forwarded which had been conferred on Chuckerdher Sing, Rajah of Seraikillah.

39 Lieutenant Birch reporting that some private and confidential letters had been found in the residence of the Rajah of Porahat, written to him by his father-in-law, the Rajah of Moharbhunj, in which the latter not only refused to join his son-in-law in his plans of treason and rebellion, but endeavoured to dissuade him from a line of conduct so rash and impolitic; and further stating that he had addressed a purwannah to the Rajah of Moharbhunj, ordering him to deliver up the letters received by him from his son-in-law, a letter was addressed to the Rajah direct from this office, suitably noticing his loyalty and attachment to the State, and expressing a hope that he will have willingly complied with Lieutenant Birch's requisition.

40. *Darjeeling and Arracan*.—Everything continued quiet and orderly in the province of Arracan, and in the district of Darjeeling.

41 *General Subjects*.—A statement, prepared from Returns furnished by the local authorities, of Europeans killed or wounded by the rebels in the Lower Provinces during the present disturbances, was forwarded to the Foreign Department.

42. The Commissioner of Cuttack having demi-officially reported that question had been raised among the men of the 5th Madras Native Infantry, regarding their title to foreign-service allowances, and a reference having been made to the Government of India on the subject, that Government directed that no steps be taken in the matter by Mr. Cockburn, unless it should be revived by the men, when he is simply to report the circumstance to Government.

43. As a special case, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the retention of the services of some disbanded sepoys of the 19th Native Infantry, employed by the Joint Magistrate of Baraset in the police corps of that district, who had been very strongly recommended to the Joint Magistrate by Colonel Mitchell, of their corps.

44. With reference to a suggestion of Mr. Grote, proposing means for instructing in their drill-exercise the men of the new local police corps being raised in the several districts of the Lower Provinces, and a report as to the number of drill-instructors wanted in the division, a letter was received from the Adjutant-General of the Army, forwarding a Presidency Division Order directing the officers commanding at Barrackpore and Berhampore respectively to meet the requirements of Mr. Grote.

45 The Commissioner of Patna was informed that the Supreme Government had authorized the present salary of Brigadier-General Macgregor as Governor-General's Agent at Moorshedabad to be continued to him while on duty with the Goorkha troops, besides all extra expenses for camp-equipage, carriage, &c., to be drawn in a contingent bill, and that the other military officers appointed to do duty with the force were to be allowed Staff-salary, at the rate of 300 rupees each, in addition to their military pay; the medical officers drawing the usual allowances they would be entitled to if in charge of a regiment of Native Infantry, besides head-money for any number of men above 1,000 placed under their charge.

46. The Supreme Government sanctioned the grant to Dr Skipton of a salary of 250 rupees per month for professional attendance on the Naval Brigade at Sibsagore.

47. In reply to a reference made by him on the subject, the Commissioner of Burdwan was informed that the officer in command of the detachment of the Naval Brigade at Midnapore was to draw on the Collector, through the marine authorities, for all sums of money he might require, rendering an account of his disbursements to the Superintendent of Marine.

48. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the grant of a compensation of 2,000 rupees to Mr. G. Drummond, indigo planter, and manager of the Nowlagar factory, in the district of Shahabad, for the loss of his property, destroyed by the rebels during the late disturbances.

49 In reply to a reference made by the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies as to whether it was intended that his office should continue to supply troops marching up the Grand Trunk Road during the months of February and March,

* The title of Konwar was conferred on Juggernath Sing, a life-pension of 300 rupees per annum granted to Bullobhadar Sing, the title of Thakoor conferred on the Baboo of Keyrah, and a small lakiaj grant to be conveyed to Baboo Uzaynath Sing, to be held for two lives.

the Supreme Government in the Military Department stated that the existing arrangements should continue, and Mr Jackson was accordingly informed.

50. The Assistant Superintendent of Supplies at Nourangabad soliciting to be informed if he would be required to remain at his post during the next hot season, a general reference was made to the Government of India in regard to all the officers in charge of depôts, that they might have timely information given to them to prepare some shelter against the hot winds.

51. With reference to a passage in the "Friend of India" of the 21st January, stating that, during the months of September and October, carriage for troops, though urgently wanted, was scarcely to be procured, Mr. Jackson was requested to prepare and submit a Memorandum showing what number of carts, &c., was indented for by the military authorities during that period, and from what districts, and by what means they were obtained, that the facts refuting the statements made in the "Friend of India" might be placed on record.

52. Colonel Rowcroft reported the capture of eleven elephants by parties sent out for that purpose by Mr. Lynch, the Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate accompanying the Sarun field force.

53. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the payment by the Magistrate of Behar to Buldeo Dhayree Gywal of the sum of 250 rupees, as compensation for the loss of the elephant lent by him to Government, which died of wounds received in an encounter with the mutineers.

54. Messrs. MacNicol and Browne having intimated that they were dispatching their ship, the "Day-Dream," to the Persian Gulf and Bussorah, which could bring horses from thence on her return, were told, after reference made to the Military Department, that the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia was making arrangements for purchasing horses, and that they might arrange with him for bringing away as many as were ready, and land them at Bombay.

55. The Commissioners of Patna, Bhaugulpore, Rajshahye, and Burdwan divisions, reported that no trace of Rajah Eusuf Ali Khan (inquiries regarding whom had been instituted at the request of Major Herbert) could be obtained in the districts of their Divisions. The Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs had previously informed Major Herbert that the individual in question was living at Kolingah, in Calcutta, south of the Madrissa.

A. R. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 13.

The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, March 6, 1858. (No. 33.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 29 of 1858, dated the 22nd of February, we have the honour to forward, for your information, the Narratives of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the weeks ending on the 6th and 13th of February, 1858.

Inclosure 1 in No. 13.

Special Narrative of Events, dated February 20, 1858.

NO disturbances or event of any importance connected with the mutinies occurred in the Lower Provinces during the week ending on the 6th of February.

Patna Division.—In the Patna division Captain Rattray was reported, on the 4th of February, to have reached Sasseram, and was marching with a large detachment of his corps to assist in clearing the country around Rhotas.

Lieutenant-Colonel Michell, commanding at Sasseram, was appointed a Commissioner under Act XVII of 1857.

A copy of a letter from Major Richardson, commanding the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, bringing to the notice of Government the valuable services rendered to him, in his operations against the rebels on the Nepal frontier, by Colonel Handul Sing Thappa, an officer of the Nepal Government, was forwarded to the Govern-

ment of India in the Foreign Department, for the information of the Governor-General in Council.

Mr. Trotter, Commissioner, under Act XIV of 1857, in the Behar district, reported that twenty-one persons were tried by him, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of January last, of whom one was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years, one to imprisonment for ten years, and nineteen were acquitted. Three other persons were tried, in the same district, under Act XIV of 1857, by Lieutenant Stanton, during the same month, of whom one was sentenced to transportation for life, one to seven years' imprisonment, and one acquitted. Another prisoner, tried by Lieutenant Stanton, under Act XVII of 1857, was sentenced to suffer death.

In the district of Shahabad, twenty-four persons were tried, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of January, of whom four were sentenced to capital punishment, two to transportation for life, three to imprisonment for fourteen years, two for ten years, one for seven years, one for five years, and eleven acquitted.

Eleven persons were tried under the same Act, during the same month, in the district of Sarun, of whom four were sentenced to imprisonment for ten years, three for seven years, one for five years, and three for four years.

Ten persons were likewise tried, under the same Act, in the district of Tirhoot, and one in the district of Chumparun, during the month of January, of whom one was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, one to imprisonment for seven years, six for four years, one for one year, and two acquitted.

Mr. Worsley, Deputy Magistrate of Nowada, reported having also tried twenty-two persons, under Act XIV of 1857, during the month of December last, of whom two were sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, two to imprisonment for seven years, and eighteen acquitted.

11. *Bhaugulpore Division*.—In the district of Bhaugulpore 21 persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857 during the month of January, of whom 7 were sentenced to transportation for life, 10 to imprisonment for fourteen years, 3 for nine years, and 1 for one year.

12. *Burdwan Division*.—The Superintendent of Marine was directed to take measures for raising and equipping a force of 100 European seamen, and dispatching them to Midnapore without delay, to supply the place of the party ordered on from that station to Singbhoom on active service. An application was at the same time made to the Government of India in the Military Department, for the supply of such arms and ammunition, including two field guns, as the Superintendent might indent for.

13. *Nuddea Division*.—All the districts in this division continued, as usual, profoundly quiet, and the suggestion of the Commissioner that the Magistrates should discontinue sending merely formal reports, announcing that all was quiet, was adopted.

14. *Town of Calcutta*.—On the 3rd of February, the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police reported that there had been an intense panic among native artizans of every description in Calcutta, and also among domestic servants, from an idea which had got abroad (possibly owing to the passing of the Impressment Act) that they were about to be impressed by Government, and forcibly carried off to the Upper Provinces.

15. *Dacca Division*.—Hajee Syed Bukt Mozumdar, of Sylhet, having been said to have collected arms and ammunition, Mr. Allen was desired to inquire into the matter, and reported that all that could be ascertained was that the zemindar had in his possession six small brass cannons, two double-barrelled and two single-barrelled guns, and a few spears and swords, and that he was willing to give up the guns, which had been hitherto retained by him only for firing salutes during the Mohurram. Mr. Allen was desired to take over the cannons at once.

16. *Chittagong Division*.—The amount of money recovered at Chittagong, up to the 5th of February, was 21,098 rupees 11 annas 3 pice, and the number of prisoners re-captured 154.

17. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—In the Sumbulpore district the insurgents do not appear to have been anywhere in force, but were fleeing from place to place, followed up whenever traces of their concealment could be obtained. There were five different detachments out in pursuit of them, but the hilly and jungly nature of the country was felt to be greatly adverse to the operations of regular troops, while it helped the rebels very much in effecting their flight. The district was reported

to be in a completely disorganised state, and the police establishment as quite inadequate for the purpose of restoring order and security in it.

18. The Commissioner of Cuttack having represented that great inconvenience was being experienced by the officers out on detached duty in Sumbulpore, for want of a map of the district, and further stating that the district and the tracts around it having been already surveyed, a map of the place might be prepared from the survey materials, as far as they went, and from other old maps which may be in existence, the Deputy Surveyor-General was requested to get such a map prepared without delay.

19. The Supreme Government in the Military Department having sanctioned the appointment of Captain Bird, of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, to the command of the new levy which he is raising for service in Sumbulpore, a further reference was made to that Department regarding the pay and allowances to be assigned to Captain Bird.

20. The Commissioner of Cuttack reported that there were only 18,000 rupees in the Sumbulpore Treasury, that revenue was not being paid in, and as the salt trade had almost ceased since the breaking out of the disturbances, no funds could be made available by means of bills on Cuttack, as had been anticipated. At the same time, Mr. Cockburn earnestly advised that no treasure might be sent under escort from Cuttack without previous reference to him, and promised to find some means of obviating the difficulty likely to arise from the deficiency of treasure.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor authorized the sum of 17,227 rupees 1 anna 11 pice, being the irrecoverable balance of the amount plundered by the Ramghur mutineers from the Chyebassa treasury, to be written off the accounts.

22. The Rajah of Jheeldah, who was under sentence of banishment for ten years, and a prisoner in the Hazareebaugh jail when the disturbances broke out at that place, and who, after being released by the mutineers, had done good service to the State by closing the passes between Purulea and Ranchee, and between Purulea and Hazareebaugh, and who also prevented the occurrence of any disturbances in his part of the country, and aided the zemindar of Jyepore to do the same in that estate, was, at the recommendation of Mr. Lushington, pardoned, and the unexpired portion of his sentence was remitted, it being at the same time explained to him that he would not be permitted to exercise the police powers with which he was vested before his conviction, and for the misuse of which he had been sentenced by the Sudder Court to the punishment he was undergoing at the Hazareebaugh jail when he was released by the mutineers.

23. Thirty-three persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Hazareebaugh, during the month of January, of whom two were sentenced to capital punishment, three to transportation for life, two to imprisonment for sixteen years, nine to imprisonment for fourteen years, four for ten years, four for seven years, three for five years, two for four years, one for three years, one for two years, and two acquitted, but being known to be dangerous characters, released on security.

24. *Cachar*.—The Superintendent of Cachar reported that Norindrojeet Sing, the chief of the rebel Manipore Princes, who joined the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry, before the action of Binnacandy, had been apprehended, and was kept in confinement by the Rajah of Manipore. He was stated to be suffering from a severe wound in the foot, supposed to have been received at Binnacandy, and was not yet in a fit condition to be removed. Lieutenant Stewart was authorized to bring him to trial as soon as practicable, and to report the proceedings of the case in due course, for the information of Government.

25. *General Subjects*.—The Commissioner of Nagpore having offered to supply grain to those districts in the Lower Provinces in which scarcity was apprehended in consequence of the recent disturbances, the Commissioners of the districts bordering on the Province of Nagpore were consulted as to the expediency of availing themselves of the offer made by Mr. Plowden. On its being ascertained from the reports they had submitted that though in some districts the prices of grain had risen considerably, there was not such scarcity anywhere as to render it desirable for Government to interfere in the matter, Mr. Plowden's offer was declined with thanks.

26. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the payment of 600 rupees to Miss Susan Harper, as compensation for the loss of her property plundered and destroyed by the insurgents at Gya.

27. Mr. Latour, Additional Judge at Behar, having appealed against the decision of the Commissioner of Patna, who had declined to pass his application for compensation for loss sustained by him in consequence of the mutiny, and it appearing that Mr. Latour's loss consisted only of two horses, some horse gear, pistols, and trifling articles of wearing apparel, it was intimated to him in reply, that the rules laid down for the grant of compensation, limited such grants to those "who have lost their whole, or a large portion of their property," and did not seem to contemplate the entertainment of such applications as his.

28. A reference having been made by the Accountant to the Government of Bengal, in regard to an application submitted by Captain Dewaal, lately commanding the detachment of the 34th Native Infantry at Chittagong, for a refund of advances, amounting to 900 rupees, made by him to the men of that detachment, in payment of unacknowledged remittance drafts, the question was submitted to the Government of India in the Military Department, as to whether—first, the claim preferred by Captain Dewaal should be admitted in full and without question, he having made the advance in good faith, to allay a feeling of discontent observed among the sepoys; or, secondly, whether it was to be conditionally admitted, and disposed of in accordance with the rules laid down in the Financial Resolution of the 2nd October, Captain Dewaal being held to have succeeded to the rights of the sepoys to whom he had made the advance; or, thirdly, whether, the sepoys having subsequently mutinied, and thereby forfeited all claims on Government, that of Captain Dewaal, who represented them, was to be altogether rejected.

29. The Supreme Government intimated having directed the Accountant-General in the Military Department to take steps for the recovery of a sum of 100 rupees not accounted for by Lieutenant Trenchard, late Assistant Superintendent of Supplies at Sherghotty, and now an inmate of the Calcutta Lunatic Asylum, when he made over charge of his office to Captain Lucas.

30. A letter was received from the Home Department, conveying the decision of the Government of India, on the appeal submitted by Mr W. Tayler, of the Civil Service, against the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, removing him from the Commissionership of the Patna Division, and a copy of it was forwarded to Mr. Tayler for his information. Mr Tayler was also called upon to furnish, for the Lieutenant-Governor's information, a copy of his printed narrative of events connected with his removal, which was characterized and censured by the Government of India as an elaborate attack on the official conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor.

31. The Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge reported that Mrs. Calder, Miss Landaman, and four children, Mrs. Perry and three children, and Mrs. Morton and child, passed Raneegunge during the week under report, *en route* for Allahabad.

32. In reply to an inquiry from the Government of India, relative to a person named E. H. Elliott, detained as a State prisoner in the thannah jail at Bombay, who had been in the employment of the ex-Peishwa of Bithoor as a military officer, and regarding whose proceedings some suspicion was entertained, the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police reported that nothing could be ascertained either about him or his brother, stated to be a resident of Calcutta, but that an elderly person of the name, and answering to the occupation said to have been followed by the prisoner's father, viz, that of a bandmaster, lived in this city some seven or eight years ago, since which nothing had been heard of him.

A. R. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Inclosure 2 in No. 13.

Special Narrative of Events, dated February 27, 1858.

1. *Patna Division.*—It being considered desirable to clear the neighbourhood of the Grand Trunk Road, near Sasseram, and the country about Rhotas, of the mutineers and rebels who still hovered in that vicinity and render the escort of European troops necessary for every party conveying stores, the Governor-General directed Lieutenant-Colonel Michell, commanding at Sasseram, to undertake the work with the force noted in the margin;* and he was specially requested

* The detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment at Sasseram, and 2 guns, with 18 men of the Royal Artillery; all the native troops in the southern portion of the Shahabad district, and all the levies which may be contributed by the zemindars.

to endeavour to capture Ummer Sing, or, at all events, to drive him away from a district where his presence was an encouragement to marauders and rebels.

2. The plan of operations which was determined upon by Colonel Michell, in furtherance of the above orders, consisted of the formation of three detachments to proceed, one to Rhotas under his own personal command, another to Sudoka under the command of Major Jones of the 54th Foot, and the third towards Khusowa, and thence on to Adharra, under the command of Lieutenant Campbell of the Sikh battalion; the first two columns afterwards effecting a junction, and operating together against the rebels, and the last column so located as to prevent any stragglers escaping towards the west.

3. On the 5th of February, Mr. Wake, Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram, reported to Mr. Samuells the repulse of a body of 200 mutineers, and the re-occupation of Akberpore by the zemindars of Chunderghur. Two men, nephews of the rebels Dilawur Khan and Surnam Khan, were killed on the occasion. The zemindars had only 30 men armed with firelocks with them.

4. The Commissioner of Patna submitted a letter from Colonel Rowcroft, describing his operations in taking possession of the Sutassee Rajah's palace. The Rajah had fortified his palace to a considerable extent, the walls within and without being loopholed for musketry, and the buildings connected by galleries and passages, also loopholed, and on one face covered with a very thick thorny-bamboo jungle. But the fugitives from the battle of Sobunpore having probably given rise to a panic, the Rajah unexpectedly abandoned the place without offering any resistance. The articles found in the place consisted of 10 or 12 cwt. of powder, five large bags of musket-balls, five valuable double-barrelled guns, of which one was a rifle, large stores of grain, chiefly rice, a large quantity of brass and iron vessels, a valuable chest of ivory and elephants' tusks, and a quantity of miscellaneous furniture. Two or three elephants, and some 300 head of cattle, were also said to be hidden in some neighbouring jungle, for which search was being made.

5. Information regarding the movements of the mutineers of the 11th Irregular Cavalry and 73rd Native Infantry, was communicated to Mr. Samuells by the Darogah of Bettiah. The mutineers were moving in three columns, the first of which was last seen at mouzah Ullora on the Terai, near a cutcherry of the Nepal Government, where they were allowed to halt and refresh themselves unmolested. They then passed on towards Thosee, evidently with the view of crossing the Gunduck at Tribanee, eight miles below which two of their number were reported, by Mr. Davies on the 9th of February, to have ridden down to survey the river at Putranee Ghaut. On the 11th of February, 100 sepoys of the 73rd Native Infantry and 25 sowars of the 11th Irregulars were reported by the Commissioner of Goruckpore to be within four miles of the house of Mr. Pepper, at Birapore. The Yeomanry Cavalry were expected at Goruckpore by the 18th.

6. The Commissioner of Patna reported that Brigadier Christie had been desirous to remove the detachment of Her Majesty's 82nd Foot at Bankipore, and found it difficult to send in their place any other European force, although eventually one officer and twenty-three men of the 37th Foot had been detached to that station. He was informed, in reply, that if any further difficulty was likely to arise from the paucity of European troops in the neighbourhood, a body of 100 sailors, with officers, could be sent up for the protection of the station, which would at once obviate the necessity of committing its defence of the entrenched position to native troops.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor authorized the transfer of one ressalidar, two duffadars, two naib duffadars, and ten sowars, from the Bengal Police battalion to the Behar Irregular Cavalry, for the purpose of assisting in the organization and instruction of the recruits.

8. In anticipation of the sanction of the Supreme Government the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the Magistrate of Tirhoot, and the Joint Magistrate of Chumparun, to entertain, temporarily, an extra police as per margin,* for the purpose of

				Rs.	Rs.
* Tirhoot.—	5 jemadars, at 7 rupees each	..	..	35	
	10 burkundauzes, at 5 rupees each	..	..	50	
				<hr/>	85
Chumparun.—	6 jemadars, at 8 rupees each	..	..	48	
	40 burkundauzes, at 4 rupees each	..	..	160	
				<hr/>	208
					<hr/>
					293

preventing, as far as possible, the escape of mutineers and other disaffected characters disguised as pilgrims into the Nepal valley, on the occasion of the Sheorattree festival, which took place on the 12th of February.

9. A reference having been made to the Commissioners of Patna and Bhaugulpore as to the expediency of removing the districts of those divisions from the operation of martial law, Messrs. Yule and Samuells reported, in reply, that in their opinion the law in question ought to continue in force for some time longer in the districts to which it had been extended.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the payment of 200 rupees to Peer Beg, sowar, as a reward for conspicuous bravery displayed by him during the disturbance at Patna on the night of the 3rd of July last, on which occasion he was reported to have made a resolute stand against the rebels, and to have cut down one of them, named Imamooddeen, with his own hand.

11. Messrs W. Butler and C. Bayley, assistants to the Magistrate and Collector of Behar, were, as a special case, vested with the powers of a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to enable them to commit for trial under Acts XI and XIV of 1857.

12. Thirty-eight persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857 by the Sessions Judge of the district of Patna during the month of December last, of whom one was sentenced to transportation for life, six to ten years' imprisonment, two to imprisonment for seven years, two to imprisonment for five years, one to imprisonment for two years, and a fine of 500 rupees in lieu of labour, and twenty-six acquitted. The sentences in the case of the prisoners sentenced to transportation, and in that of the prisoner sentenced to two years' imprisonment, the first of whom was charged with being concerned in an attempt to seduce soldiers from their allegiance, and the second with using seditious language, being in possession of arms, and offering to purchase others, and aiding and abetting a deserter in escaping from justice, appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor to be inadequate, and his opinion to that effect was communicated to the Judge of Patna.

13. *Bhaugulpore Division*.—Captain Burbank reported that the force under his command had returned to Purwah from the pursuit of the Dacca mutineers. A report was also received from Mr. Yule, stating that he had authorized Captain Burbank to proceed to Calcutta, and to take with him such of the men under his command as he could not depend upon for general good conduct.

14. Four persons were tried, under Act XVII of 1857, by Mr. Yule, during the week ending on the 6th of February, two of whom were sentenced to suffer death, and the other two to two years' imprisonment with hard labour in irons, and thirty stripes.

15. *Sonthal Pergunnahs*.—On the 6th of February the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs reported that Mr. Cheek, the Assistant Commissioner at Heerunpore, had committed for trial two persons, a Sonthal and his wife, who had been making poojahs, and predicting that there would be a loot and murdering on the 5th of Falgoun, on a particular date, a general plundering and massacre was to commence. They had not succeeded in creating much sensation, nor was there any local cause for dissatisfaction beyond the failure of crops, and the offence appeared to have been committed by the accused simply with a view of obtaining notoriety for themselves among their tribe. The Deputy Commissioner was requested specially to communicate the result of the trial of this case.

16. *Rajshahye Division*.—At the request of the Government of India the detachment of seamen located at Rungpore were directed to proceed at once to Jelpigoree, on the withdrawal of the European convalescents from the latter station.

17. The Magistrate at Rungpore was directed to convey to Ranee Surnomoye, zemindar of Baharbund, the acknowledgments of Government for the assistance rendered by her to the Naval Brigade at Rungpore, in procuring carriage and supplies for them on their arrival at Bhugwah ghaut, and in providing transport for crossing the Berhampooter.

18. On the report of the Magistrate of Rungpore that two of the Dacca mutineers committed by him had been sentenced to death and hanged, and four others sentenced to transportation, the Judge of Rungpore was requested to submit a special report showing the grounds on which other than capital punishment was passed in the last-mentioned cases.

19. Messrs. Cockburn and Wemyss having been elected by the Rajshahye Volunteer Cavalry, commandant, and second in command of that corps, the Government of India were requested to confirm the appointments on the same footing as

those of the officers of the Calcutta Volunteer Cavalry. The Government of India were, at the same time, applied to for the services of a drill serjeant to instruct the corps.

20. *Nuddea Division*.—The camp-followers named in the margin,* lately attached to the 11th Irregular Cavalry, charged with having deserted with the third and fourth troops of the regiment when they mutinied at Jelpigoree and Madareegunge, had, when apprehended by the police, been made over to the military authorities at Berhampore, but were, subsequently, retransferred to the civil authorities for trial, under orders from the general officer commanding the Presidency. A reference has been made to the Military Department as to whether, in such cases, the prisoners should not rather be tried by court-martial.

21. *Dacca Division*—On the night of the 7th of February, or early on the morning of the 8th, a large party of the Khochuck Kookies attacked Khilbourg Poonjee and three other of our border villages in the jurisdiction of the thannah Latoo, in the Sylhet district. This tribe of Kookies was, some years ago, very troublesome, and was chastised by Colonel Lister, for making forays in our territory. Their present temerity seems to have been owing to the temporary absence of the guards at Lungaie and Churgolah, which were withdrawn because the men were required for the operations which were being carried on in the Sylhet and Cachar districts. Mr. Allen reported that the usual guard have since been sent out to both those outposts, and fifty men ordered from Cachar to strengthen the detachment at Sylhet.

22. The mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry having been now almost annihilated, Captain Stevens was directed by Mr. Allen to return with the headquarters of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion to Cherra Poonjee, Lieutenant Buist, with an extra detachment of rather more than 100 men remaining at Silchar, till the detachment under Lieutenant Ross, then still on duty in the neighbourhood of Binnacandy, could return to the Sudder station.

23. On the 8th of February, Mr. Allen reported the particulars of an engagement which took place on the 28th of December last, between a party of the mutineers of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry and a small detachment of our troops, commanded by a Goorkha jemadar named Ram Bist, in which five of the mutineers were killed, and three taken prisoners, and afterwards shot by the jemadar, on their attempting to escape from the guard. Lieutenant Sherer being of opinion that the party was entitled to receive a reward of 50 rupees for each armed mutineer killed, Mr. Allen referred the matter for the orders of Government, and the reward claimed was allowed by the Lieutenant-Governor, in the case of the three men who had been taken prisoners.

24. The Superintendent of Cachar having reported that six Muniaporee Princes, whom he had placed under arrest at Cachar, to keep them out of mischief, had managed to make their escape, the Government of India directed that, when re-captured, unless guilty of some offence for which they could be tried and punished by the local authorities, they should be sent down at once as State prisoners to the Presidency. A report of the circumstances connected with their escape was, at the same time, called for by the Government of India, and the Superintendent was, accordingly, requested to furnish the same.

25. *Cuttack Division*.—Mr. Cockburn reported that he had declined to comply with the first request of the Rajah of Keonghur to be supplied with 1,500 muskets, but had furnished him with the materials for making gunpowder, which he had also asked for. This Rajah has shown himself very faithful to Government throughout the recent disturbances.

26. The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor were communicated to the Rajahs of Sohunpore, Ruttanah, and Kanreal, who were reported by Mr. Cockburn to have rendered much timely service and valuable assistance to Lieutenant Swiney, of the 32nd Madras Native Infantry, on his way to Kamptee to join his regiment.

27. *Chota Nagpore Division*—The news from Palamow received during the week was of a very favourable character. The Commissioner had remained at Lesliengunge till the 8th of February, collecting supplies, and awaiting the result of his perwannahs for the attendance of those jageerdars and heads of villages who had not previously made their appearance. Most of these had readily responded to the call, but the most influential of all, Baboo Bhowanny Bux, Rae

* Bholabungeah, Sachuree, syce, Bulla, dhobie, Matheroree, syce; Khodabux, bheestie, Rohumbux, ditto, Secodeen, ditto; Elahibux, ditto; Sadi, syce; Nundoo, ditto.

of Bistrampore, for some time paid no attention to the summons. As this man is the head of the Cherra family, who were formerly zemindars of Palamow, and was believed to have collected a large force, including some of the mutinied sepoys of the Ramghur Light Infantry Battalion, it was not deemed prudent to advance into the Bhoglat country, the head-quarters now of the insurgents, until the real designs of this powerful chief could be ascertained. On the 3rd these doubts were satisfactorily terminated, by Baboo Bhowanny Bux Rae coming into the camp. He denies having taken any part in the disturbances, but this will, of course, form a subject of future inquiry.

28. With the different contingents by which he had been joined, the force at the disposal of the Commissioner was now nearly 2,000 men, while the followers of Neelamber and Pittamber were stated to have dwindled down, since the defeat at Palamow, to about 1,000; but the principal ghauts into the Bhoglat country had been stopped.

29. It was determined now to advance at once, and accordingly, on the 6th of February, Captain Dalton, detached from Lesiegunge, under the command of a subadar of the Ramghur Local Force, and with Thakooree Kissen Dial Sing, and other zemindars, between 500 and 600 matchlockmen out of those furnished by the Deo Rajah and other zemindars, with orders to proceed to Shahpore. He himself, with the whole of the disciplined troops with him, besides 64 of the Deo Rajah's sowars, and about 650 matchlockmen, marched on the 9th towards the Toongaree Pass, directing at the same time the party at Shahpore to advance against the Bogloomara ghaut. On nearing the village of Kurnanand, on the 10th, Captain Dalton was informed that a party of insurgents, who had recently occupied the Toongaree Pass, were then plundering that village. Lieutenant Graham thereupon, with the Commissioner's escort of the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry, some sowars of the Deo Rajah, dashed forward and came on a party of the insurgents, as they were driving off a large herd of cattle and some villagers as captives. These they succeeded in rescuing, and also in taking three prisoners; one, a leading character among the rebels. Two of the three prisoners were hanged; the other has been kept for the present, as he has it in his power, and seems disposed, to give important information. Our troops subsequently entered the Bhogtah country unopposed.

30. Captain Shakspear, commanding the Nagpore Irregular Force, having been obliged to return to Raepore, the operations against the rebels in Sumbulpore, were being carried on with much activity generally; but a reverse had been met with, which it is necessary to record. Mr. Cockburn reported having dispatched another detachment of Horse, under Captain Wood, and a detachment of Infantry, under Captain Woodbridge, to take his place in the direction of Singbora, which is about sixty miles to the west of Sumbulpore. On the 20th, a telegram was received from the Magistrate of Cuttack, reporting that Captain Woodbridge had attacked the rebels on the 12th of February, in one of their strongholds, behind Pahar Sinirgurrah, and been repulsed, Captain Woodbridge himself, and two sepoys, being killed, besides five sepoys wounded. Assistance was promptly sent out, and Mr. Cockburn had requested Captain Leigh to proceed at once to the spot to take charge of the detachment.

31. A very successful advance had been made by Major Bates, on Robinda, a place within the territories of the Rajah of Bamrah, commonly considered inaccessible to regular troops, and where, on that account, a number of rebels had taken refuge. Our troops succeeded in reaching the spot, but the rebels managed to escape without loss; but two villages, and a large quantity of provisions found stored in the jungle, were destroyed, and the stone breastworks which had been erected were thrown down.

At the same time, Major Wyndham, who had moved into another portion of the Bamrah Rajah's territory, for the purpose of capturing the rebel leader, Sree Kissen Baharah,* and taking possession of his zemindaree of Goorpally, succeeded in destroying the village of Huldeebahun, Sree Kishen Bahara's head-quarters, and in clearing the Batrama Ghaut, at which the Calcutta dâk has been closed for a long time past. The dâk route is now re-opened.

While the larger detachment of troops were engaged, as stated above, five smaller parties of the Ramghur Light Infantry Battalion, the Orissa Paik Companies, and the Gurjat Paiks, were employed in other parts of the district. Of these a

* It has since been ascertained that this individual died soon after the engagement at Koodapally, on the 30th December, of wounds received in that fight.

detachment of thirty men of the Orissa Paik Companies, and sixty Gurjat Paiks, under Mr. Dyer, had, in particular, rendered important service, by destroying rebel villages and stores, and especially at a place called Dheoghur, where a number of armed rebels have been captured.

33. By means of another of these small parties the river-route has been re-opened, and many boats have proceeded on their way which had been for months detained at Sumbulpore. For the protection of this traffic, a police station has been established, and a guard of the Orissa Paik companies stationed in the neighbourhood of the most dangerous part of the river.

34. In reply to a reference made by him on the subject of the trial of the insurgents captured by our troops in the Sumbulpore district, Mr. Cockburn was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor agreed in opinion with him regarding the expediency of trying such cases promptly by court-martial, instead of sending them in to be tried before Commissioners appointed under Act XIV of 1857; and that the instructions issued by him to Major Bates to dispose of such cases summarily, were approved.

35. A recommendation by Mr. Cockburn, that the third class Order of Merit be awarded to Jemadar Hurnath Sing, of the 8th Company Ramghur Light Infantry Battalion, as a suitable acknowledgment of his conspicuous loyalty during the whole period that the district of Sumbulpore was in a disturbed state, was submitted for the orders of the Supreme Government.

36. Two persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Sumbulpore, during the week ending on the 30th of January, and both sentenced to death.

37. In Singhboom, towards the south, the Coles of three peers having congregated in some force at the Seringsella Pass, Colonel Forster proceeded against them on the 9th of February, and ascertaining that the rebels had fled into the deep jungles and hills which abound in the vicinity of that position, he divided his men into four parties, two of which were to make a wide sweep to the right and left of the position, while he himself led the centre party towards a point on which the flank parties were directed to advance; the fourth division being left in charge of the two guns, and to strengthen the European sailors under command of Mr. Jouran, who arrived at Chyebassa on the 4th of February, and formed the covering force of the enterprise. The measures thus taken were crowned with complete success. Every armed Cole was driven out of his cover, and many of them killed, while the casualties on our side consisted of only six sepoy and one jemadar wounded.

38. Colonel Forster, in a communication on the state of affairs at Singhboom, stated, that among a quantity of papers which accidentally fell into his possession at Chuckerderepore, he found a copy of a khurreeta addressed by Urjoon Sing to the British authorities, giving a clear account of his acts up to that period, and his deep sense of the obligations he owed to the State; and that it appeared from the opinion of parties qualified to judge on the subject, that the Chief of Porahat had been led away more from personal fear, consequent on the favor shown to the Rajah of Seraikillah, than from any unfriendly feeling that he entertained towards the British Government, and that even now, though seventy or eighty of his villages had been burnt by our troops, and above 1,000 head of cattle taken away from them, he had not yet presumed to retaliate, or to make any aggressive attack on our villages. Under these circumstances, Colonel Forster was of opinion that Urjoon Sing might now with advantage be left to himself, and steps taken to quiet down the country, without prolonging anarchy, at an enormous cost to Government.

39. Fifty-eight persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Maunbhoon, during the month of January; of whom one was transported for life, four to fourteen years' imprisonment, two to imprisonment for seven years, one for five years, one for three years, eight to corporal punishment, and forty-one were acquitted.

40. The mutineers named in the margin* having been sentenced by Major Simpson to transportation instead of to capital punishment, Major Simpson was called on to report the grounds on which the sentences were awarded, and was informed, on receipt of his explanation, that the Lieutenant-Governor could not concur with him in thinking that the prisoners, who were proved to have been present with the regiment when the mutiny occurred, and long afterwards, were not deserving of death.

* Shaik Shahadut and Moolvie, sepoy, late of the Ramghur Light Infantry Battalion.

41. In consequence of the present disturbed state of the district of Singbhoom, and the circumstance of the senior Assistant Commissioner of the district having been recently severely wounded in an encounter with the insurgents, the Government of India in the Home Department were applied to for permission to appoint an European officer to the medical charge of the station, who should be competent likewise to act as *ex officio* Assistant to the Commissioner.

42. *Darjeeling*.—One of the Dacca mutineers was tried for desertion at Darjeeling during the month of January, and sentenced to death.

43. *Cachar*.—Three persons were tried under Act XVII of 1857, by the Superintendent of Cachar during the week ending on the 6th of February, of whom one was sentenced to death, and two others to be transported for seven years.

44. *General Subjects*.—The Commandant of the Bengal Police Battalion forwarded a translation of a paper on the late mutiny and rebellion, written by Sudar Bahadoor Subadar Hedajut Ali, of his corps, and was requested to convey to that officer the thanks of Government for the document in question, which was printed, and copies of which have been forwarded to the Governor-General, the President in Council, and the Court of Directors.

45. Captain Rattray having solicited the exercise of the Lieutenant-Governor's prerogative of mercy on behalf of Rehamut Ali, late a duffadar in the Resala of the Bengal Police Battalion, but now a prisoner in the Alipore jail in consequence of having been convicted of participating in a bribe received from Ali Kurreem for permitting him to escape, on the ground of the father of the late duffadar having done good service to the State in the province of Agra during the recent disturbances, a reference was made to the Government of the North-Western Provinces for the particulars of the services rendered by the father of the prisoner.

46. The Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs having reported the circumstance of certain sepoys of the 73rd Native Infantry sentenced to imprisonment in the Alipore jail, having, on their release from jail, been entertained as Lattyals by a zemindar, a circular was addressed through the Commissioners to all Magistrates, and also to the Superintendents of Darjeeling and Cachar, directing them to forward to their native villages all military offenders on their release from jail, and not to allow such men to remain at large, in their districts, or in the service of private individuals.

47. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the payment of 2,000 rupees to Mr. C. E. Davies, as compensation for the loss of his property destroyed by the mutineers during the late disturbances at Shahabad.

48. The Commissioner of Nuddea having submitted a Memorandum of the number of carts, bullocks, and bearers furnished from his division to the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies, and also the names of the private parties as per margin,* who had rendered efficient aid to the Collector, was requested to convey to the gentlemen named the thanks of Government for the assistance afforded by them.

49. The Commissary-General having complained that wretched hackeries and miserable bullocks had been furnished for the transport of valuable stores, Mr. Jackson was requested to report what carriages were referred to, and by whom they had been furnished, and whether the bullocks alluded to were Government bullocks or those hired by Government.

50. Mr. Jackson was informed that the Government of India did not anticipate that the officers in charge of depôts on the Grand Trunk Road would have to remain at their posts during the approaching hot weather.

51. A copy of a letter from Mr. Allen, reporting that the Collector of Sylhet had purchased five standard-size and four undersized elephants at 900 and 600 rupees each respectively, was forwarded to Mr. Jackson for his information.

52. A copy of a letter received from the Superintendent of Darjeeling, suggesting the expediency of erecting camping sheds between the Ganges and Titalya, for the use of troops that may be ordered up to Darjeeling, was forwarded to the Government of India for consideration and orders.

53. A reply received from Mr. Tayler to the decision of the Supreme Government, relative to his appeal from the Lieutenant-Governor's orders removing him from the Patna Commissionership, was forwarded to the Home Department.

* Twenty-four Pergunnahs:—Rajah Sutto Churn Ghosaul, Baboo Chunderkant Roy. Jessore:—Mr. Stewart, of Nobatta. Baraset:—Baboo Prannath and Cossenath Chowdry, of Sulkea; Ramgotty Nang; Mr. J. Cockburn, of Simlah; Baboo Jogin Chunder Roy, Baboo Poorno Chunder Roy, Baboo Mothoornath Chowdry; Sewaluttun Nissar Bibee; Baboo Saroda Prosunno Mookerjee, of Goberdanga.

54. With the sanction of the Government of India, the prohibition against European women and children entering any of the districts of the Behar, Chota Nagpore, and Bhaugulpore divisions above Rajmehal, was removed in respect to the districts of Patna, Sarun, Chumparun, Tirhoot, Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, and Purnah, and the purport of the orders was notified in the Government "Gazette."

55. The Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge reported that Mrs. Middlecoat, with two children, left Raneegunge for Allahabad, Mrs. Symonds for Benares, and Mrs. Carter for Chundalghur during the week.

A. R. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 14.

The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, March 20, 1858.

IN continuation of our letter No. 33 of 1858, dated the 6th instant, we have the honor to forward, for your information, the Narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the week ending February 20, 1858.

Inclosure 1 in No. 14.

Special Narrative of Events, dated March 6, 1858.

1. *Patna Division.*—Colonel Michell, with the force under his command, arrived at Rhotas on the 15th February. As reported in the narrative for the week ending on the 13th February, this force advanced towards the hills in three divisions. One of these, the left column, consisting of 50 Europeans, 250 Sikhs, 2 guns, some Irregular Cavalry, Mr. Baker's police, and the contingents furnished by the zemindars, marched upon Akberpore on the 12th February, and found the place evacuated by the rebels, who, to the number of 300 to 400 men, retreated further up the valley. The fortress of Rhotas was after this occupied by a party of 20 Sikhs and some of the armed police; but the bulk of the left column proceeded on to meet the centre column at the head of the valley, and found them at Furdah, a valley which had been the head-quarters of the rebels and mutineers for months past, and which was for that reason burnt down. The neighbouring village of Huskodan was also destroyed. The enemy, however, had separated the previous night into small parties, and had retreated and dispersed themselves in every direction, a few having crossed the Soane. Ummer Sing and other zemindars were believed to be still secreted somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rhotas, and it was expected that they would be captured.

2. To prevent Rhotas becoming again the head-quarters and refuge of the mutineers and rebels, Mr. Wake suggested that the garrison left to hold it should be strong enough to send out detachments from time to time through the passes, and that one portion of it should consist of a detachment of European troops. The table-land and valleys of Rhotas, he added, are more healthy than the plains; and if a little labour were expended in clearing the passes, he had no doubt the beauty of the scenery, the richness of the land, the extensive pastures, and the fine air of the hills would induce many Europeans to settle in the place, and change it from being the resort of cattle-stealers, budmashes, and eluders of justice, into a rich and peopled country.

3. Colonel Michell himself suggested that a force of 30 Sowars and 203 Infantry should be raised for the purpose of holding the garrison, and be placed under an intelligent European non-commissioned officer, whom he named. This force, he thought, would be quite sufficient not only to hold Rhotas, but also to protect the immediate neighbourhood of Akberpore. The Lieutenant-Governor authorised his proposition being carried out immediately, in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor also sanctioned, on the recommendation of Mr. Samuells, the formation of a thannah at Akberpore, and the augmentation of the police levy under Mr. Baker, Deputy Magistrate at Sasseram, to 150 men.

5. A telegram was received from the Assistant Commissioner of Patna on the 24th February, intimating that on the 20th Colonel Rowcroft encountered a large party of the enemy, numbering about 2,000 Infantry and 500 Horse, at Dhoolpore, and completely defeated them, capturing their guns. The loss on our side was stated to be very small.

6. The Government of India in the Home Department were informed that the mutineers of the 11th Irregular Cavalry and the 73rd Native Infantry had effected their escape across the river Gunduck at Chuppenghaut, in the Nepal territories; thirty-two miles north of Tribaneeghaut.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor authorised the sum of 277 rupees 8 pie, being the amount of Government money plundered by mutineers from the house of Lalla Rada-Kissen, Nazir, attached to the office of the Deputy Magistrate of Sewan, to be written off to "profit and loss."

8. In reply to a reference made by him on the subject, the Commissioner of Patna was informed that the resolution of the Government of India, which regulated the allowances of officers, military and medical, serving with the Nepalese troops, had reference likewise to the officers doing duty with Colonel Rowcroft's party.

9. Captain H. C. Adam was appointed second in command of the Behar Irregular Horse, and directed to perform the duties of adjutant.

10. A petition from Sahib Alum Sultan Sunoor Mirza, now a prisoner in the Meetaipore Jail, in which he explained that he had been arrested on mere suspicion under the orders of the Commissioner of the Division while he was staying at Patna, where he had proceeded for medical advice, was forwarded, in original, to Mr. Samuells for report.

11. *Bhaugulpore Division*.—Messrs. T. A. Kellwick, H. Cave, H. B. Buckland, and R. De Courcey, were appointed Assistant Magistrates in the district of Purneah.

12. *Dacca Division*.—The final operations against the Chittagong mutineers were reported upon by Lieutenant Stewart in a letter dated the 13th February. The number of mutineers killed since entering Cachar was stated in this report to be 185, and the number of camp-followers taken 29; from 110 to 120 stands of arms were also stated to have been taken from the enemy, and about 30,000 rupees recovered of the money they plundered from Chittagong.

13. From the statement in the margin* it will be seen that out of 253, which was

* Strength of the three Companies of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, at the time they mutinied at Chittagong —

Subadars	..	..	..	..	..	2
Jemadars	..	..	..	..	..	3
Havildars	..	..	..	..	..	13
Naiks	..	..	..	..	..	14
Drummers	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sepoys	..	..	..	..	..	217
Total	..	..	..	..	..	253

Number accounted for—

In Chittagong, tried and executed, by Civil authority	..	2
In Tipperah, do do do	..	2
In Sylhet, killed in the action at Lator	..	29
„ disposed of otherwise	..	18
In Cachar, tried and executed, by Civil authority	..	14
„ killed in action	..	57
„ found dead in the jungle	..	8
„ killed by scouts in the field	..	37
„ brought in by troops, both Government and Mamporee scouts, and Korkers, and villagers, and shot by sentence of court-martial	..	69
Total	..	69

List of camp followers taken—

Regimental Bhestie, transported for fourteen years	..	1
Regimental Barker, transported for life	..	1
Regimental Bannia, transported for seven years	..	1
Sepoy's son, transported for seven years	..	1
Sikh fakeer, awaiting trial	..	1
Women, awaiting trial	..	15
Children	..	11
Total	..	29

the strength of the three companies of the 34th Native Infantry when they mutinied at Chittagong, 233 have been accounted for, leaving only 20 whose fate is doubtful. It is most probable that some of these have died in the jungles, and that in reality a still smaller number has escaped alive.

14. In reply to a reference on the subject, the Commissioner of Chittagong was informed that the officer in command of the Marine Brigade was responsible for the conduct of his men, as well as for the manner in which he exercised his authority over them, and that it was not advisable for the magistrate to interfere in the matter.

15. The Government of India were applied to for sanction of the establishment of seamen above referred to at a monthly cost of 3,625 rupees, for such period as their services might be required.

16. On the Commissioner of Chittagong reporting the names of the parties who had rendered assistance during the recent disturbances, the acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor were directed to be conveyed to the native gentlemen named in the margin.* A separate communication was at the same time addressed to Mr. Dunne, of the Sumoodi Factory, direct, in acknowledgment of the services he had rendered.

17. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—The operations of Captain Dalton and his party in the Bhogtah country had progressed very favourably during the week under report. On the 13th February Captain Dalton advanced to Chemoo, where the Bhogtah leaders, Petumber and Lelamber, had a fortified house on the banks of the Koel, in which they chiefly resided. On our troops crossing the Koel, the enemy abandoned the village, and took up their position behind masked breast-works of stone which they had constructed on the side and ridge of the steep hill overhanging the village. A duffadar of the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry was killed at the commencement of the attack on these breast-works, but they were rapidly cleared in succession, and the enemy put to flight.

18. The village was burned, as was also Samya, two miles further on, another stronghold of the rebels, but found deserted. At this village Captain Dalton was rejoined by the force sent round Shahpore, and the Boogloomarah ghaut, as mentioned in the Narrative for the week ending on the 13th February. On the 14th February parties were sent out to raze the walls of the fortified house at Chemoo and to destroy the breast-works on the hill. By these parties large quantities of grain were brought in and several herds of cattle and some herdsmen who had been carried off by the Bhogtahs. The villages around were reported to be all deserted, and Captain Dalton had not succeeded in communicating with any of the alarmed villagers, which he was anxious to do in order to induce them to return. Parties were out in different directions to bring in intelligence regarding the insurgents.

19. Some further particulars were submitted by Mr. Buckburn relative to the repulse sustained by Captain Woodbridge's detachment at Paharsinee-gurrah, and the death of that officer, which was reported in the Narrative for the week ending the 13th February. Captain Woodbridge appears to have approached in position without much caution or attempting to outflank the enemy. He and two men of the 40th Madras Native Infantry were immediately shot, upon which the detachment, with the exception of a naik and a sepoy of the Ramghur Light Infantry, who went forward to rescue the body and were wounded in the attempt, shot over his body, beat a precipitate retreat to Dhumsa, where their camp was, struck their tents, and continued their retreat for several miles. Mr. Cockburn immediately ordered Captain Leigh to proceed and join the repulsed detachment and assume command of it, and at the same time took measures for sending reinforcements with a view as early as possible to counteract the evil effects of the partial success of the rebels. This was of very short duration, for on the 14th they were attacked by Captain Wood and driven from their positions at Annagoia and Paklikole. The body of Captain Woodbridge was recovered and interred with the usual military honors.

20. The relief of Captain Leigh from the office of Senior Assistant to the Commissioner has not as yet been carried out, in consequence of the services of Major Bates when he first came into the district having been more urgently required in the field. Subsequently, Major Bates was attacked with dysentery, of which he has since died. As Colonel Forster was about immediately to proceed to Sumbulpore, it did not seem necessary to make any other arrangement for the conduct of the civil duties of that district pending the arrival of that officer, who will exercise the chief civil as well as military authority.

21. Captain Bird, commanding the Sebundee Levy at Sumbulpore, was appointed ex officio Assistant to the Commissioner at Sumbulpore.

* Seebjoy Wuzer; Nusseerooddeen Menohur, Rajkissen Roy, Mohamed Gazy Chowdry; Afran Nissa Beebee,

22. Four persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857 in Sumbulpore during the fortnight ending on the 13th February, and sentenced to death. One of these persons was Kurnah Ghurteah, the most influential zemindar in the district, whose estate of Holaberia has already been forfeited by Government.

23. A fine of 1,000 was imposed on the Rajah of Patanah for lukewarm and suspicious conduct throughout the disturbances in Sumbulpore, and more especially in having permitted the escape of a rebel named Oojul Sahie, a relative of the leaders of this insurrection.

24. In Singbhoom the ex-Rajah of Porahat still remained concealed in the jungles on the western border of the district, but Mr. Lushington expected shortly to be able to apprehend his most influential and powerful adherents, which would at once secure the peace of the district, and render it immaterial whether Urjoon Sing was at large or otherwise.

25. Captain Hale, with a detachment of Sikhs, was located at Chuckerdhurpore to repress any disturbance that might be attempted on that quarter; and Mr. Lushington, with a party of the Shekawattees, 500 strong, and 50 sailors, was marching through the country, which was reported to be completely deserted. Mr. Lushington and his party had encountered the rebels nowhere, except one body at about two miles beyond the Seringsella Pass, who, were pursued, and twenty or thirty of their number killed or wounded. At another place they came upon the mangled remains of an European named John Lambert, who having been found wandering about the district, had been before taken up on suspicion of being a deserter, as he was unable to give any better account of himself than that he was "an assistant sailor going to Madras for a ship," while his appearance betokened that he was a soldier. He had managed to make his escape, and, going straight in the direction of the rebel camp, was shot to death.

26. Twenty-four persons were tried under Act XIV of 1857 in the district of Chota Nagpore during the month of January, of whom thirteen were hanged, one sentenced to imprisonment for ten years, one to imprisonment for nine years, one for seven years, one for five years, one for three years, and one acquitted.

27. Five young recruits attached to the Kamroop Regiment were tried by the Commissioner of Assam, under Act XVII of 1857, for desertion, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment each.

28. Three persons were tried under Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Sibsaurgur during the month of January, of whom one was sentenced to transportation for life, one to transportation for fourteen years, and one to seven years' imprisonment.

29. An application was made to the Government of India for sanction of the establishment, amounting to 5,782 rupees 4 annas per month, for the detachment of sailors sent to Assam on the 1st January.

30. *General Subjects.*—The Director-General of Post Offices in India having represented to the Supreme Government the necessity for a strong mounted police on the Grand Trunk Road for the protection of the bullock-train and of private carts, and the Government of India having called for a report on the subject, the officers in charge of sub-divisions on the Grand Trunk Road were addressed, and as it appeared from their replies that Behar and Shahabad were the only districts in which the existing police was considered by the local authorities to be insufficient for the protection of property sent up the road, the Lieutenant-Governor authorised, in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, the entertainment at each police station on the part of the road passing through these two districts of twelve burkundauzes instead of three, with instructions to patrol in company, two or three at a time, instead of singly as at present.

31. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned two bills, amounting in the aggregate to 2,965 rupees 4 annas 5 pice, for charges incurred by Mr. Money, Collector of Behar, for the purchase of four elephants made over to the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, and for the keep, &c., of those and other elephants attached to the Yeomanry Cavalry during their stay in Behar. A third bill for 2,775 rupees for elephants purchased and sent to Benares, was forwarded to the Government of the North-West Provinces for adjustment.

22. Mr. W. Tayler of the Civil Service having requested to be furnished with a copy of a Narrative which he understood the Lieutenant-Governor had written relative to the insurrection at Behar, was informed that no special Narrative on the subject had been compiled under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, and (if he referred to the notices in the weekly Narratives prepared in this office under the instructions of the Supreme Government, and published in Parliamentary Blue Books) that no copies of those Blue Books have been furnished to the Government.

33. A communication was received from the present Commissioner of Patna, submitting his remarks on the pamphlet recently published by Mr. Tayler, late Commissioner of Patna, on the subject of his removal from that Commissionership.

34. The Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge having reported that Mrs. Lindsay, the wife of Lieutenant Lindsay, Assistant to the Superintendent of Supplies at Aurungabad, had gone up to Aurungabad to join her husband, the Superintendent of Supplies was directed to call upon Lieutenant Lindsay for an explanation.

35. The Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge also reported that Mrs. Concannon left Raneegunge for Benares, and Mrs. Macguinness and three children and Mesdames Tilford, Rosmond, and Orme for Allahabad.

Copies of his several letters were forwarded to the Government of the North-West Provinces.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 2 in No. 14.

Special Narrative of Events, dated March 20, 1858.

1. THE march of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment through the district of Behar being considered a favorable opportunity for disarming the Tikaree fort, the permission of the Government of India in the Home Department was obtained for extending the provisions of section 26 of Act XXVIII of 1857, to the fort and town of Tikaree; and the military department were requested to issue orders to the 35th Regiment to halt at Gya for the purpose of escorting any guns which might be seized, and for detaching two companies to Tikaree, if required to do so.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor authorised the dismantling of the stockades in the opium godown at Patna, the garrison having been withdrawn.

3. The Nepal Durbar acting upon the suggestion of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor had directed all the passes into Nepal to be closed during the Sheeratree festival, to prevent any parties of rebels escaping into that country from the plains.

4. A letter was received from the Government of India in the Home Department, placing the services of Sergeant Nowlan, assistant supervisor, 2nd Division Grand Trunk Road, at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor, in order to his employment to organize and command the force to be raised for the occupation of Rhotas.

5. A mutineer of the Ramghur Battalion was tried by Colonel Michell, under Act XVI of 1857, and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was carried out on the 20th of February.

6 *Bhaugulpore Division.*—The Commander-in-chief being desirous that the detachment of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, employed in the Purneah district, should join their head quarters, the Government of India in the Military Department were informed, in reply to a reference made to the Government on the subject, that the services of the detachment were no longer required in the neighbourhood of Purneah.

7. A proposal by the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore to divide equally among the men of Her Majesty's 5th Regiment, and the sailors employed against the mutineers of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, the proceeds of certain property amounting to 3,900 rupees, taken from those mutineers, and two sums of 500 rupees each presented by Lelanund Sing and Pertaub Sing, the largest landowner and the largest banker in Purneah, as a token of their gratitude for the protection afforded to the district, was referred to the Government of India for consideration, and general instructions regarding the disposal of property taken under similar circumstances, were at the same time solicited.

8. *Rajshahye Division.*—The instructions for moving the Naval Brigade from Rungpore to Jelpigoree had been carried into effect. On the 27th February, the Brigade was reported to have reached Bhagdahree, a place 19 miles south of Jelpigoree.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the payment to Messrs. Featherstonhaugh and Proby, of Rungpore, of 500 rupees each, as an acknowledgment of the services rendered by them to the State on the occasion of the removal of the Government treasure from Rungpore, to a place of security, when the safety of the district was threatened by the mutineers of the 73rd Regiment and the 11th Irregular Cavalry.

10. *Burdwan Division.*—The Commissioner of Burdwan was authorized to try cases under Act XIV of 1857, in the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly, Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, and Midnapore.

11. *Dacca Division.*—The Superintendent of Cachar reported having dispatched a

party of scouts into the Ghooshais country, whither one of the Munipoorie Princes was supposed to have fled, with a view to warn the Ghooshais to give him up. Another of the Munipoorie princes was mentioned as having escaped to Munipoor, where the Rajah, however, was on the look-out to apprehend him.

12. Three more mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry were apprehended during the week, tried under Act XVII of 1857, and executed. They stated that they formed part of a body of ten who escaped from the field of Birmacandy, and, crossing the river, entered the jungles on the opposite side. They had been separated from their other seven comrades for some time, and did not know whether they had been killed or not.

13. The Superintendent of Cachar having informed Mr. Allen that since the mutineers of the 34th Regiment had been driven into the Cachar jungles, large sums of money, apparently thrown away by the sepoy in their flight, were, in the absence of any inducement to deliver them up, appropriated by the persons who found them, and that persons who captured the sepoy also usually attempted to purloin the money found in their possession, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the payment of a reward of 10 per cent. in all ordinary cases for Government treasure voluntarily rendered up by any person not in the service of Government, and a reward of 20 per cent. in special cases to be reported for the information of Government.

14. Soorkah Cossyah, a prisoner in the Cherra Poonjee jail, who attempted to tamper with one of the sepoy of the jail guard, and was on that account detained in custody after the expiration of the sentence he was working out, was released by Mr. Allen on furnishing a security to the amount of 200 rupees for his future good behaviour.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor authorized preliminary proceedings being set on foot for instituting an immediate and thorough investigation into the conduct of the Maharajah, of Tipperah, who, though he had held no friendly communication with the mutineers while they were in his territories, had not shown that energy and readiness in arresting their progress, that the Government had a right to expect from him. The Officiating Magistrate of Tipperah mentioned that the population of Independent Tipperah was small and the villages scattered, and that the Maharajah's authority over the distant portion of his territory was so little that, with the best intentions and the most earnest desire to assist Government, he may often have had his orders inefficiently carried out or almost entirely neglected; and Mr. Metcalfe, the Judge of Tipperah, was also of opinion that the Maharajah had no means of opposing the mutineers, and that he was a timid and nervous man, and at variance with his hill tribes. The Commissioner considers that a regular investigation ought nevertheless to be made, it being desirable to clear up all doubts resting on the conduct of such influential men.

16. A letter was received from the Commissioner of Chittagong offering suggestions and soliciting instructions on certain points in regard to the constitution of the local police corps in course of formation in the districts in his division. In reply to this communication the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor was accorded to the entertainment of a drill instructor (Sheik Ahmed), for the recruits in Bhulloah, on a salary of 15 rupees per month, and one duffadar to every 20 recruits in the Bhulloah corps, and three extra duffadars for the levy in Chittagong. The Commissioner was also informed that a recommendation was about to be submitted to the Government of India, for the formation of a Chittagong Divisional Corps.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned a charge of 100 rupees disbursed by the Commissioner of Chittagong, as a reward paid to his coachman for conveying intimation of the mutiny at Chittagong to Tipperah, on the night of the 18th November last.

18. *Cuttack Division.*—The Commissioner of Cuttack reported having intimated to the Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam, in reply to an inquiry made by him on the subject, that the services of the 1st wing of the Madras Native Infantry at Cuttack could be dispensed with at that station, and it was expected that the wing would be shortly withdrawn.

19. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—The Commissioner at Cuttack submitted a letter from Ensign Warlow, of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, describing the attack made on the 14th February, by the party under his command, on the rebel stronghold at Palar Seringurrah, where Captain Woodbridge was repulsed and killed. The enemy occupied a strong position in a narrow defile between two steep hills covered with dense jungle, and had thrown up across the defile a loop-holed stone breastwork, about seven feet high and thirty feet long, in such a manner as completely to command the narrow path leading up to it. They had also cut down the jungle on either side, so as to concentrate the whole fire on this approach; and about halfway up the hill on the left they had erected another breast-

work, flanking and commanding the one on the pass. The mode of operation adopted by Ensign Warlow, on arriving within about a quarter of a mile of this strongly-defended position, was as follows:—He divided his force into three parties, sending one up the hill on the left to turn the right flank of the enemy, and advancing himself with another up the hill on the right, while the third remained in the defile, with orders to advance against the breastwork as soon as they heard firing on their flanks. When the insurgents perceived the advance made on both flanks they abandoned their positions hastily and fled up the hill on the right, firing a few shots, which did not take effect. Both their breastworks were taken and destroyed, and the huts in their neighbourhood burnt down. Our troops then advanced up the gorge, and finding another breastwork at the summit of the pass they destroyed that also. In a large hut in the rear of it were found several matchlocks, swords, and other weapons. A considerable quantity of rice and grain were also found concealed among the rocks.

20 There was no more open opposition in Sumbulpore in any quarter, and the rebels, who had fled to the hills and the jungles, were being constantly harassed and dispersed by the several detachments out in the district. A great number of persons had been brought in, and among the more important of the recent arrests were the rebel Zemindar of Khursal and his brother, Chunder Shunker, the chief of Magpal, and Koroonee Ghatwal, the chief of Bulrama, who closed the communications on the Cuttack and Calcutta lines for some months. The real ringleaders, however, were yet at large. Among the signs of returning confidence on the part of the people generally, it was mentioned that the revenue was being paid in.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned a reward of 100 rupees paid by the Commissioner of Cuttack to the men of the Khoord Mehal's Sebundee Corps, for the service rendered by them in rescuing Mr. Hanson from the hands of the insurgents, who attacked him and murdered his fellow traveller, Dr. Moore. The detachment had been ordered out by Captain Leigh on his receiving intelligence of an escort being required, as the road was unsafe, and came up with Mr. Hanson when he was being pursued by the enemy, and entertained little or no hope of escaping from their hands.

22. Eleven persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857 in the district of Sumbulpore, during the week ending on the 20th February, of whom three were sentenced to death, two to seven years' imprisonment, one to three years' imprisonment, and five released.

23. In Singbhoom disturbances had entirely ceased, and order was being generally and rapidly re-established. Mr. Lushington had returned to Chyebassa, and he reported that at Jynthghur all the insurgent Mankees, with only one exception, and numerous Moondas, had surrendered themselves up to him, throwing themselves at his feet with their mouths filled with grass, and bringing in large quantities of supplies. Similar humiliation and contrition had also been evinced at Koteghur; and order had been so far restored already, that a safe communication between the station and the extreme south had been opened, and chupprassies were traversing it in various directions for the purpose of promoting the collection of revenue. In the west a strong party of sailors, with one gun, was stationed at Chuckerderpore, and their wants were being amply supplied from the surrounding villages, though belonging to the Porahat estate. Even in the neighbourhood of Porahat itself, a strong disposition existed on the part of the seventeen Naiks and their dependent Paiks, who had hitherto been the chief supporters of Urjoon Sing, to make their submission, and one naik had submitted himself already. There was no cause anywhere to fear that fresh disturbances would be attempted again.

24. A large contingent of Paiks, with four small cannons, were reported to have been collected and placed at the disposal of Mr. Lushington by the Rajah of Keonghur. Two of these paiks had been sent into the jungles to Urjoon Sing, and were sanguine of being able to persuade him to give himself up, as the Rajah of Keonghur is related to him, and it was supposed that his advice would carry weight. It would appear that subsequent to this an urzee was received from the ex-Rajah, deprecating any hostility to the Government, and praying to have the attachment removed from his estate, and his defence heard through attorneys. Mr. Lushington reported having informed him in reply that the month's notice given had only five days to run, and that his estate would be finally confiscated if he did not appear in person by that time.

25 The Shekawatee Battalion left Chyebassa for Sumbulpore on the 26th February. An incident of some interest is recorded which reflects credit on the men of the regiment. Mr. Lushington had offered a reward of 50 rupees to a party of sepoy's belonging to the battalion for assistance rendered by them in recovering some tents and other property which had fallen into the hands of the rebels, but the money was returned by the sepoy's through Colonel Forster, with a request that it should be applied to the fund for the relief

of widows and orphans of European soldiers killed during the recent disturbance, for whom they expressed great sympathy.

26. The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor were communicated to Mr. Lushington for his strenuous efforts to restore tranquillity in the disturbed districts, and also through him to Lieutenant Birch, Colonel Forster, Captain Hale, the officers and men of the Naval Brigade, the Rajah of Keonghni, and all others associated with him in the operations undertaken for the re-establishment of peace.

27. Mr. Lushington having represented that it would be of great advantage if Captain Davies could appear as prosecutor in the case against the zemindar of Pachete, Captain Davies was requested to submit a report on the evidence obtained against the zemindar, to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to decide whether it is of a nature to warrant further proceedings being taken against him.

28. *General Subjects.*—A suggestion made by the Accountant to the Government of Bengal that the officers and men of the Naval Brigade, stationed in the several districts in the Mofussil, should be permitted to obtain drafts for family remittances at sight, and par, on the General Treasury, as is allowed to officers and men of the army, was approved; and the Accountant requested to issue the necessary instructions to the Collectors of the several districts in which detachments of the Naval Brigade were doing duty, for carrying the proposal into effect.

29. An application having been received from the widow of the late Mr. Ronald, Assistant Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs, who was killed by the mutineers of the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry at Deoghur, soliciting the grant of a pension to herself and her five children, the sanction of the Government of India was requested to the payment of a monthly pension of 64 rupees to the widow, and 22 rupees to each of her children, the same being in accordance with the Resolution of the Financial Department, No. 4812 A, dated 13th November, 1857, and the subsequent notification in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 5th January having reference to that Resolution.

30. A Mrs. Barker, the widow of Mr. F. B. Barker, Head Assistant of the Executive Engineer's Office, in the Patna Branch Road (Gya), who died of illness after having escaped from Gya subsequent to the outbreak at that station, having applied for a pension under the Government notification of the 13th of November last, on the ground that her husband's death was caused by apoplexy, brought on by the distressing circumstances under which he and his family had been placed during the outbreak, was informed that the order in question did not apply to her case, and that her request could not, therefore, be complied with.

31. In submitting a detailed report on the requirements made by the Commissariat Department for carriage for the use of troops marching up to the North-Western Provinces during the recent emergency, and on the sufficiency or otherwise of the number of carts collected and made over to that department, the Superintendent of Carriages and Supplies suggested that the system adopted by him for the supply of carriage having proved that carts can be procured in any quantity without impressment, the intervention of the civil authorities in the matter should henceforward cease, and the Commissariat Department be directed to make their own arrangements for collecting such carriage as they may require. The adoption of this suggestion was recommended to the Government of India in the Military Department.

32. A scheme having been recommended by the Commissioner of Burdwan, in October last, for obtaining supplies of carriage without having recourse to compulsion, and the Commissioner of Patna having stated in his report on that scheme that Messrs. Dampier and Macleod represented that, without compulsion, it would be impossible to provide the quantity of carriage required; Mr. Samuells was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor was unwilling to admit that, under proper management, any necessity for compulsory measures could ever exist.

33. The Government of the North Western-Provinces was informed that Mrs. Parry, Mrs. Humphrey, and Mrs. Piers, with four children, had left Raneegunge for Meerut, and Mrs. Batsch, Mrs. Brand, and Mrs. Herzey, with seven children, for Ranchee.

34. Mr. G. S. Fagan, a barrister of the Supreme Court, having submitted a petition on behalf of one Mahomet Baker Khan, a prisoner who had been apprehended on the river, with arms in his boat, on his way from Patna by night, immediately after the émeute at that place, and had been sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment by Mr. Tayler, late Commissioner of Patna; and it appearing on a careful consideration of the case that the prisoner had been properly sentenced, the petition was rejected; but one Hoormut Jolaha, sentenced to similar punishment in the same case, appeared to have been convicted on insufficient evidence, and the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail was

accordingly directed to release him from confinement. In reply, Mr. Fergusson reported that Hoormut Jolaha had been sent with other prisoners to Akyab a few days before, but that he had written to the Magistrate of Akyab, to release him, and send him back by the earliest opportunity.

A. R. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 15.

The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, March 23, 1858. (No. 41.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 40 of 1858 dated the 20th instant, we have the honour to forward for your information the Narrative of Events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the week ending on the 6th March, 1858.

Inclosure 1 in No. 15.

Special Narrative of Events, dated March 22, 1858.

1. *Patna Division.*—On the 7th [*sic*] of March, Mr. Samuells reported that a strong force of the rebels, which Jung Bahadoor had left behind him at Fyzabad, were crossing into the Goruckpore district, and that, if reinforcements were not speedily sent up, there appeared every probability of Goruckpore and Sarun being overrun by them; Colonel Rowcroft, who had little more than 1,000 men under him, having failed in an attack on the Belwa entrenchment, and retreated to Captaingunge: This message was immediately communicated to the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor having no means of judging to what extent the intelligence was correct, but more cheering news was received from Mr. Samuells the day following, when he reported that the rebels, 14,000 strong, and with 10 guns, having attacked Colonel Rowcroft at Amorha, were signally defeated, with the loss of 7 guns, and pursued near to Belwa ghaut, our loss on the occasion consisting of only two men killed and seven wounded.

2. The Commissioner of Patna having made a reference on the subject of housing Captain Rattray's corps during the hot weather, was informed that the question of the best place for locating the head-quarters of that regiment could best be settled by him, in communication with Brigadier Michell, and that a decision ought to be arrived at with as little delay as possible. Mr. Samuells also reported that arrangements had been made for the payment of the troops employed in the south of the Shahabad district.

3. In reply to a reference made to him on the subject, as reported in the Narrative for the week ending on the 20th February, Mr. Samuells reported the circumstances under which the individual named Saheb Alum Sooltan Timoor Mirza was detained a prisoner in the Meetapore jail. This man, it appears, was passing himself off in the Behar Province as a Persian Shahzadah, and endeavouring to induce the wealthy natives to make presents. He had not met with much success among the persons he addressed, and it was evident, on examining him, that he was a common swindler. He was travelling with a woman who gave herself out to be an Egyptian princess, but was found to be a European, who had formerly resided at Chandernagore. There was no evidence against either party of any treasonable design, but the man had gone over to Bettiah with the intention, as he gave out, of visiting the Hakim of the Bettiah Rajah, a man who was under strong suspicion of disaffection at the time; and that gave occasion to the inference that he may have purposed to take a part in the Hakim's proceedings, and led to his being detained as a prisoner, which, the Commissioner stated, was still more than ever necessary.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the payment to Mr. Curton, a writer in the Collector's office at Gya, of a reward of 200 rupees, for the service rendered by him on the occasion of the late disturbances at that station, in capturing a rebel, of the name of

Hyder Ali Khan, who had been released from jail by the sowars of the 5th Irregular Cavalry.

5. Thirty-one persons were tried by Mr. Latour under Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Behar, during the month of February last, twelve of whom were transported for life, two sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and seventeen acquitted. Twenty-two persons were also tried by Mr. Trotter in the same district, under Act XVI of 1857, during the same period, four of whom were sentenced to transportation for life, five to transportation for fourteen years, one to transportation for ten years, two to imprisonment for fourteen years, one to imprisonment for five years, one for four years, one for two years, and seven acquitted. There were eight other persons tried by Lieutenant Stanton under Act XIV of 1857 in the same district, of whom one was sentenced to transportation for ten years, two to imprisonment for ten years, two for seven years, two for six months, and one acquitted; and one person was tried by him under Act XVII of 1857, and sentenced to suffer death.

6. In the district of Sarun, one person was tried by Mr. Martin under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of February, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 84 rupees under Act XVI of 1850.

7. Under the same Act eight persons were tried, in the district of Shahabad, during the month of February, of whom one was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, two to imprisonment for five years each, and five acquitted; and nine persons were tried in the district of Tirhoot, of whom seven were sentenced to transportation for life, one to imprisonment for fourteen years, and one to imprisonment for seven years.

8. *Nuddea Division*.—The Commissioner in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, under Act XIV of 1857, submitted a detailed memorandum of the trial of one Ram Sing, committed by the Joint Magistrate of Baraset, of rebellion against the State. The prisoner was sentenced to be hanged.

9. *Town of Calcutta*.—On the evening of March 2, some alarm was occasioned in Calcutta by a report that the relief of the sepoy town and fort-guards, when marching from Barrackpore to Calcutta, were on that night to receive arms from the Nawab of Chitpore, and then make an attack upon the town of Calcutta. The Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, becoming cognizant of this report, stationed parties of the Police Marines at the three bridges leading into Calcutta, and the Calcutta Volunteer Guards were also ordered by the President in Council to hold themselves in readiness. Nothing, however, happened during the night, and no arms were found on searching the premises of the Nawab of Chitpore.

10. *Chittagong Division*.—The amount of money recovered at Chittagong up to the 6th of March was 21,190 rupees 11 annas 3 pice, and the number of persons recaptured 161.

11. The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor were directed to be conveyed to Assud Alee Maloom, of Chittagong, for his considerate and disinterested conduct in holding his ship "Secundar Shah" available, as a place of refuge for the Christian population of the station during the alarm prevailing in it after the mutiny of the detachment of the 34th Native Infantry, and a bill for 115 rupees 5 annas, being for the pay of the crew entertained on board of that vessel at the time, was passed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

12. The Supreme Government intimated having issued instructions for supplying the Magistrate of Tipperah with 160 muskets, and 30 rounds of ammunition to each, half blank cartridge, indented for, by him, for the new police corps, being raised in that district.

13. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore remained in occupation of the Bhogtah country till the 23rd of February. During the whole of this period the party under him were employed every day in scouring the hills for traces of the dispersed Bhogtahs. With or without information, strong detachments penetrated the most difficult passes, and beat all round for a distance of from ten to fifteen miles, sometimes remaining out all night. But though several prisoners were taken, and not less than 1,200 head of plundered cattle recaptured, and large stores of grain, cotton and ghee taken possession of, the great object of search, the insurgent leaders, Petumber and Lelumber, with their families, managed to effect their escape. The searching parties came upon several hiding-places that had evidently just before been abandoned, and in a few instances women and children, who could not escape, were found, but the men generally managed to steal away unobserved, and altogether twenty male adults only had been captured, among whom, however, were some noted Bhogtahs, but who would on no account, not even to save their own lives, give any correct information as

to the retreat of their chiefs. Petumber Sahie was understood to have proceeded in the direction of Rhotasghur, to join the insurgents in that quarter.

14. But though the leaders had succeeded in eluding pursuit, examples had been made of all such insurgents as were taken, and could be disposed of summarily: a great portion of the property they had plundered had been recovered from their possession, together with the greater part of their own; acts of incendiarism on their part had been retaliated by the destruction of their houses; and constant raids had been made into their securest retreats, which must have filled them with terror. Our whole force, moreover, was fed entirely at the expense of the Bhogtahs; and the Bhogtah villages held by Petumber and Lelumber had been forfeited to Government, and some of them which previously belonged to the Rajah of Sirgoojah, were made over to his manager.

15. In Chota Nagpore, a rabble was reported to have collected at Nowaghur, near Palkote, and the Commissioner had requested Colonel Forster to make a short détour in that direction on his way to Sumbulpore, for the purpose of dispersing them. It was understood that Thakoor Bishonath Sahie, and Gunput Rae, both of them proclaimed rebels, and for whose apprehension rewards have been offered, had collected these insurgents together; and their number was vaguely estimated at from 500 to 2000 men, mostly of the class called Rowtahs, who occupy some of the southern portions of the Chota Nagpore district.

16. Twenty-six persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Hazareebaugh, during the month of February, three of whom were sentenced to death, five to transportation for life, ten to fourteen years' imprisonment, six to imprisonment for ten years, one for seven years, and one for five years.

17. The Sebundee levy raised for service in the Sumbulpore district had arrived at Sumbulpore. The men were spoken of in the highest terms by Captain Bird, and were expected to be of the greatest service. An application was made to the Home Department for the early appointment of officers to drill them, the services of such officers being stated by Mr. Cockburn to be urgently required.

18. Mr. Cockburn reported having authorized the Senior Assistant Commissioner at Sumbulpore to lay in a store of grass sufficient for the thatching of lines for one complete regiment and the new Sebundee levy; it having been represented to him that unless this was immediately done, the jungles would be burnt down according to the annual practice in those parts, after which no grass would be procurable, except, perhaps in insufficient quantity and at an exorbitant price.

19. At the recommendation of Mr. Cockburn, the two men of the Ramghur Light Infantry Battalion, Muthoora Panday and Mutubher Khan, who were with the detachment commanded by the late Captain Woodbridge of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, when he attacked the rebels on the Singurrah Hills, and who endeavoured to bring off his body when he fell, and were wounded in the attempt, were recommended for promotion to the rank of havildar.

20. The Supreme Government intimated having, as recommended by Mr. Cockburn, admitted Jemadar Hurnath Sing, of the Ramghur Light Infantry Battalion, to the third class of the Order of Merit, for his conspicuous loyalty during the whole period that the district of Sumbulpore was in a disturbed state; but observed at the same time that recommendations of this nature should always be submitted through the military authorities, and not direct by the Commissioners.

21. Four persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Sumbulpore, during the week ending on the 27th of February, one of whom was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and the rest acquitted.

22. In Singbhoom, the inhabitants were settling down in their villages and collecting and paying the Government revenue, and there was every reason for asserting that tranquillity and order had been established there on a satisfactory and permanent basis.

23. The two men from Keonghur, who were sent to the Porahat Rajah to induce him to give himself up, had been detained by him, but of others who went on the same errand, one had returned, and stated that the Rajah fully intended to surrender, and the Commissioner had postponed the final confiscation of his estates for two or three days.

24. Though the Porahat people had all submitted cheerfully to the Government, feeling of bitter hatred was yet felt by them against the Rajah of Seraikillah. If means and opportunity were afforded, the Commissioner thought that an attack might most certainly be made on that chieftain. Nothing of the sort, however, was to be attempted so long as there was a proper force at Chuckerdhurpore.

25. *Cachar*.—The Superintendent of Cachar submitted a list of the female thirteenth in number, who had been found with the mutineers of the 34th Native

and was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor had no objection to these women being allowed to return to their homes, if they desired it; care being taken to forward them with reasonable comfort and accommodation.

26. Lieutenant Stewart also solicited orders regarding the disposal of a Sikh fakeer found with the mutineers. This man was with the mutineers when he was captured, but Captain Dewaal, late in command of the detachment of the 34th Native Infantry at Chittagong, stated in a private letter to the address of Lieutenant Stewart that the individual in question had acted in a very proper manner during the time of the mutiny at Chittagong, by giving him intimation of it two hours before it broke out, and was, in fact, the only man from whom any warning had been received. Captain Dewaal had been desirous to find out and provide for this man for the service rendered by him, and was of opinion that nothing but the fear of being murdered by the sepoys had induced the man to leave Chittagong in their company. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, considered it right to make a reference to the Government of India before sanctioning his release.

27. A reference was also made to the Government of India regarding a proposal made by Mr Allen for removing the Head-quarters of the Munipore Regiment from Cherra Poonjee to some station in Bengal. This was considered desirable by Mr. Allen on account of the vicinity of Cherra Poonjee to the country from which the recruits principally came, and the men, while located there, would, he considered, be likely to be constantly mixed up in the intrigues of their chieftains.

28. The Lieutenant-Governor authorised the expenditure of 400 rupees for the construction of two temporary barracks at Cherra Poonjee for the native officers and men of the Munipore Regiment.

29. *General Subjects* —The Government of India having requested to be informed whether the officers employed under the Superintendent of Supplies on the Grand Trunk Road were required any longer, were told in reply that if more troops were expected, and it should be necessary to make use of the establishment of the Superintendent of Supplies for sending them up to the North-West, the services of the officers at the halting stations could not yet be dispensed with, as native agents would not answer with newly arrived regiments, and the Superintendent had, besides, no native agents under him.

30. The ex-zemindar of Hatghur having placed two elephants at the disposal of Government which he would not sell, and it being represented by Mr. Cockburn that he could not afford to give them away gratis, and that an equivalent to their value should therefore be sent to him as a present, the Lieutenant-Governor authorised a present of 1,600 rupees being conveyed to him, together with the acknowledgments of the Government.

31. The Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge having reported that Captain and Mrs. Robinson had left Raneegunge for Nemea Ghaut, on the Grand Trunk Road, the Superintendent of Supplies was requested to call on Captain Robinson for an explanation of the circumstances under which he had allowed his wife to accompany him to Nemea Ghaut, in direct opposition to the prohibitory orders of Government on the subject.

32. The Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge reported that Mrs. Macrae, with three children, had proceeded to Allahabad, and Mrs. True, with one child, to Gya, an intimation regarding the former was made to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and one regarding the latter to the Commissioner of Patna.

33. The Government of the North-Western Provinces were also informed that Mrs. Caston and three children, two Misses Fisson, Mrs. Diaper and one child, Mrs. Daenble, Miss Ellwanger, and Mrs. Tuting, had proceeded on to Benares.

34. The Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge, reporting further that Mrs. Money, the wife of Mr. Money, Magistrate and Collector of Behar, had gone up to Gya on her way to Patna, and Mrs. Cavanagh to Benares, an explanation was called for from Mr. Money of the circumstances under which he had permitted his wife to proceed up-country in opposition to the orders of Government.

35. A vagrant named Kaffir Chut Shah, supposed by the Madras authorities to be a native of Bengal, having been arrested in Madras for seditious language used in Triplicane, and after being kept in confinement for some time, was sent to Calcutta. The Commissioner of the Calcutta Police having reported that he was a native of the Rajah of Puttialah's territories, and lived by begging, and was not quite sane, and requested orders regarding his disposal, was informed that if there was no charge or cause of suspicion against the individual, he might be set at liberty, with a warning against any future misbehaviour.

36. On the application of the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, a reference was

made to the Government of India in the Foreign Department as to whether two State prisoners, named Moonshee Alimuddeen and Mozuffer Khan, who had been committed to his custody under warrant issued by the Government of India, were to be kept separate from other State prisoners in the jail and from each other.

37. The Superintendent of the Alipore Jail reported having released two Sikh prisoners, Chooa Sing and Guddo, directed to be liberated by the Government of India. Their release was granted at the intercession of their former comrade, Khuggun Sing, who solicited it when he was asked to name his reward for great gallantry displayed by him in the action of Sohumpore.

A. R. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 16.

The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, April 9, 1858. (No. 49)

IN continuation of our letter No. 41 of 1858, dated the 23rd ultimo, we have the honor to forward for your information the Narratives of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the weeks ending on the 13th and 20th March, 1858.

Inclosure 1 in No. 16.

Special Narrative of Events, dated April 3, 1858.

1. *Patna Division.*—The Commissioner of Patna submitted a report from Mr. Money relative to the expedition undertaken for disarming the Tikaree Fort, as noticed in the Narrative for the week ending the 27th of February. The Ranee was stated to have evaded the delivery of the guns by every means in her power, and Mr. Money was obliged to break into the places where they were concealed before he could obtain them. Proceeding in this manner he succeeded in securing 20 guns, 33 matchlocks, and 59 firelocks and jingalls, which were all at once removed and made over to the Adjutant of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment. A large quantity of ammunition also was discovered and removed. Mr. Money was strongly convinced that there were more guns and ammunition remaining concealed. The place, however, was reported to be as large as Fort William, and the facilities for concealment such, that no search made in the absence of entire and perfect information, which could only be afforded by a few of the Maharanee's own people, was likely to be of much use. It was therefore proposed by Mr. Samuells that the fortifications, either entirely or in part, should be blown up; and as strong presumption of disaffection existed against the Ranee, he further recommended that she should be removed from the place and kept under surveillance in her husband's house at Patna, and the estate placed under the Court of Wards, Rajah Hetuaram being incompetent to manage it properly himself. The Lieutenant-Governor was not disposed to adopt any such extreme measures, and, in fact, as the provisions of Section 26 of Act XXVIII of 1857 had been extended to the Tikaree Fort, and the guns had been seized in accordance with those provisions, it is doubtful whether any other penalty than that therein prescribed could be enforced. As regards the presumption of disaffection arising out of the possession of these arms and their concealment, it was pointed out to Mr. Samuells that the unprotected state of the Behar district at one period, and the inability of Government to afford adequate protection to its subjects in that part of the country in which Tikaree is situated, rendered it justifiable, if it did not indeed make it incumbent on all persons possessing property to take their own measures for protecting that property, while the attempt to conceal the guns could be accounted for by a vague terror as to the consequences of their being found in the fort after the publication of the notification calling for their surrender. The other surmises on which the Commissioner rested his suspicions that the Ranee was disaffected, were, as he himself admitted, such as there was no possibility of establishing by proof.

2. It being considered very inexpedient to leave the small body of Sikhs garrisoning Rhotas in that position without other support than that of the weak and undisciplined levies furnished by the zemindars of Chunderghur and Tendooah, and Colonel Michell being strongly of opinion that the force at his disposal required to be increased, the Superintendent of Marine was directed to adopt immediate measures for sending up a party of 100 seamen for employment under Colonel Michell in the district of Shahabad.

3. It was reported in the Narrative for the week ending on the 6th of March that the question of locating the head-quarters of Captain Rattray's regiment during the hot season had been left to be settled by the Commissioner of Patna, in communication with Colonel Michell. A fresh reference, however, having been made by Mr. Samuells on the subject, to obviate any further delay, instructions were issued to the Chief Engineer to arrange at once for hutting the corps at Dehree, a position considered both by Colonel Michell and Mr. Samuells to be well suited for locating a considerable military force for the protection of the southern portion of Shahabad.

4. Twelve persons were tried by the Sessions Judge of Patna under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of January last, four of whom were sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, one to imprisonment for seven years, four for three years each, and three acquitted.

5. *Nuddea Division*.—A proposal having been again submitted by the Brigadier commanding at Barrackpore for disarming the inhabitants of the villages in that neighbourhood, the Commissioner of Nuddea was directed to take measures for carrying out the measures of the military authorities, and the Joint Magistrate of Baraset asked to draw up a notification in accordance with Section 7 of Act XI of 1857, preparatory to the enforcement of the same. From the replies which were received from Messrs. Grote and Eden, however, it appeared that those officers did not consider the disarming of the inhabitants to be in any way called for at present; Mr. Eden stating that the people in the neighbourhood of Barrackpore had in fact been disarmed already, having made over their arms to him some months ago for safe keeping, with the exception only of a description of large knives used by them for sacrificial purposes; Mr. Grote further observed, if they were now to be deprived of those knives, there would remain no good reason for allowing them to retain their daos or hatchets, to give in either of which would be exceedingly distasteful to them, at the same time that it would suggest cause for fresh alarms when no grounds for any existed. Under these circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor, concurring in opinion with Mr. Grote, but not feeling himself at liberty to set aside the proposal of the military authorities, which appeared to be tacitly assented to by the Supreme Government, found it necessary to make a further reference to the President in Council for the views entertained by the Government of India on the subject, as to whether it was still necessary to carry out the measure proposed by Brigadier Grant.

6. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—In Sumbulpore various expeditions were undertaken into the hills and jungles, with the usual result of dispersing the rebels, but without any of them being killed or captured. The people throughout the district were reported to be anxious for the re-establishment of peace and order, and even those who had taken part in the rebellion were said to be eager to submit themselves on promise of pardon. The ringleaders, however, were still at large, and it was apprehended that these and some refractory zemindars, and such others as still held out, knowing that they could not be forgiven, would continue to give trouble. The newly organised police of the district were at their stations.

7. Owing to the increasing heat, and the probability of sickness breaking out among the troops if subjected to needless exposure, Mr. Cockburn arranged with the officer commanding in Sumbulpore for the establishment of detachments of two companies of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, each under command of two European officers, at three central positions in the interior of the district, where the men can be encamped and made as comfortable as circumstances will permit, refraining from harassing marches in pursuit of small parties of rebels, but remaining prepared to take the field against larger bodies when any were ascertained to have assembled in their neighbourhood. He had also arranged for the establishment of eleven subordinate outposts of 25 men each, taken from the Sebundy levy and Ramghur Light Infantry Battalion, to be located at intermediate places, where their services were likely to be most required, who, while giving confidence and protection to the police and the people, could also join in a combined attack whenever it might be necessary to do so.

8. Mr. Cockburn further reported having directed the forfeiture of the estates of all the rebel zemindars who had failed to comply with the notifications issued by him requiring

their personal attendance within a specified time, and that he had made arrangements for the management of these estates, the expenses being, of course, paid for from the collections. He had also directed all the surrounding zemindars to warn their subordinates and people against harbouring rebels, and called their own attention to the penalties attaching by law to parties assisting or harbouring the enemies of the State.

9. Captain Bird, *ex officio* Assistant to the Commissioner at Sumbulpore, was authorized to exercise the powers of a senior Assistant Commissioner in that district. He was also appointed a Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857, for the trial of all crimes and offences punishable under that Act.

10. At the recommendation of Mr. Cockburn a Notification was issued extending the provisions of sections 1 to 6 of Act XXVIII of 1857, to all classes of men in Sumbulpore, with the exception of Europeans and Eurasians, and in respect to every description of fire-arms, bayonets, swords, spears, spear-heads, pharsas, thangies, bows and arrows. Mr. Cockburn was of opinion that disarming the population would greatly contribute to the suppression of the rebellion which had spread so wide in that district.

11. A detailed report was received from Mr. Cockburn submitting his views respecting the future administration of Sumbulpore. In this he recommended that an officer of the rank of a Deputy Commissioner should be appointed to it, to exercise greatly enlarged powers and authority. In a subsequent letter he stated that it would be still better to vest the officer to be appointed to Sumbulpore with the independent charge of that district and the surrounding Tributary Mehals, at least until the complete restoration of tranquillity.

12. Fifty-seven persons were tried by Mr. Cockburn under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Sumbulpore, during the fortnight ending on the 6th of March, of whom seven were sentenced to death, ten to seven years' imprisonment, one to imprisonment for three years, two for one year, one released with a fine of 5 rupees, four with a fine of 1 rupee each, one on furnishing a recognizance of 100 rupees, and thirty-one acquitted.

13. Twenty-one persons were also tried under the same Act, and in the same district, by Captain Leigh, during the week ending on the 6th March, two of whom were sentenced to death, one to seven years' imprisonment, one to imprisonment for five years and six months, one for two years, one for six months, and fifteen acquitted.

14. In Singbhoom no further outbreak had occurred. All hopes of obtaining the surrender of the ex-Rajah having been abandoned, the proclamation for the confiscation of the estate was formally issued on the 9th February; and as the assessments made by the ex-Rajah had been complained of as excessive, it was notified by the Commissioner that the rents which would be taken from the ryots by the British Government would be the same as those demanded when the estate was under the management of the Court of Wards in 1845. Steps were also being taken for inducing the ryots to pay to Government the rents due, but remaining unpaid to the ex-Rajah, and for causing them to return with their families to the abandoned villages. This once accomplished, it was confidently expected that the influence of the ryots alone would be found quite equal to draw the more wild and distant Coles to the same acknowledgment of the power and authority of Government.

15. The opinion recorded by Colonel Forster, which was noticed in the Narrative for the week ending on the 13th February, that the ex-Rajah of Porahat, after performing a great service, had only failed in a point of etiquette in not appearing before the Principal Assistant of Singbhoom, and that his subsequent proceedings were in defence of his life and property, having been communicated to Mr. Lushington, a report was received from him recapitulating some of the ex-Rajah's proceedings, and recording his conviction that all the disturbances which occurred in Singbhoom were brought about either by the personal influence of the ex-Rajah, or by the mischievous agency of men sent about by him for the purpose.

16. Fifty-five persons were tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Maumbhoom, during the month of February, of whom one was sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen years, eight for ten years, sixteen for seven years, one for three years, and twenty-nine acquitted.

17. Some pensioners residing in the Hazareebaugh district having assisted in maintaining order in and guarding that station when it was re-occupied after the mutiny, the Lieutenant-Governor, at the recommendation of Major Simpson, authorised a reward being given to them in the form of an addition to their stipend, up to the end of January last, of one-third the amount of their pensions, the whole charge amounting to 289 rupees 4 annas.

18. Cachar.—One more mutineer of the 34th Native Infantry was caught by the

villagers in Cachar, while endeavouring to make his way to the west. He was made over to the military authorities for trial, the Superintendent being then absent from the station.

19. *General Subjects.*—The want of co-operation on the part of the officers of the Nepal Government in the Teræ, which had been complained of by Mr. Yule, as noticed in a previous Narrative, was explained in a dispatch from the Minister of Nepal, from which it appeared that at the time the mutineers of the 73rd Native Infantry and of the 11th Irregulars took refuge in the Teræ, intimation had not been received by the Durbar of their having done so, and consequently no instructions had been sent to the local officers to assist in their pursuit and capture.

20. The Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies was authorized to remove the headquarters of his office, as a temporary arrangement, to Calcutta, to enable him to prepare the accounts of its past transactions, which necessitated constant reference to the Commissariat Auditor's and the Accountant's Offices. His assistant, Lieutenant Walker, with a portion of the establishment, remains at Raneegunge to carry on the duties there.

21. An intimation was received from the Government of India in the Foreign Department that orders had been issued for the release of the two prisoners, Moonshee Alimuddeen and Mozuffer Khan, committed to the custody of the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, under warrants issued by that Government, as noticed in the Narrative for the week ending on the 6th of March.

22. The three men named in the margin,* followers of the ex-King of Oude, who were detained in the Alipore Jail, under a warrant dated the 25th of August last, issued from this Office, were ordered to be released.

A. R. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Inclosure 2 in No. 16.

Special Narrative of Events, dated April 8, 1858.

THE whole of the territory subject to the Government of Bengal remained undisturbed during the week ending on the 20th of March.

2. *Rajshahye Division.*—The Magistrate of Rungpore reported that on Saturday, the 13th of March, five sepoy of the 73rd Native Infantry were blown away from guns at Jelpigoree, and three others, tried by court-martial, had been sentenced to be transported for life.

3. *Nuddea Division.*—The Commissioner of Nuddea submitted a report from the Magistrate of Moorshedabad, informing him that a number of about 100 sepoy of the 47th Native Infantry were travelling in small detached parties from Rampore Beaulah, through Moorshedabad, towards Barrackpore. They were stated to be perfectly well-behaved, and had done no mischief of any kind on the route; but the Magistrate of Moorshedabad had, nevertheless, considered it necessary to warn the police of his own district and those of Nuddea, Baraset, and the Twenty-four Pergunahs, to watch their proceedings. Some desertions from the 63rd Native Infantry had occurred while these men were passing through Moorshedabad, which the Magistrate supposed might have been caused by stories circulated by men of the 47th, in connection with their having been ordered to China.

4. In the same letter the Commissioner of Nuddea reported that the Joint Magistrate of Baraset had arrested a fakeer, whom he personally detected in the act of tampering with the police-guard of his district. The man was tried, convicted, and hanged. The part taken by Mr. Eden in the proceedings were highly creditable to him, and Mr. Grote was requested to convey to him the approbation of Government.

5. *Dacca Division.*—At the suggestion of Mr. Allen, the Lieutenant-Governor recommended to the Government of India the grant of a life pension of 2 rupees per mensem to the daughter of Soubou Kuttree, a pensioned sepoy of the Sylhet Battalion,

* 1. Aftabood-Dowlah-Meeroof Moolk Kazir Irshad Alli Khan Bahadoor Sumay Jung Moosta-Keerood-Dowlah; 2. Mohee Bur Khan; 3. Syed Amir Ali

as a suitable recognition of her father's gallant conduct in an engagement with the Chittagong mutineers, at Latoo, where he was mortally wounded on the 18th of December last. The child was stated to be about nine years of age, and had been entirely dependent on her father for support.

6. *Chittagong Division*.—The Commissioner of Chittagong having reported on the bad conduct of some of the men of the police corps raised at Chittagong, and suggested sources from which a better description of recruits might have been enlisted, was informed that if the men enlisted were unfit for employment, he had the power to dismiss them, and that he was also at liberty to draw recruits from the sources indicated by him; the object that the Government had in view being simply to give to every division a police corps organised in the same manner as the Bengal Police Battalion, which during the recent disturbances has done so much good service to the State.

7. *Assam*.—On the 20th of February the Governor-General's Agent, North-East Frontier, submitted a letter from Colonel Hannay reporting a great scarcity of food, such as rice, wheat, and dall, in Upper Assam, and recommending that a steamer should be sent up with a supply of grain and other provisions for the use of the Naval Brigade and other troops stationed therein. In reply, Colonel Jenkins was informed that no steamer could be made available for Assam for at least a month to come, but that when one could be obtained the stores applied for by Colonel Hannay would be forwarded, and that in the meantime he should communicate with the authorities at Dacca, with a view of procuring through them, if possible, such articles as were most urgently required.

8. A report regarding the scarcity in Assam being also received from the Secretary to the Assam Company, who stated that he had been informed that rice of the coarsest kind was selling at 3 rupees the maund, the Commissioner of Dacca was requested to cause information of the circumstance to be given to the mohajuns in Dacca and its neighbourhood, that they might thereby be induced to send up grain to so promising a market, and thus alleviate the scarcity complained of.

9. Five persons were tried under Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Sibsaurgor during the month of February, of whom two (one being Muneeram Dutt, formerly the Rajah's Dewan) were sentenced to death, one to transportation for life, and two to transportation for fourteen years each. These individuals were convicted of having instigated the Rajah of Jorehat to rebel and wage war against the State. The principal Assistant Commissioner of Sibsaurgor was requested to submit a full report, showing the degree of complicity of the Rajah in the conspiracy, that the Government might thereby be enabled to judge of the course proper to be adopted in regard to him.

10. *Darjeeling*.—The Superintendent of Darjeeling having requested the issue of an order for the impressment of artizans from the Purneah and Bhaugulpore districts to complete the barracks in course of construction at Darjeeling, was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor did not consider impressment for the purpose to be either necessary or politic, and was of opinion that recourse to it might be obviated by the offer of a sufficiently high rate of wages to make it worth the while of the artizans in the neighbouring districts to seek for employment in the hills.

11. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—Colonel Forster was appointed a Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857, in Sumbulpore, for the trial of all crimes and offences punishable under the Act.

12. Mr. Cockburn reported that the services of Captain Wood's detachment of Nagpore Irregular Cavalry being no longer required in Sumbulpore, and urgent requisitions having been received from Captain Shakespear, commanding the Nagpore Irregular Force, to send the detachment back, the officer commanding in Sumbulpore had desired Captain Wood to rejoin his own head-quarters.

13. Mr. Cockburn reported that, having directed the Rajah of Sohunpore to come and see him at Sumbulpore, for the purpose of being duly acknowledged as Rajah, and installed in the sole possession of his estate, and the Rajah having failed to attend to the summons, he had addressed three perwannahs to the Rajah's mother, the present manager of the estate, desiring her in the first to pay up the arrears of revenue due from the estate without delay, informing her in the second that he had imposed on her a fine of 100 rupees for disobedience of orders in not having sent up her son, who had expressed his readiness to come; and warning her, in the third, that the Rajah must appear before either him or Colonel Forster on the 30th March, with the customary nuzzerana, with a view to his installation as Rajah. The Ranee and her agents were averse to the Rajah's coming to Sumbulpore, as they would lose all the power now exercised by them, on his title being formally recognised.

The Rajah attained his majority some years ago, and it was considered very desirable by Mr. Cockburn to vest him with real power, as it was otherwise very difficult to fix the responsibility of any act on any person in particular.

14. Fourteen persons were tried, under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Sumbulpore during the fortnight ending on the 20th of March, of whom one was sentenced to imprisonment for life, one to imprisonment for three years, two for two years each, and ten acquitted.

15. All was quiet in Palamow, and arrangements were being made for thoroughly clearing the principal ghauts or passes leading to the Bhogtah country, so as to prevent its becoming again an asylum for freebooters. In the Nowaghur hills the men collected by Gunput Rae were reported to have plundered a village or two in Burwah, and it was said that some of the Bhogtahs had joined them. Captain Dalton intended moving in that direction shortly, with a small force of Madras Infantry.

16. The Deo Rajah's contingent having been dispensed with, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the temporary entertainment by Lieutenant Graham of 50 matchlockmen, at 5 rupees each per month, and 2 duffadars at 6 rupees each, to aid him in his measures for the pacification of the district.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor also sanctioned the reconstruction of the public buildings at Lesliegunge, which were destroyed by the rebels, at a total cost of 1,000 rupees.

18. Complaints having reached him of the misconduct of the manager of Sirgoojah in repressing disturbances, Captain Dalton reported having for the present warned him against any abuse of authority, at the same time that he had desired him to send in all persons accused of offences for trial before the Commissioner, and the cases or full reports in regard to such as he had taken upon himself to punish.

19. With reference to the proceedings of the Singrowlie Rajah, as reported in the Narrative for the week ending on the 9th of January, a report was received from the Political Agent at Rewah, stating that he did not believe that the Chief in question had received any assistance or guns from the Rewah Rajah during the disturbances in Palamow. The Singrowlie Rajah, he stated, is one of the Rewah zemindars, and, like others, not a very obedient one; and it was probable that he took advantage of the order to raise men to defend the Rewah frontier, to wage a war on his own account.

20. Mr. Cockburn having suggested that, after the arrival of the Shekawattee Regiment at Sumbulpore, a detachment of Rampore Light Infantry, 140 strong, would be available to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore if required by him, and Captain Dalton having applied for the services of the detachment, Colonel Forster was requested to order it to proceed at once to join the head-quarters of Captain Dalton.

21. On the representation of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore of the distinguished services rendered by Maharajah Sumbhoonath Sing of Ramghur during the whole of the recent disturbances in that district, an application was made to the Government of India for the presentation of a khillut to that individual. Captain Dalton was at the same time directed to convey the acknowledgments of Government to the parties named in the margin,* the assistance rendered by whom had also been favourably brought to notice.

22. Sixty-one persons were tried, under Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Chota Nagpore during the month of February, of whom nineteen were sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years, ten for fourteen years, one for seven years, four for five years, and twenty-seven acquitted.

23. *General Subjects.*—A letter from the Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs reported the progress made in the enlistment of Sonthals in furtherance of an experiment, authorised by the Supreme Government, of raising three companies from the people inhabiting the Domuni Koh, in the Sonthal territory, 200 Sonthals were reported to have enlisted, and the remaining 100 were expected to come forward in the course of the month of March. Those enlisted had been drilled under the superintendence of Mr. Assistant Commissioner Braddon at Deoghur, by the subordinate officers and men of a detachment of hill rangers stationed at the place, and their progress was stated to be very satisfactory. An application was made to the Supreme Government for the services of an officer to instruct them in drill exercise.

24. A letter from Captain Rattray, recapitulating the services rendered by him and his regiment, and urging his claims to the Brevet rank of Major, conferred on several other officers for services they had rendered during the recent disturbances, was

Thakoor Gunput Deo, Muyun Deo, his brother, and Dewan Mitterput Sing.

forwarded to the Military Department of the Government of India, with the Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation that the distinction solicited should be conferred. A letter from Colonel Michell, expressing the high opinion entertained by that officer of the services of Captain Rattray, and the officers and men under his command, accompanied this communication.

25. The Officiating Commissary-General having complained of the description of carts and bullocks collected at Raneegunge, the former of which were characterised as being "likely to break down," and the latter as "miserable," a reference was made to the Superintendent of Supplies on the subject. Mr. Jackson reported that, in the absence of more precise information, he could only deny in general terms that any such description applied to either the hired or the purchased carts and bullocks assembled in the encampment of his office, and that of 527 carts which conveyed ordnance stores to Benares only one had broken down, and of 200 carts employed in conveying electric telegraph wire none had given way.

26. Mr. Jackson also submitted a letter from Major Richardson, commanding the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, showing that several of the carts furnished to the corps under his command on the 3rd November, were still attached to the regiment on the 4th of March, the carters being willing to remain with him, as he looked to their payment himself. This, Mr. Jackson urged, was a convincing proof that the Bengalee carts and bullocks were not so useless and miserable as the Commissary-General had represented them to be.

28. A letter submitted by Captain Smyth, Depôt Officer at Chouparon, on the subject of the payment of carters and coolies used by marching regiments, was forwarded to the Military Department. Captain Smyth noticed at large the evils resulting from the commanding officers attached to regiments not keeping the accounts of, and not paying, the cartmen and coolies themselves. Mr. Jackson, in submitting this letter, stated that he considered the subject deserving of the serious consideration of the Commissariat Department.

28. Mr. Jackson was authorised to dispose of, by sale, such of the surplus stores left behind by the Shekawattee Battalion, on their departure from Chyebassa, as could not be otherwise used.

29. An application for pension having been received from Mrs. C. W. Cowper of Coolie Bazar, as the widow of the late Mr. Arthur Cowper, Chief Officer of the India General Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Bombay," who was killed in an action with the rebels whilst serving as a volunteer in the detachment that left Dinapore under command of Captain Dunbar of Her Majesty's 10th Regiment for the relief of Arrah, the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police was requested to obtain from the applicant such evidence, including her marriage certificate, as would be necessary to the establishment of her claims.

30. An explanation was received from Mr. Money of the circumstances under which his wife had proceeded to Patna via Gya, as noticed in the Narrative for the week ending the 6th of March, and was considered by the Lieutenant-Governor to be sufficient.

31. The Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge reported that Mrs. Smyth had left Raneegunge for Dobaree, Mrs. Knott for Allahabad, Mrs. Hardy for Dinapore, and Mrs. Platt and Miss Parker for Benares.

32. The Superintendent of the Alipore Jail reported that the prisoner Hormut Jolaha, whose case was noticed in the Narrative for the week ending on the 27th February, had returned from Akyab in the steamer "Cape of Good Hope," which arrived here on the 13th March, and had been immediately released.

A. R. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The President in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, April 22, 1858. (No. 52.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 49 of 1858, dated the 9th instant, we have the honor to forward, for your information, the Narratives of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the weeks ending on the 27th March and 3rd April, 1858.

Inclosure 1 in No. 17.

Special Narrative of Events, dated April 15, 1858.

1. *Patna Division.*—On the 26th of March a telegraphic message was received from the Commissioner of Patna, to the effect that Koer Sing, with 1,000 sepoys and 2,500 other followers, was reported by the Magistrate of Azimghur to be at Mundoree, a place only ten miles distant from Azimghur, on the 24th of March, with the object, it was believed, of getting into Shahabad by the Ghazeepore route. In another telegram, dated the 28th March, Mr. Samuells further reported that Azimghur was in the possession of the rebels, and the 37th shut up in the fort, and that he had sent up the “Jumna” steamer to cruize off Bhojepore, and had proposed to the Brigadier to send two companies to Arrah.

2. A more detailed account of the state of affairs in Azimghur was furnished by the Secretary with the Governor-General, in a telegram addressed to the Secretary in the Home Department, dated the 28th March, in which it was stated that the rebels at Azimghur had put their guns in position against the entrenchments, and were preparing scaling-ladders, and that a sortie made by our troops to capture the guns was repulsed with the loss of one officer. Our force within the entrenchment was described in the same message as being in want of supplies and ammunition.

3. Troops had been sent to operate against the enemy in Azimghur, consisting of a wing of the 13th Regiment from Allahabad, 100 men of Her Majesty’s 10th and 97th Regiments, and 60 men of the Madras Rifles from Benares, a squadron of Madras Cavalry from Ghazeepore, and an Infantry Division, 700 sabres, and 18 guns, from Lucknow, under the command of Sir E. Lugard. It is not necessary to enter into further details regarding these arrangements here, as the transactions in Azimghur will no doubt be fully narrated for the information of the Court by the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

4. An intimation was received from the Government of India in the Military Department that Colonel T. B. Corfield had been appointed to succeed Colonel Michell at Sasseram.

5. Mr. G. L. Martin, Judge of Tirhoot, was appointed a Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857, in that district.

6. Mr. H. Atherton, Judge of Sarun, was appointed a Commissioner under the same Act in the district of Sarun.

7. A petition having been submitted by Shah Kubeer-ood-deen, of Sasseram, praying that some special mark of the approbation of Government might be conferred on the town of Sasseram, by a change in its name, in recognition of the loyal services rendered by himself and its other inhabitants during the late disturbances, the Deputy Magistrate of the sub-division was requested to report, after special inquiry, how the people of Sasseram had actually behaved during the disturbances.

8. *Rajshahye Division.*—Colonel Sherer, commanding at Jelpigoree, having reported the desertion, with their arms, of four sepoys of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, who were on duty at Bakali, an outpost on the Teesta, notice was given to the Commissioners of Patna and Bhaugulpore, in order that they might direct the Magistrates subordinate to them to be on the look-out for the deserters, who it was expected would proceed towards the west.

9. The Magistrate of Rungpore reported having received information from Jelpigoree that some of the Dacca mutineers had been apprehended at Benares, and were to be sent to Dacca for trial.

10. *Burdwan Division*.—With reference to the panic in Calcutta on the 2nd March, as noticed in the Narrative for the week ending the 6th of March, the Commissioner of Burdwan brought to notice, demi-officially, the possibility of the sepoys at Barrackpore attacking the station of Hooghly, and the expediency of guarding against such a contingency by locating a force in that place, enough to deter the sepoys from attempting an attack. In reply, he was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor had received no official intimation of any threatened danger either to Calcutta or Hooghly, and that he had no reason to believe that any necessity existed for adopting unusual precautions.

11. *Chota Nagpore*.—In Palamow the Nowaghur insurgents, alluded to in the Narrative for the week ending on the 20th March, were reported to have been dispersed, and their two leaders, Bishonath Sahee and Gunput Rai, taken prisoners. Captain Dalton arrived at Loharduggah on the 19th March, but, falling seriously ill, found himself unable to conduct the operations against the enemy himself, which were therefore undertaken by Captain Oakes, who, upon receiving information that they had encamped in the hills, about sixteen miles from Loharduggah, prepared a party, consisting of some Ramghur Irregular Cavalry, a detachment of Madras Rifles, and the new Cole and Sonthal levy, 160 strong, the whole commanded by Captain Nation, and, marching rapidly to the place, surrounded the camp of the rebels. The insurgents were so completely taken by surprise that they made no resistance, and Thakoor Bishonath Sahee, who was with them, was captured on the spot. Gunput Rai managed to escape for a time, but was soon after caught and brought in by some zemindaree matchlockmen sent in pursuit of him by Captain Oakes. The capture of these chiefs was considered by the Commissioner to be likely to tend greatly to the quelling of the disturbances. There was no indication of any further outbreak in the district.

12. In Singbhoom an attack was made on Captain Moncrieff's position at Chuckerderpore, on the 25th March, by the rebel followers of the ex-Rajah of Porahat, who were supposed to be about 2,000 strong. The rebels surrounded three sides of the encamping-ground occupied by Captain Moncrieff, who had only 80 men under him. This small party, however, so warmly received their assailants with musketry and artillery that the latter never came to close quarters with them, and were twice repulsed. It was, however, found impossible to pursue them, both on account of the smallness of Captain Moncrieff's force, and the jungly nature of the country. No lives were lost on our side; nor could the loss of the enemy be accurately ascertained, as their dead and wounded were all carried off the field by the survivors. Three small native field-pieces were taken from them. The cattle belonging to our camp, which were out in the jungle grazing, fell into their hands, with the exception of only three elephants belonging to the Rajah of Seraikillah, which were saved by a detachment sent out for that purpose.

13. On the recommendation of Mr. Lushington the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the presentation of a pair of shawls to the Thakoor of Khursowan, who had been instrumental in preventing the Ramghur mutineers from passing on from Chyebassa to Ranchee, in acknowledgment of his loyal services during the disturbances.

14. Seventy-three persons were tried by Mr. Cockburn, under Act XVI. of 1857, in the district of Sumulpore, from the 14th of January to the 15th of February, 1858; three of whom were sentenced to three years' imprisonment, one to two years' imprisonment, one to imprisonment for three months, six required to furnish recognizances for future good conduct, and sixty-two others unconditionally released.

15. *Assam*.—Colonel Jenkins submitted a correspondence having reference to certain revelations made by a prisoner, formerly a sepoy of the 1st Assam Light Infantry Battalion, relative to a plot said to have been formed by the Hindoostanee sepoys of the battalion for attacking the station of Debrooghur and murdering its European inhabitants, and to the feeling of distrust said to be prevalent in Upper Assam in regard to the loyalty of that portion of the corps. It appears that this subject was brought to the notice of Colonel Jenkins by Captain Bivar, Principal Assistant Commissioner of Luckimpore, and that it was then referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, the officer commanding the battalion, when it was found, upon inquiry, that no grounds whatever existed for suspecting any plot of the kind alluded to by Captain Bivar. Colonel Hanway thereupon communicated to the regiment the purport of Captain Bivar's representation, which resulted in the submission of a petition from the regiment praying for a vindication of its character. The conduct of Captain Bivar in the matter appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor to have been very inconsiderate, and the step taken by Colonel Hannay, in communicating to the regiment the representations made by Captain Bivar, apparently unnecessary and unfortunate. Considering the turn the affair had taken, it seemed desirable to remove Captain Bivar to some other station than

Debrooghur, which was the head-quarters of the regiment, and Colonel Jenkins was requested to state his opinion on that point.

16. *Cachar*.—Mr. Allen reported having received information from the Superintendent of Cachar of the existence of some excitement among the Munipooree population of that district, owing to the approaching trial of the Munipore Prince Houjow for the part he took in the recent disturbances in that quarter, and to the arrest of Roma Sing, the Dewan of the Rajah of Munipore, on a charge of murder. Considering it advisable to strengthen the military force in Cachar, at all events till this excitement had passed over, Mr. Allen had directed the commanding officer of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion to halt at Silchar the two companies which were about to return to their head-quarters, and to send Captain Stevens, his second in command, to take command of the troops in Cachar in that neighbourhood.

17. Mr. Allen also noticed the existence of much discontent among the men of the Munipore Regiment, who were before a cheerful, willing, and well-behaved set; but who were now represented to have much changed, apprehending, it was supposed, some interference with their religion. The unsettled state of the Munipoories in Cachar, whence the great majority of the recruits of the regiment had been drawn, rendered it, in his opinion, very desirable to expedite their removal to Jamalpore, which had already been sanctioned by the Government of India.

19. The Government of India, in the Military Department, sanctioned the release of the Sikh fakeer detained at Cachar, as reported in the Narrative for the week ending on the 6th of March, provided his identity with the man referred to by Captain Dewaal could be established.

19. A copy of a letter from Lieutenant Stewart, reporting upon the defences necessary for the district of Cachar, and submitting suggestions for providing them, was forwarded to Mr. Allen for his opinion on the subject. The measures prominently suggested by Lieutenant Stewart were the increase of the Kookie levy from 200 to 640 men duly officered by natives, and the appointment of an adjutant and two European non-commissioned officers in addition to himself as commandant. With such a force in Cachar, he said the services of the Sylhet Light Infantry could be entirely dispensed with in that district, and made available for employment further west.

20. *General Subjects*.—The destruction by fire of the halting-sheds at the station of Chupparun having been brought to the notice of Government by the Deputy Quarter-master-General of the Army, the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies was requested to take the opportunity, as suggested by the military authorities, to increase the accommodation. Mr. Jackson reported, on the 30th March, that he had directed the construction of a shed for 200, instead of 70 or 80 men only.

21. An intimation was received from the Military Department that the Government of India had directed the removal of the Remount Depôt from Calcutta to Raneegunge before the rains, if shelter can be made available for them there, and if supplies can be readily provided there by the Commissariat Department.

22. A complaint preferred by Mr. Money, Magistrate of Behar, against Colonel Hutchinson, of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment, for having made use of insulting language towards him, was forwarded for the consideration of the Government of India.

23. The Lieutenant-Governor authorised the payment of 500 rupees to Mr. A. D'Souza as compensation for losses sustained by him in consequence of his property having been destroyed by the mutineers at Arrah.

24. The Lieutenant-Governor authorised the grant of 614 rupees 8 annas to Mr. W. C. Costley, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Baraset, as compensation for the loss of his property destroyed by the mutineers from Dinapore on the 7th of August last, while Mr. Costley was in charge of the sub-division of Sasseram.

25. At the recommendation of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, his Honor also sanctioned the payment of 2,000 rupees to Mr. J. Grundy, and of 500 rupees to Mr. J. G. Maelzer, as compensation for the losses sustained by them in consequence of their property having been plundered and destroyed by the Palamow insurgents in their attack on the Rajhurah factory.

26. An application, on behalf of Mr. R. L. Ewing, for compensation on account of property lost by him in consequence of the mutineers, was referred back to the Commissioner of Patua, in order that some inquiry might be made as to the condition in life and former income of the applicant, and the amount of compensation he might claim under the rules.

27. A copy of a communication from the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies recommending that the officers in charge of depôts on the Grand Trunk Road be permitted to occupy one half of the staging bungalows at their stations at the expense

of Government, should they be required to continue at their posts during the hot season, was forwarded for the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

28. The Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies was informed that the Commander-in-Chief had placed the services of Captain A. L. Nicholson, of the 64th Regiment Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Local Government, for employment under Mr. Jackson, in the room of Lieutenant C. P. Lucas, ordered to join his corps proceeding to China.

29. Mr. K. Macleod, of Chuprah, having submitted a report of his proceedings in regard to the collection of carts and bullocks for the public service, the acknowledgments of Government were conveyed to him in reply, for the zealous and valuable services he had rendered to the State.

30. The Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge reported that a Mrs. Kealy and a Mrs. Benger had left Raneegunge for Benares, and that a Mrs. Collingwood had proceeded to Cawnpore.

31. The Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies submitted explanations from Captain Robinson and Lieutenant Lindsay, of the circumstances under which they permitted their wives to join them at Neemeah ghaut and Nourungabad respectively, as reported in the Narratives for the weeks ending on the 20th February and the 6th of March. Captain Robinson explained that he was under a misapprehension in regard to the position of the Neemeah ghaut dépôt, which he did not think was included in the prohibited districts, it being situated only seventy miles from Raneegunge; and Lieutenant Lindsay stated that he was under the impression that the restrictions enjoined by Government had been withdrawn in regard to that part of the district where Nourungabad was situated. Lieutenant Lindsay's explanation was considered by the Lieutenant-Governor to be very unsatisfactory, but as the Governor-General had subsequently issued an order by which both Neemeah ghaut and Nourungabad had been brought within the limits to which women and children were allowed to proceed, it was not considered necessary to order the departure of the ladies from the localities referred to.

The Government of India in the Foreign Department having released Ahsun Hossein Khan, a State prisoner, and placed him under the surveillance of Major Herbert, the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, was directed to afford Major Herbert any assistance he might require in the matter.

A list prepared from returns furnished by the local authorities, of persons in the Lower Provinces who had taken a leading part in the recent rebellion, was forwarded to the Government of India in the Foreign Department the same having been called for by that Government in November last.

A. R. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Inclosure 2 in No. 17.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, March 26, 1858.

MAGISTRATE of Azimghur writes that Koer Sing, with 1,000 sepoy and 2,500 followers, was ten miles from Azimghur at Mundoree on the 24th. Object believed to be, to get into Shahabad by the Ghazeeepore direction. Koer Sing is probably a mistake for Koer Hurkishun Sing. If he crosses, much opium will be lost and stud endangered.

Reinforcements should, if possible, be sent to Buxar from above, for this is weakly garrisoned. I have asked Wingfield for "Jumna" steamer, and sent express to Mitchell to concert measures. Brigadier Christie can probably give two companies from this for Arrah. If he had artillerymen he could send guns, as we have six. Cannot artillerymen be sent?

Inclosure 3 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, March 27, 1858.

THE Commissioner of Patna reports as follows :—" The Magistrate of Azimghur writes that Koer Sing, with 1,000 sepoys and 2,500 followers, was at Mundoree, ten miles from Azimghur, on the 24th. Object believed to be, to get into Shahabad by the Ghazeepore direction." Is there any truth in this?

Inclosure 4 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, March 28, 1858.

YOUR message of yesterday received. My telegram to Mr. Beadon of yesterday will acquaint you with the state of affairs at Azimghur. I fear the information received by Mr. Samuells is quite true.

Inclosure 5 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to the Government of India, Calcutta.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, March 28, 1858.

THE Commissioner of Benares reports to-day that the rebels at Azimghur had put their guns in position against the entrenchments, and were preparing scaling-ladders. A sortie made by us to capture the guns was repulsed with the loss of one officer. Our force within the entrenchments is in want of supplies and ammunition. A wing of the 13th Regiment started from this place yesterday evening by the bullock-train. The officer commanding at Allyghur reports on the 27th as follows :—" Three or four thousand rebels, with five guns, at Kuchla. Nyaz Mohamed, with 5,000 men and 5 guns, at Setheswan. Rahim Alli with a large force at Chowrassee. Ganges fordable at many places. The Nana arrived near Bareilly with 500 men, and had an interview with Khan Bahadoor, whose protection he asked. It is said Khan Bahadoor has given him the command of his army, which he is to have at Kuchla ghaut to fight the British, two days hence. This intelligence is sent for your information, and is not to be given to the public."

Inclosure 6 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to the Government of India, Calcutta.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, March 29, 1858.

MR. POWER reports from Kummil on the 27th March, that the rebels had increased in strength across the river opposite Soorputipore. They have brought down more guns. Moolthan Khan is supposed to command them. Further particulars of sortie of our troops at Azimghur have been received to-day through Brigadier Gordon at Benares. It appears that Colonel Dames made a sortie with 200 men, Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, 2 guns, and the head-quarters 4th Madras Cavalry. He drove the enemy with ease before him in the plain, but was repulsed from the town: Captain Bedford and eleven of the 37th Regiment killed and wounded. The Madras Cavalry

behaved well under a very heavy fire. In consequence of an urgent appeal from Colonel Dames for assistance, Brigadier Gordon has sent him fifteen days' supply for 500 Europeans, and a supply of ammunition escorted by 100 Her Majesty's 10th and 97th Regiments, and 60 Madras Rifles. The escort will proceed via Ghazeeepore, where it will be joined by at least a squadron of Madras Cavalry. The direct road to Azimghur is not considered safe at present. At Jaunpore all is quiet, and our force there is in perfect readiness to resist any attack. Sir E. Lugard left Lucknow this morning for Azimghur with an Infantry division, 700 sabres, and 18 guns.

Inclosure 7 in No. 17.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, March 28, 1858.

AZIMGHUR is in possession of the rebels under Koer Sing, and the 37th shut up in fort. The report is strong that they intend crossing into Shahabad. I have sent up the "Jumna" steamer to cruise about off Bhojepore, and have proposed to the Brigadier to send two companies and two guns to Arrah. Are we to expect any reinforcements from above for Buxar?

Inclosure 8 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, March 29, 1858.

TROOPS are being sent to Benares, and the Sasseram force is ordered there also. We have no knowledge of any going to Buxar. Your message will be communicated to the Governor-General.

Inclosure 9 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, March 29, 1858.

THE following message from Mr. Samuells and the reply to it are forwarded for the information of the Governor-General:—

Message 28th March, 4 P.M.—"Azimghur is in possession of the rebels under Koer Sing, and the 37th shut up in the fort. The report is strong that they intend crossing into Shahabad. I have sent up the 'Jumna' steamer to cruise about off Bhojepore, and have proposed to the Brigadier to send two companies to Arrah. Are we to expect any reinforcements from above for Buxar?"

Reply: "Troops are being sent to Benares, and the Sasseram force is ordered there also. We have no knowledge of any going to Buxar. Your message will be communicated to the Governor-General."

Inclosure 10 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, April 1, 1858.

A WING of the 13th Regiment started from Allahabad on the 27th for Azimghur by bullock-train; and fifteen days' supplies for 500 Europeans, with a supply of ammunition,

have been sent from Benares, escorted by 100 of Her Majesty's 10th and 97th Regiments and 60 of the Madras Rifles. The escort will proceed via Ghazeepore, where they will be joined by a squadron of Madras Cavalry. Sir E. Lugard left Lucknow on the 29th for Azimghur, with an Infantry division, 700 sabres, and 18 guns.

Inclosure 11 in No. 17.

The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, March 22, 1858:

I AM desired to acquaint you that the Governor-General has approved of Colonel F. B. Corfield being appointed to succeed Colonel Michell at Sasseram, and to request that that officer may be desired to proceed forthwith to Sasseram, and relieve Colonel Michell.

I have, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON, Major.

Inclosure 12 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Judge of Tirhoot.

Sir,

Fort William, March 25, 1858.

I AM directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint you to be a Commissioner under Section 7, Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Tirhoot, for the trial of all crimes and offences punishable under the said Act, and to forward to you a Commission duly signed by his Honor.

2. It is to be understood that when two or more officers, specially empowered under this Act, happen to be present at the same station, the Session Judge, should he be one of them, will try prisoners committed under the Act in question. If the Session Judge be not present, then the Commissioner of Circuit will try the cases; and in the absence of both the Session Judge and the Commissioner, the senior officer possessing the requisite powers will hold the trial.

3. Copies of the circulars dated the 15th of August, 1857, and the 8th of January, 1858, are forwarded for your information and guidance.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 13 in No. 17.

Commission.

TO George Louis Martin, Esq., Judge of Tirhoot, I, the Honorable Frederick James Halliday, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, send greeting. Whereas in and by an Act passed by the Legislative Council of India, entitled "An Act to make further provision for the trial and punishment of certain offences relating to the army, and of offences against the State," it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Executive Government of any presidency or place, from time to time, to issue a Commission for the trial of all or any persons or person charged with having committed, within any district described in the Commission, whether such district shall or shall not be proclaimed to be in a state of rebellion, any offence punishable by this Act, or any other crime against the state, or murder, arson, robbery, or other heinous crime against person or property: Now I, the Honorable Frederick James Halliday, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by virtue and in pursuance of the powers and authorities by the said Act in me vested, do hereby assign you, the said George Louis Martin, Esq., Judge of Tirhoot, to try all who shall be charged before you with having committed any of the offences mentioned in the Act above recited, within the district of Tirhoot; and in further pursuance of the powers and authority vested in me by the said Act, I do hereby authorise you the said George

Louis Martin, Esq., Judge of Tirhoot, to hold a Court in any part of the said district, and there to try any person for any of the said crimes committed within any part thereof, and I do direct that any Court so to be held by you under this Commission, shall have power without the attendance or futwa of a law officer, or the assistance of assessors, to pass upon any person convicted before such Court, of any of the aforesaid crimes, any sentence warranted by law for such crime, and to cause execution of such sentence by warrant, under your hand and seal of office; and that the judgment of such Court shall be final and conclusive, and that the said Court, so to be holden by you, shall not be subordinate or bound to report its proceedings to the Sudder Court.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, the twenty-fifth day of March, A.D. 1858.

Inclosure 14 in No 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Judge of Sarun.

Sir,

Fort William, March 25, 1858.

I AM directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint you to be a Commssioner under section 7 of Act XIV of 1857, in the district of Sarun, for the trial of all crimes and offences punishable under the said Act, and to forward to you a Commission duly signed by his Honor.

2. It is to be understood that when two or more officers specially empowered under this Act happen to be present at the same station, the Session Judge, should he be one of them, will try prisoners committed under the Act in question. If the Session Judge be not present, then the Commissioner of Circuit will try the cases; and in the absence of both Session Judge and Commissioner, the senior officer possessing the requisite powers will hold the trial.

3. Copies of the circulars dated the 15th of August, 1857, and the 8th January, 1858, are forwarded for your information and guidance.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 15 in No. 17.

Commission.

TO Henry Atherton, Esq., Judge of Sarun, I, the Honorable Frederick James Halliday, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, send greeting. Whereas, in and by an Act passed by the Legislative Council of India, entitled "An act to make further provision for the trial and punishment of certain offences relating to the army, and of offences against the State," it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Executive Government of any Presidency or place from time to time to issue a Commission for the trial of all or any persons or person charged with having committed, within any district described in the Commission, whether such district shall or shall not be proclaimed to be in a state of rebellion, any offence punishable by this Act, or any other crime against the State, or murder, arson, robbery, or other heinous crime against person or property: Now I, the Honorable Frederick James Halliday, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by virtue and in pursuance of the powers and authorities by the said Act in me vested, do hereby assign you, the said Henry Atherton, Esq., Judge of Sarun, to try all who shall be charged before you with having committed any of the offences mentioned in the Act above recited, within the district of Sarun, and in further pursuance of the powers and authority vested in me by the said Act, I do hereby authorise you the said Henry Atherton, Esq., Judge of Sarun, to hold a Court in any part of the said district, and there to try any person for any of the said crimes committed within any part thereof, and I do direct that any Court so to be held by you under this Commission shall have power, without the attendance or futwa of a law officer or the assistance of assessors, to pass upon any person convicted, before such Court, of any of the aforesaid crimes, any sentence warranted by law for such crime; and to cause execution of such sentence by warrant, under your hand and seal of office, and that the judgment of such Court shall be final and conclusive, and that the

said Court, so to be holden by you, shall not be subordinate or bound to report its proceedings to the Sudder Court.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office the twenty-fifth day of March, A.D. 1858.

Inclosure 16 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Camp, Allahabad, February 16, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to inclose copy of petition from Shah Kubeer-ood-deen, of Sasseram, praying for some special mark of the consideration of Government upon that town, in recognition of the loyal services rendered by himself and its inhabitants, and am directed by the Governor-General to request a report upon that point, and an expression of his Honor's opinion as to the conduct of the inhabitants of Sasseram during the whole course of the disturbances.

I have, &c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

Inclosure 17 in No. 17.

Petition.

To the Right Honorable his Lordship the Governor-General of India.

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT from the commencement of disturbances to this date, whatever loyal services have been rendered either by me or by inhabitants of Sasseram, is well known to your Lordship. Now your petitioner and all the gentry of this town, with greatest humility and confidence, supplicate your Lordship to grant on this town some specific name in remembrance of our services and the high consideration of Government.

I remain, &c.

SHAH KUBEER-OOD-DEEN AHMED, of Sasseram.

February 1, 1858.

Inclosure 18 in No. 17.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Patna, February 24, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to forward two letters which I received from Shah Kubeer-ood-deen at Sasseram, one applying for the full powers of a Magistrate and Deputy Collector, the other for the bestowal on the city of Sasseram, of the title Nassirool Hookkam Kusbah Sasseram, in token of approval of the loyal conduct of its inhabitants.

2. I do not see any occasion to give Shah Kubeer-ood-deen the full powers of a Magistrate. One officer with these powers is quite sufficient at Sasseram, and the Shah's appointment, I apprehend, was honorary; so that his powers are of little consequence.

3. The Shah tells me that the Governor-General, in an interview which the Shah had with him at Jehanabad, approved of the idea of conferring an honorable title on the town, and that Mr. Edmonstone desired him to select one. I therefore forward his application: at the same time I must remark that beyond defending their own houses when an attempt at plunder was made by the mutineers from Dinapore, I am not aware that the townspeople have evinced any extraordinary loyalty. They certainly have behaved well and did not aid in the plunder and destruction of the European houses; but this is hardly conduct which would, in ordinary times, entitle their city to the honorable designation they demand for it.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 19 in No. 17.

Shah Kubeer-ood-deen Ahmed to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Camp, Ukburpore, February 18, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to report you that you are well acquainted with my services which I have hitherto rendered to the Government, in preserving order in this neighbourhood, &c. I therefore beg that you will allow me (if it meets with your approbation) the powers of a Magistrate and Deputy Collector of this district, as I am making every arrangement for supplies for the army in this part since the last nine months, and by receiving this authority I shall perform everything required for the above appointment.

I have, &c.

SHAH KUBEER-OOD-DEN AHMED.

Inclosure 20 in No. 17.

*Shah Kubeer-ood-deen Ahmed to the Commissioner of Patna.**Camp, Ukburpore, February 18, 1858.*

IN the name of the people of Sasseram I have the honor to report to you that as the inhabitants of the above have done good service in the last disturbance, I therefore trust you will approve in giving its name as Nassirool Hookkam Kusbah Sasseram, and also that their arms must not be taken by Government, as all of them had done their best in rendering services to the Government.

I have, &c.

SHAH KUBEER-OOD-DEEN AHMED.

Inclosure 21 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram.

Sir,

Fort William, March 29, 1858.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying copy of a petition from Shah Kubeer-ood-deen, of Sasseram, praying for some special mark of the consideration of Government upon that town, in recognition of the loyal services rendered by himself and its inhabitants, and to request that, after making special inquiries into the subject, you will be good enough to submit a report as to the conduct of the people of Sasseram during the whole course of the disturbances.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 22 in No. 17.

The Officiating Magistrate of Tirhoot to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

March 2, 1858.

WITH your permission I sent a number of Nujeebs to Patna. When it was expected the mutineers would pass near Mozufferpore, seventeen extra burkundauzes were appointed to perform the duties of guarding the Foujdaree and Civil Courts. The salary of fourteen of these can be adjusted under a sanction obtained from Government by Major Nation; but I have the honor to submit a bill for the salary of the remaining three. I have requested Major Nation to send a few Nujeebs to enable me to dispense with the services of these burkundauzes.

I have, &c.

H. L. DAMPIER.

Inclosure 23 in No. 17.

Bill.

<i>The Honorable Company</i>	Dr.			
To salary of 3 extra burkundauzes employed in guarding the court from 8th December, 1857, to February, 1858, at 4 rupees each per month, viz. :—		R.	A.	P.
3 from 8th to 31st December, 1857, at 4 rupees each		9	4	6
3 for January, 1858, at 4 rupees each		12	0	0
3 for February, 1858, at 4 rupees each		12	0	0
Total Co.'s Rs.		33	4	6

(E. E.)

H. L. DAMPIER,

*Officiating Magistrate.**Tirhoot Magistracy, March 2, 1858.*

Inclosure 24 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Fort William, March 23, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your office endorsement dated the 9th instant, and to inform you in reply, that the bill therewith submitted, amounting to 33 rupees 4 annas 6 pice, on account of the salary of three extra burkundauzes entertained by the Magistrate of Tirhoot, from 8th December, 1857, to February 1858, at rupees 4 each per mensem, for guarding the Foujdaree and Civil Courts at Mozufferpore, has been passed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 25 in No. 17.

The Officiating Magistrate to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Patna, March 6, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to submit for sanction, a bill amounting to 69 rupees 9 annas 3 pice, on account of cost of brandy supplied by my predecessor to the detachments of European soldiers who arrived here in July and August last. I annex copy of Mr. Richardson's letter on the subject.

I have, &c.

A. HOPE.

Inclosure 26 in No 17.

Mr. Richardson to the Officiating Magistrate of Patna.

Sir,

Patna, February 15, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to request you will obtain sanction from the Commissioner for a bill for two boxes of brandy, obtained in the bazar for the use of troops who came from Patna on various occasions, and for one box of Castillon brandy which was obtained from Mr. Woodcock, the Collector. I return herewith five bottles of brandy of the commoner sort which were not used. The Nazir Kooldipsohoy can tell the date on which the brandy was bought from the bazar: the box from the Collector was obtained on the 25th of July, 1857.

The brandy was absolutely required, as the troops came in without any Commissariat Officer, and I also had the verbal instructions of the Commissioner to procure it. I send herewith 4 lbs. of gunpowder (which I kept for the sake of safety) which was found on searching a house in the town.

I have, &c.

H. C. RICHARDSON.

Inclosure 27 in No. 17.

Bill.

<i>The Honorable Company</i>	<i>Dr.</i>			
To amount cost of brandy supplied to detachments of European soldiers who arrived in Patna in July and August last, viz. :—		R.	A.	P.
Price of 1 dozen of brandy supplied by the Collector, Mr. Woodcock		30	0	0
Do. of 5 bottles of brandy supplied by the Assistant, Mr. Mangles, at 38 rupees. per dozen		15	13	3
Do. of 1 dozen and 7 bottles of brandy supplied by the Nazir from bazar, at 15 rupees per dozen		23	12	0
	Total Co.'s Rs.	69	9	3

A. HOPE, *Officiating Magistrate.*

Patna Magistracy, March 6, 1858.

Inclosure 28 in No 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Fort William, March 23, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 11th instant, and to inform you in reply that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to pass the bill for 69 rupees 9 annas 3 pice, on account of the cost of brandy supplied by the Magistrate of Patna to the detachments of European soldiers who arrived at that station in July and August last.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 29 in No. 17.

The Magistrate of Gya to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Gya, February 6, 1858.

I BEG to inform you that the two palanquins in which Baboos Bishun Sing and Raubehadoor Sing were forwarded to Patna in July last have been sent back by the Magistrate of Patna, but they are much broken, and utterly unfit for further use.

Both palkees were in excellent condition when they left this.

I solicit your sanction to the payment of 75 rupees the value of the palkees. I would suggest that inquiries be made by the Magistrate of Patna as to who destroyed these palkees, and that, if possible, the amount be levied on the persons in fault.

I have, &c.

A. MONEY.

Inclosure 30 in No. 17.

The Officiating Magistrate to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Patna, February 19, 1858.

WITH reference to the Magistrate of Behar's letter of the 6th instant to your address, I have the honor to report that from inquiries I have made of Kooldeep Sahoy, late Nazir of this Court, and the Darogah of the Meetapore Jail, it appears that the palkees must have been somewhat damaged by rain while on their transit from Gya to Patna, which destroyed the paint, but that they were not broken here. The damage appears to have been caused by the palkees arriving in a damp state during the rains, and remaining here for six months. When the palkees arrived here, nobody knew whose they were, nor were any instructions received regarding them.

I have, &c.

A. HOPE.

Inclosure 31 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Fort William, March 20, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 13th instant, with its inclosures, and to inform you in reply that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions, on your recommendation, the disbursement by the Collector of Gya of the sum of 75 Company's rupees, being the value of two palkees purchased for the conveyance of two natives to Patna in July last. The object of the transmission of these men to Patna is not stated.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 32 in No. 17.

The Magistrate of Gya to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Gya, March 15, 1858.

AS the hot weather is now at hand, the doctor and I went this morning round the houses where the sailors and Behar Mounted Police are living, and round the hospital, to see what arrangements it would be advisable to make.

We are of opinion that it will greatly help to keep the men in health if khus khus tatties are used during the hot weather. Three tatties are required for the fortified house, two for the circuit bungalow, where the mounted police are, and two for the hospital. The expense would be 7 tatties at 4 rupees 8 annas each = 31 rupees 8 annas; ten coolies at monthly cost of 25 rupees. Kindly let me have an answer as quickly as possible, to inform me whether I may, or not, incur this expense.

I have, &c.

A. MONEY.

Inclosure 33 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

Fort William, March 26, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 18th instant, and to inform you in reply that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions, on your recommendation, the disbursement by the Magistrate of Behar of the sum of 31 rupees 8 annas on account of the expense of putting up khus khus tatties in the quarters occupied by the sailors and the Behar Mounted Police, and of a monthly sum of rupees 25 for the pay of coolies for watering the tatties during the hot weather.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 34 in No. 17.

The Deputy Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs, Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

March 22, 1858.

WITH reference to your letter of the 13th instant, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Patna, complaining of the delay in transmitting a message from him to the Government of Bengal, I have the honor to state that communication by telegraph between Burdwan and Rajmehal was interrupted from the morning of the 27th ultimo until the 5th instant, during which time all messages had to be transmitted between the stations named by post.

I have, &c.

GEO O'DONNELL.

Inclosure 35 in No. 17.

The Officiating Magistrate of Rungpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Rungpore, March 24, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, copy of a letter dated 22nd instant, from Colonel Sherer, commanding at Jelpigoree, reporting the desertion, with their arms, of four sepoys of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry who were on duty at the Bakalie Guard.

I have, &c.

W. J. LONGMORE.

Inclosure 36 in No. 17.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sherer to the Magistrate of Rungpore.

Sir,

Jelpigoree, March 22, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to report, for your information, that Benie Sing, sepoy, 1st company; Bissisur Sing, sepoy, 4th company; Rambhurus Ram Sing, 3rd company; and Balgobind Tewaree, sepoy, 3rd company; who were on duty at Bakalie, deserted last night and took their arms with them.

You will oblige by using every endeavour for the apprehension of the said deserters.

I have, &c.

G. W. SHERER.

Inclosure 37 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, March 28, 1858.

FOUR sepoys of the 73rd have deserted with their arms from Bakalie. They will probably go westward. Give notice to the Magistrates to be on the look-out to capture them.

Inclosure 38 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, March 28, 1858.

FOUR sepoys of the 73rd have deserted with their arms from Bakalie. They will probably go westward. Give notice to the Magistrates to be on the look-out to capture them.

Inclosure 39 in No. 17.

The Officiating Magistrate of Rungpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Rungpore, March 27, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the district is quiet.

2. I have received information from Jelpigoree that some of the Dacca mutineers have been apprehended at Benares, and are to be sent to the former station for trial.

I have, &c.

W. J. LONGMORE.

Inclosure 40 in No. 17.

The Officiating Magistrate of Rungpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Rungpore, March 10, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, copy of a letter dated 28th ultimo, from the Joint Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of Jelpigoree, together with a bill for 86 rupees 13 annas 0½ pice, which sum was expended by that officer in defraying extraordinary expenses incurred by him in consequence of the near approach of the Dacca and Chittagong mutineers to Jelpigoree.

I have, &c.

W. J. LONGMORE.

Inclosure 41 in No. 17.

The Joint Magistrate of Jelpigoree to the Magistrate of Rungpore.

Sir,

Jelpigoree, February 28, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to request you will forward for the sanction of Government the accompanying bill, containing items of extraordinary expenses incurred by me during the recent disturbance occasioned by the near approach to this station of the Dacca mutineers. It was of course of the utmost importance that no emissary from the mutinous portion of the 73rd Native Infantry should make good any endeavour to reach the cantonment of Jelpigoree, it was at the same time certain that such attempt would be made. I had been successful during the rainy season in preventing the approach of outsiders by means of a very small force of extra police burkundauzes, but the swollen mountain streams which had previously befriended us were, at the time of the Chittagong and Dacca mutineers, almost dry, and travellers could therefore approach Jelpigoree by numerous paths across the fields, abandoning the large and guarded roads. There was also a small sum expended by me in dieting peons deputed on special duties during the same disturbed period above referred to.

I have, &c.

J. D. GORDON.

Inclosure 42 in No. 17.

Bill.

	R.	A.	P.
To wages of 26 extra burkundauzes employed during the month of December 1857, as a prevention to the approach of emissaries from the mutineers from Dacca and Chittagong	83	9	0½
To dieting-money paid to persons employed on urgent Government service during the month of December 1857	3	4	0
	<hr/>		
	Rupees	86	13 0½

I do hereby certify that the above sums were spent by me in the manner specified, and that the expenditure was, in my opinion, absolutely necessary.

JAMES D. GORDON.

Inclosure 43 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Magistrate of Rungpore.

Sir,

Fort William, March 23, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th instant, and to inform you in reply that the bill therewith submitted amounting to 86 rupees 13 annas $0\frac{1}{2}$ pice on account of expenses incurred by the Joint Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of Jelpigoree in precautionary measures in consequence of the near approach to the station of the Dacca and Chittagong mutineers, has been passed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The bill in question has been forwarded to the Civil Auditor, with a request that it may be returned to you after audit.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 44 in No. 17.

The Officiating Magistrate of Rungpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Rungpore, March 16, 1858.

THE Civil Auditor having returned unaudited a bill for 5,134 rupees 15 annas $5\frac{1}{2}$ pice, being the sum expended by me in purchasing eight elephants, and sending them to Raneegunge, I have the honor to inclose, a bill for that amount with a request that it may be sanctioned.

I have, &c.

W. J. LONGMORE.

Inclosure 45 in No. 17.

Bill.

<i>The Honorable Company</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
To amount paid for purchase of 8 elephants	4,750 0 0
Do. do. diet of the above elephants	97 8 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do. salary of mahouts and their mates	212 3 10
Do. do. of two extra burkundauzes sent in	
charge of the elephants to Raneegunge	26 13 0
To amount paid for guddees and daos	48 6 0

Total Co.'s Rs. 5,134 15 $5\frac{1}{2}$

W. J. LONGMORE.

Rungpore, March 16, 1858.

Inclosure 46 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Magistrate of Rungpore.

Sir,

Fort William, March 26, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th instant, and to inform you in reply that the bill therewith submitted, amounting to 5,134 rupees 15 annas $5\frac{1}{2}$ pice, on account of the price of eight elephants purchased by you, including their feed and other expenses incurred by you before and in sending them on to Raneegunge has been passed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and forwarded to the Civil Auditor with a request that it may be returned to you after audit.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 47 in No. 17.

The Commissioner of Burdwan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Beerbhoom, March 12, 1858.

I BEG to submit to you the following extracts from a demi-official from Mr. Pratt, officiating Magistrate of Hooghly, with reference to the late panic in Calcutta:—

“It seems very unlikely they (sepoys) should go to Calcutta. If they wish to bolt, it will be either by Krishnaghur or by the Grand Trunk Road from Patna Ghaut and thereabouts.

“I am seeing that the order issued last year for keeping all boats from laying to on the other side of the river at night are rigidly enforced.

“If the sepoy come here at any future time, it is well to be prepared for possibilities: the women and children (200) should go into the European hospital, which Captain Dick, the Cantonment Major, thinks the most convenient place for them, and the one most easily reached. The rest of the station would, of course, join them there. I think, with all these women and children, we ought to have 100 men. Do not you think so? Taking régimental schoolmasters, convalescents, &c., we could not muster more than 15 men.

“Is there not really too much valuable property here to expose to the possibility of risk? One Company of European soldiers would keep all straight.”

Now I do not myself expect any evil at Hooghly, but reasonable expectations have been considerably put out in this mutiny, and I do honestly think that if the sepoy do bolt they will probably go *via* Hooghly or Krishnaghur (Hooghly offers far the greatest temptation), and that it is well, as Mr. Pratt says, to guard against possibilities.

One argument appears to me unanswerable. If it be thought possible that they may attack Calcutta, if, with a large body of police, and armed sailors in the streets, and soldiers in the fort, it was actually thought necessary to turn out the volunteers last Tuesday week, is it right to say that Hooghly is in no danger, or to run any risk? There is a large jail full of budmashes, a district treasury, some very wealthy bankers' and merchants' shops and houses—all great temptations; and without the least expectation that an attack will be made, I would, if I could, put a force there which should show the sepoy that an attack would be useless to them.

I have before expressed my opinion to the Lieutenant-Governor, and I know the difficulties under which he labours as to soldiers, but I do not feel justified in withholding from his Honor's notice Mr. Pratt's report.

I forward it to clear myself in the event of any future evil occurring. I have written to Mr. Pratt that he is of course to be on his guard, and that I have mentioned his wishes to you, but that I anticipate no attack.

I have, &c.

W. H. ELLIOTT.

Inclosure 48 in No. 17.

*The Commissioner of Burdwan to Mr. Pratt.**March 12, 1858.*

I HAVE sent to Mr. Young some extracts from your letter about the possibility of an attack on Hooghly by the sepoy. I do not myself anticipate any such evil, but you are right in taking precaution against it, if you at the same time take care that your measures excite no fears.

I believe the Supreme Government to be very chary of sending out detachments of Europeans, so that unless a regiment be posted at Chinsura, I doubt your getting a mere guard, but I have submitted the case to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor.

I hope the above will be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.

W. H. E.

Inclosure 49 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Burdwan.

Sir,

Fort William, March 16, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your demi-official letter of the 12th instant, in which, "with reference to the late panic in Calcutta," you point out the possibility of the sepoys at Barrackpore attacking the station of Hooghly, and suggest measures of precaution, and that a force should be located there; observing that if it be thought possible that the sepoys may attack Calcutta, and if, with a large body of police and armed sailors in the streets, and soldiers in the fort, it was actually thought necessary to turn out the volunteers last Tuesday week, is it right to say that Hooghly is in no danger, or to run any risk?

In reply I am desired to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor is very imperfectly aware of the reasons which led to the proceedings of the President in Council of last Tuesday week, nor has he had official information of threatened danger either to Calcutta or Hooghly, either at or since that time, or any information, from the military authorities or from the Supreme Government, of the existence of a necessity for unusual precautions at this particular period, which would certainly have been given to him if there had been any reason for the apprehensions to which you allude.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 50 in No. 17

The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Camp, Loharduggah, March 19, 1858.

WITH reference to my letter of the 11th instant, I have the honor to report my arrival this day at Loharduggah, with the force as per margin,* under Major MacDonell and an escort of the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry.

2. The Nowaghur insurgents alluded to in my last report have since committed further depredations on small villages in the hills, and have plundered the Burwah thannah.

3. To operate against these insurgents, I have arranged for the assemblage here of the troops above noted, the party of the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry noted in the margin,† under command of Captain Nation, and 200 of the new Cole and Sonthal levy, fully drilled and instructed in musketry, under Lieutenant Reeves, in charge.

4. The whole force is expected to be collected here to-night. In regard to myself, I regret to be obliged to report that, for the last seven days, although mending daily, I have been suffering under very severe and painful indisposition, which renders me totally incapable of transacting any duties except by way of dictation from my bed or palanquin.

5. Under these circumstances I consider it my duty to submit to the Lieutenant-Governor the annexed copy of a letter from Dr. Warneford, and to state that, in compliance with his urgent recommendation, I purpose returning shortly to Ranchee, feeling sure, however, that the work here, with the officers and means available, will not suffer by this arrangement.

6. I beg, in conclusion, to suggest that, as Maunbhoom is now perfectly tranquil, Captain George Oakes and Captain Davies be allowed to return to their proper districts.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

* Madras Rifles, 56, Madras Native Infantry, 77, Commissioner's Escort, 9

† Rank and file, 54.

Inclosure 51 in No. 17.

Dr. Warneford to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Sir,

Loharduggah, March 19, 1858.

HAVING come over to Loharduggah for the purpose of professionally attending you, I consider the illness under which you are labouring urgently demands cessation from all farther duties, and I at the same time consider that no time should be allowed to elapse in your removal to Ranchee, where my medical treatment can be better carried out, and under which circumstances I trust a few weeks only will be the extent of your being on the sick list.

I have, &c.

C. F. WARNEFORD, M.D.

Inclosure 52 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Sir,

Fort William, March 26, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 19th instant, with its inclosure, and to inform you in reply that the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to hear of your illness, and of your inability in consequence to take a part in the operations against the Nowaghur insurgents.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 53 in No. 17.

The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Camp, Nugree, March 23, 1858.

IN continuation of my letter of the 19th instant, I have much satisfaction in stating, for his Honor's information, that Thakoor Bishoonath Sahee and Gunput Rae, the two leading men of this district (for whose apprehension rewards have been offered), and the fomentors of the depredations committed by the party I have called the Nowaghur insurgents, have been captured, and the rabble they had collected dispersed.

2. The force described in my last letter had all assembled at Loharduggah on the night of the 20th, as arranged; only that, instead of 200 only 160 of the Sonthal and Cole levy ready for the field could be mustered.

3. Captain G. N. Oakes, having obtained information that the insurgents were encamped in the hills, about sixteen miles from Loharduggah, the next night a party was secretly prepared, consisting of some Ramghur Irregular Cavalry, a detachment of Madras Rifles under Lieutenant Ingram, and the new levies under Lieutenant Reeves, the whole under command of Captain Nation, commanding the Ramghur Irregular Force, and conducted by Captain G. N. Oakes. They marched rapidly to the place, and, surrounding it, succeeded in capturing Thakoor Bishoonath Sahee, whose followers were so completely taken by surprise that they made no resistance.

4. Gunput Rae appears to have had his quarters detached, and for the time got off; but he was caught and brought in by some zemindaree matchlockmen sent after him by Captain Oakes. I have no further particulars of the affair, but it appears to have been exceedingly well managed, and the result so important in its bearing on the tranquillity of the district, that I consider I may now with confidence pronounce it quiet and safe.

5. Up to last advice there was not the slightest indication of any further disturbance in Palamow, and Major Simpson continues to report his district, including Khurruckdeah, in perfect tranquillity.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

Inclosure 54 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Sir,

Fort William, March 30, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd instant, reporting the dispersion of the Nowaghur insurgents, and the capture of their two leaders, Bishoonath Sahee and Gunput Rae, which has had the effect of restoring order and tranquillity in the Loharduggah district. The receipt of this intelligence has afforded great satisfaction to the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 55 in No. 17.

The Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chota Nagpore, March 31, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to submit copy of a dispatch just received from Captain Moncrieff, Officiating Senior Assistant in Singhbhum, reporting an attack made on his position at Chuckerdhurpore, on the 25th instant, by the rebel force of the ex-Rajah of Porahat, in which the latter were repulsed with loss, and it is gratifying to find that none of our party were hurt.

2. I will address you again on this subject to-morrow.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

Inclosure 56 in No. 17.

The Officiating Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singhbhum to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Sir,

Camp, Chuckerdhurpore, March 26, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to report that the force of the Porahat Rajah came down and attacked us here at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

2. They surrounded three sides of our encamping-ground in great numbers, but were so warmly received with musketry and artillery that they never came to close quarters, and by 11 o'clock they were dispersed.

3. Three small native field-pieces were captured from them in the course of the action, without any loss on our side. In the afternoon they again made their appearance, but were again repulsed, and as they had taken up their quarters in a neighbouring village which afforded them shelter, I directed Captain Jouram, of the Naval Brigade, to take a detachment and burn it: this was accomplished.

4. Owing to my force numbering only 80 men, I was unable to follow the enemy up, particularly as I have a large standing camp and ammunition and stores here, and we have no carriage. To have detached a small body in pursuit would have been useless, owing to the jungly nature of the country, and might have exposed them to be surrounded and cut to pieces by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

5. The strength of the Rajah's force, from all I can discover, must have been about 2,000 men. I also learned from one of their wounded that neither the Rajah nor his brother were there in person; but Rughoo Deo was very conspicuous, and was, I understand, wounded during the engagement. Owing to their removing their dead and wounded I am unable to state what their loss was: we, on our side, lost none.

6. I am sorry to state that this attack being completely unexpected on our part, the cattle belonging to the camp were at the time out in the jungle grazing, and fell into the hands of the enemy; three elephants belonging to the Seraikillah Rajah were, however, saved by a detachment sent out for that purpose: a detachment has also been dispatched in pursuit of the missing cattle.

I have, &c.

A. P. S. MONCRIEFF.

Inclosure 57 in No. 17.

The Officiating Commissioner of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Camp, Chyebassa, March 19, 1858.

IN the distribution of honors made to the various Chiefs in this district for their good services since August last, none have fallen to the lot of the Thakoor of Khursowan. The name of this zemindar was purposely omitted by Lieutenant Birch, as there were grounds for believing either that he had wilfully or negligently allowed two emissaries from the Ramghur mutineers to cross the ghauts between Ranchee and Chyebassa. However much the Thakoor may be worthy of blame in this respect, his whole conduct on all other points has been that of a zealous and loyal subject. He certainly prevented the mutineers from Chyebassa going on to Ranchee, and since September last he has been in almost daily attendance, first upon Lieutenant Birch, and then upon me, lending his elephants, furnishing men, undertaking, either himself or through one of his relatives, whatever duty was required of him, and, in short, losing no opportunity of manifesting a firm adherence to the Government.

2. The Thakoor is related both to the Serakullah and Porahaut Rajahs and his father stood high in the favor of Major Wilkinson as a loyal and trustworthy zemindar.

3. Under these circumstances I would solicit the favor of his receiving some mark of distinction at the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor, and would suggest that it should consist of an order conferring on him a pair of shawls, valued at 700 or 800 rupees.

I have, &c.

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 58 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom.

Sir,

Fort William, March 27, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 19th instant, and in reply to inform you that, under the circumstances therein stated, and in compliance with your recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the presentation of a pair of shawls to the Thakoor of Khursowan, in acknowledgment of his loyal services to the Government during the late disturbances.

2. The shawls will be forwarded to you hereafter.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 59 in No. 17.

The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Chota Nagpore, March 26, 1858.

IN reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I have the honor to state that I am in hopes my health will be sufficiently restored to enable me to proceed to Singbhoom about the middle of next month.

I have, &c.

E. T. DALTON.

Inclosure 60 in No. 17.

RETURN of Persons tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the Districts of the Cuttack and
Sumbulpore Divisions, from 14th January to 15th February, 1858.

Districts.	Date.	Name of Prisoners.	Offence Charged.	Sentenced.	Remarks.
Cuttack Sumbulpore	Jan. 28 .	None. Beekram and Ghassee, and 41 persons.	Arrested on a charge of re- bellion	Released	They were arrested and sent in by Captain Shakspear, Commanding Native Infantry Force, but released in the absence of any proof of their being rebels.
	„ 30 .	Juddoo	Abetting in re- bellion	Ditto	The case of this prisoner was re- ported by the Sumbulpore Ranee, but there were no grounds on which to convict him.
		Urjoon . . .	Ditto	3 months im- prisonment with labour and nons.	This case also was reported by Sumbul- pore Ranee, but it was a trifling one.
	Feb. .	Bhugwan Rajpoot .	Rebellion	Released	No proof of any criminal act obtained.
		Sunasse . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
	„ 3 .	Chyta . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Hairoo . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Krishno . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Panoo . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Koeroo . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Samo Koia . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
	„ 6 .	Khada . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
	„ 9 .	Bissoce Mussalchee .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Seetaram . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
	„ 11 .	Mudhoo Sahoo . .	Abetting re- bellion.	Required to find security for future good con- duct.	No remarks necessary.
		Rimsah . . .	Rebellion	Released	No proof of any criminal act obtained.
		Bykount . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Bundha Jhunkur . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Purdessee . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Koosoo . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Munbodh . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Neeroo Mahar . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
	„ 12 .	Gunga Gowala . .	Ditto	2 years im- prisonment with labour and iron	No remarks necessary.
		Lukhun Rajpoot . .	Ditto	3 ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Gunnoo Rajpoot . .	Ditto	3 ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Deeloo Naik . . .	Ditto	3 ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Kundoo Jhunker . .	Ditto	Required to furnish re- cognizances for future good con- duct	Ditto ditto.
		Munnodhur . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Damoodun Koote . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Deenbundhoo . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Thooroo . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.

Camp, Sumbulpore, March 11, 1858.

G. F. COCKBURN.

Note.—These cases were inadvertently omitted from previous statements.

Inclosure 61 in No. 17.

The Director-General, Medical Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, February 19, 1858.

IN acknowledgment of your communications of the 17th and 29th December last, having reference to a charge of neglect of duty preferred by the Commissioner of Cuttack against Sub-Assistant Surgeon Koylas Chunder Dutt, on account of his not having been provided with medical stores sufficient to meet the requirements of Assistant Apothecary Dennis Hanson (whose name is given as "Dr. Hanson" in Mr. Cockburn's letter under acknowledgment), the medical subordinate in charge of a detachment of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, sent on field service to Sumbulpore, I have the honor to report that the Sub-Assistant Surgeon has been called upon for an explanation. His letter, with its annexures, is appended.

I beg leave most respectfully to submit for the consideration of his Honor and of the Supreme Government, that I am decidedly of opinion that there was nothing in the conduct or arrangements of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon that can be regarded as meriting the severe censure imputed in the extract of Mr. Cockburn's letter under notice. On the contrary, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon appears to have been provided with medicines sufficient to meet all the requirements of his own Civil charge, as admitted by Assistant Apothecary Hanson to have supplied the detachment with medicines, as far as his stock would admit of, and proves that the regimental stores at head-quarters were timely indented upon. It does not appear, however, that the two strong detachments which were sent from Cuttack to Sumbulpore were sufficiently furnished with medicines when they left head-quarters, or that the regimental medical officer paid due attention to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's indent of the 20th September. The superintending surgeon has, however, been requested to obtain a full explanation on this point from the medical officer.

I have, &c.

J. FORSYTH.

Inclosure 62 in No. 17.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Koylas Chunder Dutt to Dr. Brown.

Sir,

Sumbulpore, February 10, 1858.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of the letter dated the 26th of December last, with inclosures, and also extract of report by the Commissioner of the Cuttack division, and, in reply, to submit for your consideration the following explanation in defence of the charge of apparent neglect of duty imputed to me.

On the 13th of September last, a detachment of two companies 40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry arrived at this station from Cuttack, under the medical charge of a native doctor, who continued in his charge up to the 23rd October following, when another detachment of the same regiment arrived, consisting of three companies under the care of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baboo Shama Churn Sircar, who then took charge of the five companies. This officer held his charge up to 11th November, when he was directed to return to Cuttack, and I assumed the medical charge on the 13th of November. On the 26th of the same, Dr. Hanson having arrived to relieve me, you will thus observe that I had charge of the wing of the 40th Regiment for fourteen days only.

2. On the 20th September, the native doctor finding his supply of medicine running out, framed an indent for a further supply, dispatched it to Cuttack; but before doing so, the officer commanding the detachment requested that I would certify at the foot of the indent that the medicines were actually required, with a view to ensuring compliance by the medical officer at Cuttack: I did as was requested. In the mean time, I furnished the native doctor with such medicines as I believed he required and the state of my stores permitted, in proof of which I beg to refer you to the annexed receipt by the officer commanding the detachment at the time. Soon after the arrival of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baboo Shama Churn Sircar, I was informed by that officer that he also had forwarded an emergent indent to Cuttack for a supply of medicines, as he found his own stock nearly exhausted in consequence of the increasing

sickness in the detachment under his charge : he at the same time requested I would accommodate him with a few drugs till the arrival of his own supply, adding that he expected there would soon be an ample supply of medical stores; that independent of the two indents that had been sent to Cuttack, he understood that Drs. Moore and Hanson were on their way to this station with a good supply of medical stores.

3. Notwithstanding the expectations of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baboo Shama Churn Sircar, no supplies had arrived up to the period of my taking charge, and the stores of the detachment 40th Regiment being quite exhausted, I had no medicines to make over to Dr. Thomson on his assumption of the medical duties of the detachment; but I must observe, that during his charge of about six weeks, he several times applied to me for the loan of medicines, and these demands were most cheerfully complied with to the extent of my means.

I would respectfully direct your attention to the above statement for your consideration and ultimate submission to the Medical Board. You will observe that I had little or nothing to do with the sick of the detachment 40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, fourteen days excepted, viz, between the departure of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baboo Shama Churn Sircar, and the arrival of Dr. Hanson. My charge consisted of the prisoners in the jail, and about 200 Ramghur Paiks, and the station in general: for this charge I always had a sufficient supply of medicines, and my stores at this present time are equal to the ordinary demands of my legitimate charge. I have communicated with Captain Leigh and Dr. Hanson on the subject of their report as to the want of medical stores, and they say that, reporting of the great want of medicine for the sick, they alluded simply to the hospital of the detachment 40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry. Permit me to observe that I was not aware that in the capacity of civil medical officer of this station, I was to be prepared with a large supply of medicines to meet the full demands of the sick of the 40th, averaging from 150 to 200 patients daily, without special instructions from you or some proper authority. I accommodated the detachment from time to time to the best of my endeavours, but further than this I could not do from my limited means. Had I instructions to prepare for such a contingency, I should most willingly have done so; but as it was, and considering at the same time that two special requisitions were sent to Cuttack for supplies of medicines, I did not think it necessary to do anything more in the matter. I regret exceedingly to find that I have incurred the displeasure of the Governor-General, but allow me to assure you, sir, that if, after the above explanation, I am still considered to have been remiss in my duty, it was not from any wilful neglect, but rather from ignorance of what was expected from me, and from my inexperience in the service.

I have, &c.

KOYLAS CHUNDER DUTT.

Inclosure 63 in No. 17.

LIST of European Medicines indented by the Native Doctor of the Detachment of the 40th Madras Infantry.

				lbs.	ozs.	dr.
Pulv. Jalapæ	..	..	..	1	0	0
Potassæ Bitent	..	..	..	2	5	0
Pulv. Ipecac cont.	..	..	..	0	4	0
Pulv. Tino Co.	.	..	..	0	2	0
Calumba radix	.	..	..	1	0	0
Gentianæ radix	..	..	..	1	0	0
Ril. Rhu Co.	.	.	..	0	2	0
Gambogia	..	.	..	0	0	4
Ext. Colocynth Co.	..	..	..	0	2	0
Ext. Gentianæ	..	.	..	0	2	0
Antim. Rot Tadm.	.	..	..	0	3	0
Pulv. Antim Co.	..	..	..	0	1	0
Maç. Sulph.	..	..	.	2	0	0
Maç. Carbon	..	.	..	0	2	0
Plumbi Acetatis	..	..	..	0	2	0
Opium	..	..	..	0	2	0
Tinct. Camphor Co.	..	..	..	0	3	0
Al. Menth pip	..	..	..	0	1	0
Emplast. Plumbi	..	..	..	0	8	0
Taminur	..	..	..	0	2	0

I do certify that the above medicines are actually requisite, as the next two months are the time in which diseases, such as fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery, prevail here.

KOYLAS DUTT,

Sub-Assistant Surgeon,

Civil Station, Sumbulpore.

Sumbulpore, September 20, 1857.

Inclosure 64 in No. 17.

Dr. Hanson to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Sumbulpore.

Sir,

Sumbulpore, February 9, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and, in reply, to state that I have always found you willing to assist me with medicines to the extent of your means. I was aware that your stores were limited, and consequently could not expect you to furnish me with sufficient drugs for my sick, who averaged from 150 to 200 daily; and, in reporting the want of medical stores to the proper authorities, I alluded of course to the hospital of the detachment 40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry at this station.

I have, &c.

D. HANSON.

Inclosure 65 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Cuttack.

Sir,

Fort William, March 26, 1858.

WITH reference to paragraph 2 of my letter dated the 17th December last, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Director-General of the Medical Department, exonerating Sub-Assistant Surgeon Koylas Chunder Dutt, in medical charge of Sumbulpore, from the charge of the apparent neglect of duty imputed to him in the 9th and 10th paragraphs of your letter dated 11th December, 1857.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 66 in No. 17.

The Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Gowhatty, March 10, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to forward the accompanying correspondence for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, and any orders he may deem necessary thereon.

2. On receipt of Captain Bivar's letter, as I had reason to suppose there was much exaggeration on the subject of the plot alluded to by him, or felt certain that I should have received a communication from Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, I immediately replied, therefore, to Captain Bivar, that I had doubts as to the correctness of his information on that ground, and I expressed my regret he had not communicated with Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay before addressing me, and I begged him to do so, stating that if, pending a further letter from himself after doing as desired, I received no communication from that officer, I should forbear acting on the information he had sent me.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay's letter, with the memorandum annexed, showed satisfactorily that Captain Bivar had been hasty in making the communication he had done to me without first speaking to the Colonel on the rumours he had heard, and telling him of the alarm he supposed to prevail in regard to the disposition of a part of the men of the regiment.

But though Captain Bivar may have erred in thus addressing me without due consideration, I do not conceive there was any necessity for Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay to communicate to the regiment what had been written, regarding it, to me, which at any rate had only reference to the Hindoostanee portion of the corps, and which has called for the petition I now forward from the officers and men of the regiment.

4. There were, no doubt, at one time, very painful feelings with regard to a large party of Hindoostanees in the regiment, and though the public had entertained strong apprehensions against all Hindoostanees without exception, I felt confident, on information from Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, that a considerable body even of that class of the men of the regiment were perfectly to be depended on.

In the same manner apprehensions had been strongly expressed of the general unfaithfulness of this class of men in the Sylhet Light Infantry Regiment, but subsequent events have proved that they had been inconsiderately suspected of being untrustworthy.

5. The officers and men of the 1st Assam Light Infantry, who are now known to have been concerned in treasonable practices, or suspected of having been privy to what was plotting amongst the evil-disposed portion of the corps, have either been sentenced by court-martial or discharged; and, after a searching inquiry, Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay has forwarded, through me, his further proceedings to the Commander-in-Chief, and reported that he feels perfectly confident of the entire trustworthiness of the regiment.

6. With regard to the native doctor alluded to in the petition of the officers and men, I beg to mention that, in the first instance, Colonel Hannay only thought it necessary that the man should be relieved, but, after what has come to light in the late inquiries, he has considered it necessary to send in charges against him.

I have, &c.

F. JENKINS.

Inclosure 67 in No. 17.

Captain Bivar to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.

Sir,

Debrooghur, January 26, 1858.

IN respect to the military prisoners now in confinement at Debrooghur in the fortified square, which is under Colonel Hannay, commanding the 1st Assam Light Infantry, I have the honor to bring to your notice, on the subject of the prisoners in question (11 in number), who, I believe, have all been convicted before a general court-martial of having concerted a rebellion having for its object a general massacre of the Europeans in the province of Assam, and the consequent overthrow of the Government, I repeat I have the honor to submit that yesterday I heard that the prisoners in the square, which is also a magazine and the treasury, were even now, whilst in confinement, plotting mischief.

2. In the forenoon I was informed that a flint-steel and a letter had been discovered under the bedding of a prisoner, through the instrumentality of one of the prisoners, who brought the circumstance to the notice of an European of the Naval Brigade on duty at the fort. I was told that a plan had been hatched to fire the magazine, and as a measure of precaution I was requested to remove some petroleum, which I had in store, in a division of the square used hitherto as a record office. Of course I lost no time in having the petroleum taken away, and after this I repaired to the cutcherry, where I was engaged transacting business until past 5 in the evening. At night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, after I had taken my dinner, by mere chance it came to my knowledge, on the subject of the plot which had been brought to light, that from the letter which had been seized, it appeared that the prisoners in the square had been in communication with the sepoys, the men of the 1st Assam Light Infantry in the lines at Debrooghur, and that it was ascertained that a rising had been intended. The plan, I understood, was for the Hindoostanee sepoys in the lines, in the first instance, to fire Colonel Hannay's bungalow, then to do the like in respect to Captain Lowther's quarters, and, relying upon the confusion which was likely to ensue, and to the attention of the Europeans of the brigade being directed to the aid they would probably have afforded in staying the flames at Colonel Hannay's bungalow, fully a mile distant from the barracks, the sepoys were to have come down by a back-road to the square, and, in co-operation with the prisoners, whose release was to be effected, to have attacked and set fire to the magazine. It is necessary to mention that, in addition to the European guard at the fort, there is also a native sepoy guard over the treasury and the prisoners; and I was told that one of the guard, a Munipooree sepoy, was the person who had conveyed a letter to the lines.

3. With reference to what I have noticed, I beg to observe that my reason for doing so is to call your attention to the state of things in connection with the sepoys in the local battalion at Debrooghur, in which there are, I believe, 400 Poorbeeahs

(Hindoostanees), if not more ; many of whom are connected with, and had relatives, in the 40th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry which mutinied at Dinapore. The men of the class referred to, after what has transpired in Upper Assam, cannot, I submit, be considered trustworthy. The service of the European Naval Brigade is required to keep them in check ; and, although Colonel Hannay has never mentioned the circumstance, yet I make bold to say that he must himself place little confidence in the Hindoostanees. Without being an alarmist, I should fail in my duty, as the officer in charge of the district of Luckimpore, were I to hold back in urging upon your attention the fact that the Hindoostanee sepoys are looked upon with distrust. I have had frequent opportunities of talking to the European gentlemen planters in my division (there are at present ten factories in the district), and the general opinion is, that the Hindoostanee sepoys give cause for anxiety, and there is a conviction that even now, where least expected, the sepoys may perpetrate mischief, and that if the European sailors were withdrawn, there would be no security for life or property.

4. In making this representation I would explain, that I am actuated solely by a conviction that it is in the strict line of the responsible duty which devolves upon me as a district officer. I have no wish whatever to bring the men of the 1st Assam Light Infantry into bad odour, or to detract from the praiseworthy manner in which the Nepalese sepoys, the Jurooah sepoys, and some of the Hindoostanee men of that corps, behaved during a time of much danger and temptation ; yet, I would urge that measures should be adopted effectually to prevent the possibility of those suspected of disloyalty giving further cause for anxiety - they might with advantage be disarmed, if not disbanded.

5. In conclusion I beg to notice that Colonel Hannay has not consulted with me on the subject of what has occurred in the fort, and I have not had the opportunity of communicating with him. The information which I obtained in the forenoon yesterday, reached me through Captain Bird, commanding the artillery, and what subsequently came to my knowledge was derived in course of conversation with some gentlemen who were dining at my house in the evening.

I have, &c.

H. S. BIVAR.

Inclosure 68 in No. 17.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.

Sir,

Debrooghur, February 1, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for your information, copy of a letter of the 11th instant, from Captain Bivar, Principal Assistant, Luckimpore, inclosing copy of a letter of the 26th January last, addressed to you by that officer, together with a copy of my letter of this date in reply, and appended memorandum.

2. It appears needless my making any comments on Captain Bivar's letter of the 26th of January last. That officer considered himself authorized to send such a report, and I respectfully submit that its merits can alone be judged by his immediate superiors.

3. I must say, however, that I have much cause for regret that Captain Bivar did not consider it necessary to communicate with me previous to embodying such matter, in the shape of a report for the information of Government ; for it must be remembered that Captain Reid made no inquiry into the matter as reported to him, and although afterwards made aware of the contents of the several letters written by the prisoners, he made the remark to Captain Lowther afterwards, that we had not found the right letter. Captain Bivar states, in the second paragraph of his letter, that the plot was discovered through means of the letter seized.

4. As a matter of course, I have communicated the contents of Captain Bivar's report to the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regiment at head-quarters, and I must say there is but the one feeling of regret and disappointment that any officer should have done so much to bring discredit on the corps without due inquiry.

5 For my own part I think it very hard that men, some of whom have been members of the Court which sentenced the several prisoners to extreme punishments, and all of whom were at all times urgent for extreme measures against those who had evinced disloyalty, should be thus condemned upon the statement made by a prisoner or prisoners, not one of whom had an iota of influence in the regiment to incite it to

rebellion or mutiny. The native officers having expressed a wish to memorialize on this matter, I shall consider it my duty to forward the same.

In conclusion, and with reference to the last paragraph of Captain Bivar's letter to your address, I beg to state that this is the first time in which that officer has failed to communicate with me in matters of rebellious risings, &c., and when there was some danger, he, in August last, did so.

I have, &c.

S. F. HANNAY.

Inclosure 69 in No. 17.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay to Captain Bivar.

Sir,

Debrooghur, February 15, 1858.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, inclosing copy of a letter of the 26th instant, addressed by you to the Agent of the Governor-General, containing matter, as therein stated, relative to a plot discovered last month, by which it appeared that the men of the Light Infantry battalion intended to rise and attack the station.

2. I very much regret that you should have considered it necessary to write any report on such a subject without taking my opinion on the matter, for after a full and minute personal inquiry into the causes for certain reports which had been communicated, on the 24th January, to me, I found no grounds for suspecting any plot whatever. In fact, on hearing the statement of the prisoner who was said to have divulged the plot, I discredited it, knowing the character of the man; and I saw no occasion for doing anything in the matter beyond enjoining extra precautions for the safe keeping of the prisoners, and applauding the Europeans for their promptness. Annexed is a copy of my proceedings on the 24th of January last.

I have, &c.

S. F. HANNAY.

Inclosure 70 in No. 17.

Memorandum.

ON the forenoon of Monday the 24th of January, 1858, a note was sent to me by Captain Reid, with three small native letters and a piece of gun-flint, with a few pieces of common cotton. Captain Reid's note alluded to the letters and flint having been discovered in the bedding of one of the prisoners in the fort, and also that a plot was apparently on foot between the prisoners and the natives in the lines, to set fire to the magazine, &c.; that these were letters supposed to bear on this subject, and that another letter appeared to have been forwarded.

I lost no time in having these letters read in presence of Captain Lowther, and it was found that they were letters from different individuals among the prisoners, and contained private matters of accounts and injunctions in regard to the families of some of the prisoners, and also contained requests to be supplied with some dry food for the voyage to Calcutta in the steamer, the intention of sending them down having been communicated to them two days previously. The letters were addressed to the relatives and bhoebunds of the prisoners in the regiment, and, by my orders, they were duly delivered. Notice was given to the commissariat and executive to hold in readiness the dry food the prisoners would require for the trip to Calcutta. The contents of these letters were immediately communicated to Captains Reid and Davis.

2. Towards the afternoon I proceeded to the fortified square, and took Captain Davis with me.

There were present the native officer of the day, the European guard and the native guard.

Two sepoys who came on duty that morning were in confinement: one man, a young Munipooree sepoy of two years' standing, for having been seen picking up a letter thrown to him by one of the prisoners; and the other, a Jurroah of the same standing, for having been seen speaking to the former sepoy. The latter told me he had merely asked the former why he had been put in confinement. I interrogated the Munipooree sepoy as to the charge against him; and, after a little time, he told me that Ramtoohul Sing,

havildar, one of the prisoners, had thrown a note to him, and asked him to take it to Suckledeep Sing, sepoy in the lines, his relative; that he had gone out, and was giving the letter to Rugoo Sing, who was to give it to Suckledeep Sing.

I then interrogated the European sailor who had reported the matter, and who spoke a little Hindoostanee. He said that he had seen the letter thrown to the before-mentioned sepoy, and that one of the prisoners had told him that the prisoners were taking and writing letters to the lines about burning down the station. On pointing out the prisoner to me, Rahim Ally Khan (sentenced to transportation for life), sepoy, a very intriguing character, he stated, for two days the prisoners had been writing letters to the lines, and that he had pointed out some letters and a flint to the European sentry; that the day before Bulwund Sing, havildar, and some of the others were talking and expressing a wish that now, as they were going away, it would be a good thing to set fire to the Colonel's and Captain Lowther's bungalow; that Bulwund Sing had written a letter to carry out the measure, and that it was given to Ramtohul Sing, havildar, who had sent it to the lines by the Munipooree sepoy; that the letter was written by Bulwund Sing, havildar, with a bit of bamboo, with ink made from a kind of grass growing in the fort ("bheureah") mixed with water.

On hearing this man's statement I concluded at once that he had never been examined, and therefore that Captain Reid's information was obtained by the European, in his imperfect knowledge of the Hindoostanee, reporting to the European non-commissioned officer an exaggerated statement of what had been told him, and that the story lost nothing by being circulated. The sepoy's statement I did not credit, but as it was necessary to get hold of the letter, taken to the lines, said to contain the incendiary instructions, I went off immediately to the lines, accompanied by the native officer of the day, having in the first place enjoined additional caution on the part of all the guards, and particularly urged, on the part of the native guards and prisoners, the necessity of being open and free in expressing their wants and wishes to the native officer of the day, for my information.

The Munipooree sepoy I ordered to be kept in confinement.

On reaching the lines I sent for the recipient of the letter, sepoy Suckledeep Sing, and in presence of Captain Lowther and the native officer of the day, and the havildar-major of the corps, I told the sepoy my wishes, and not to be afraid to produce the letter. The man went immediately and brought the letter.

It was of the same description as those I had received in the forenoon, and was in the handwriting of Bulwund Sing, havildar, with the ink alluded to. The contents of the letter was from Ramtohul Sing, havildar, to his relative, Suckledeep Sing, relating to money matters and accounts between them, and asking for five rupees, and also to be provided with dry food for the steamer trip; and thus ended the examination.

The results were communicated to Captains Reid and Davis.

In talking over the matter with Captain Lowther, we came to the conclusion that the whole business looked much as if Rahim Ally Khan, the prisoner, had brought the story forward in the hope of bettering himself, and as the owner of the flint was not ascertained, it is quite probable this was introduced to give plausibility to the story of the proposed fire.

I have, &c.

S. F. HANNAY.

Debrooghur, February 15, 1858.

Inclosure 71 in No. 17.

Captain Bivar to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.

Sir,

Camp on the River Berhampooter, February 26, 1858.

IN continuation of my letters on the subject of a certain plot which seemed to have been concerted to fire the magazine and secure the release of condemned prisoners, and, with reference thereto, bringing to notice the general impression in the district under my charge, in respect to the large number of Hindoostanee sepoys in the 1st Assam Light Infantry, I have the honor herewith to submit the result of a reference which, in obedience to your instructions, I made to Colonel Hannay.

2. From Colonel Hannay's letter and accompanying memorandum, you will perceive he considers the statement of the prisoner, who represented that a plot had

been formed to rise and attack the station, untrustworthy; the man being of bad character.

3. With reference to Colonel Hannay's opinion I have no particular remarks to offer, as the proceedings connected with the matter will be before you. I would merely observe that it was never my intention to give undue importance to intelligence which I considered it incumbent upon me to communicate to you. The plot, as Colonel Hannay notices, may have been nothing more than an untrue statement concocted by a mischievous prisoner, and, as such, merits discredit. The question, however, which I dwelt upon in my letter of the 11th February, 1858, addressed to Colonel Hannay, is not, I submit, altered from the circumstance. The Hindoostanee sepoys in the 1st Assam Light Infantry are viewed with distrust. There are a large number of them in the corps, and with all deference I contend that I should be wanting in my duty as your Assistant if I failed to urge your attention to the feeling which I know prevails.

I have, &c.

H. S. BIVAR.

Inclosure 72 in No. 17.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.

Sir,

Debrooghur, March 2, 1858.

WITH reference to the concluding paragraph of my letter of the 15th February last, I have the honor to inclose for your information a petition from the native officer and non-commissioned officers present with regimental head-quarters, relative to the report which had been forwarded to you by Captain Bivar, dated 26th January, 1858.

I have, &c.

S. F. HANNAY.

Inclosure 73 in No. 17.

Petition.

(Translation.)

TO Colonel Hannay, Commanding 1st Assam Light Infantry Battalion.

(After compliments.)

CAPTAIN BIVAR, Magistrate of Debrooghur, in January last wrote a letter against the character of our regiment to the Agent to the Governor-General, founded on the speech of a mutineer convicted of conspiracy against the State, and a prisoner in the jail of Debrooghur. He (Captain Bivar) believed the idle assertion of that worthless individual, void of all pretensions to truth, and only seeking to benefit himself at a time when the guilty were all in safe custody; a gentleman in high office, and the ruler of a large district, upon the foundation of such valueless and false information, and without first communicating with the commanding officer of the regiment, and consulting with him in an inquiry, has taken upon himself to write a report tending to ruin the said regiment. His assertion that there are 400 Hindoostanee sepoys at head-quarters ready to mutiny and seize the country, is untrue, for there are not 400 Hindoostanees here; the sepoys being men of four different and distinct tribes and countries. At this moment there are about 250 Goorkhas, 150 Therooas, 50 or 60 Munipoorees; a few individuals are added thereto; they are loyal men and respect the English government: some 15 or 20 bad characters conspired, with Native Doctor Hidaht Ally, in a plot against the state; those men, we say, besides many leading persons or civil officials of this part of the country, have been seized, imprisoned, or convicted by the Government, in which works we all assisted through the leadership and guidance of you our commanding officer, and this regiment continues obedient and dutiful to all your orders, in return for which and our zeal and loyalty, Captain Bivar has sought to ruin our characters or the fame of this regiment. We, eating the salt of soldiers, and under military orders, are humble men of various parts of the country, and honest in our conduct; but according to this gentleman, the magistrate, we are all bad characters; on which account we are most anxious and desirous that an investigation on your part should take place, for you alone can distinguish the loyal from the disloyal: all along you have rewarded the former and punished the latter. We are unlettered people, of humble position, and unable to write more fully and to the purpose: this much we have addressed to you as our own immediate master.

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2. Having aforestated that Captain Bivar has listened to the idle or false gossip of a convicted bad character, thereby inflicting serious disgrace on the fame of this regiment, we can only say, had he been one of our equals, we should have met the accusation boldly, and face to face, but Captain Bivar is a ruler, and we can merely endeavour to meet him equally, we are, therefore solely dependent on you for justice to our cause.

3. That Major Shaik Hidant Ally, native doctor, who entered into a regular conspiracy to subvert the Government, with others as accomplices, although the leader and head of that plot remains unpunished and in the performance of his duty, while the others have been seized and convicted, it quite surprises us that this offender should be at large and unpunished, while his followers have suffered.

Signed by the following individuals :—

RUGGANATH SINGH, Subadar, Goorkha.
 MUNDUR KHEWAS, Subadar, Goorkha.
 KIRTEE SINGH, Subadar, Munipooree.
 JUGDIS KEWAS, Subadar, Goorkha.
 LARKDEO KEVAS, Subadar, Ghoorka.
 RUBBER PHUPPU, Jemadar, Goorkha.
 DAWLUTT GHERTIE, Jemadar, Ghoorka.
 GOPAL RAM, Jemadar, Ghoorka.
 RAM BAHADOOR SINGH, Havildar-Major, Hindoostanee.
 SHACK NUZZULY, Pay-Havildar, Hindoostanee.
 NORANO AUSE, Pay-Havildar, Hindoostanee.
 RAM NAG SINGH, Havildar, Hindoostanee.
 BUDUB SINGH, Pay-Havildar, Ghoorka.
 BIJAIC SINGH, Pay-Havildar, Munipooree.

Debrooghur, February 16, 1858.

Inclosure 74 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.

Sir,

Fort William, March 27, 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th instant, with its inclosures, and in reply, to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Principal Assistant Commissioner at Luckimpore acted very injudiciously and hastily in casting such serious and general suspicion upon a large body of men of 1st Assam Light Infantry on insufficient grounds, and it is greatly to be regretted that he did not act with greater care and consideration in the matter.

It appears to his Honor also, to have been also unfortunate that the purport of Captain Bivar's communication was made known to the native officers, and the necessity for this step is not quite apparent; but in a matter of this kind, which is probably one purely of military discipline and management, his Honor feels himself incompetent to pronounce an opinion.

Looking at the turn this affair has taken, and considering the feelings to which it may be supposed to have given rise, it seems to his Honor that Captain Bivar might be now more usefully employed at some other station than Debrooghur, the headquarters of the 1st Assam Light Infantry, and I am to request that you will take this matter into your consideration.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 75 in No. 17.

The Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Gowhatty, March 10, 1858.

WITH advertence to the second paragraph of your letter of the 8th January last, I beg to say that Colonel Hannay had been called upon to furnish a tabular statement